

The Numismatist

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No. 1

OHIO'S PRIVATE SHINPLASTERS.

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To enlighten collectors along that branch of numismatics which did so great a service in Ohio during the several financial disturbances of the past century is the primary object of the following publication. That the collector passes by a branch of American numismatics wherein there is connected much interesting history is a fact to be lamented. Not only is it an interesting study, but to be the possessor of a note issued in the past and picturing, or even suggesting, some one of the various industries at the time of issue is enough, it seems, to make of one an earnest collector of the curious.

About Jan. 1, 1862, specie payments were suspended. This caused both gold and silver coins to disappear from circulation. The place of subsidiary silver coins was for a time supplied by tickets, cards, checks, notes, pay-orders, due-bills and other forms of private obligations and promises to pay, which were issued by merchants, manufacturers and others whose business required them to make change. The story of the whys and wherefores of the existence of the various fractional issues of the late sixties at least is too well known to need repetition. However, such issues were not altogether an entirely new thing. The idea of private fractional paper money in America originated in the Colonies, and dates back perhaps as early as 1733, when the first private banking institution of Colonial times hung out its shingle in Boston town. Such issues in Ohio are not entirely limited to any one event or period. The earliest known scrip issues in the state date back as early as 1816. The late money panic was cause for numerous scrip issues, and clearing house certificates, especially by the banks. For the benefit of the readers of *The Numismatist* we herewith illustrate one of the forms of clearing house



certificates used during the money panic of 1907-8. The above certificate was issued by the Merchants' National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1907, since consolidated with the First National Bank of that city. The note is signed by M. E. Ingalls, late president of the Big Four railroad system.

All certificates of this nature outstanding are yet redeemable at the bank of issue for their face value.

Partial lists of the private fractional paper issues have been made, but without any great attempt at classification, due perhaps to the very limited number of specimens usually known and at the command of the compiler. While useful within their limits, they have at the same time rather bewildered than aided the student or collector.

In the last edition of Scott's Paper Money Catalogue the list of issues of Ohio's miscellaneous paper money is very limited. The author of that work makes mention only of but five issues, consisting of twelve denominations in all. The five, ten, twenty-five and fifty-cent orders by the city of Cleveland and the five-cent order by the city of Painesville herein given, as well as the Mary Ann Farm twenty-five and fifty-cent pieces, are among those listed in Scott's publication. It will therefore be noticed that of the twelve denominations listed as above mentioned that the following list has but five of those missing, three of these being the 6¼ cent, 12½ cent, and \$1 denominations of Mary Ann Farm. It is hoped that the information here added will further aid the collector in the agreeable study and arrangement of that portion of his cabinet of which this article treats, and it is felt that both dealer and collector are to be congratulated in having herewith so large and accurate a reference to one of Ohio's most interesting branches of numismatics. This is believed to be the largest private collection of its kind in existence today, and perhaps the greatest ever assembled.

It is hoped that through these researches and the kindness of both dealers and collectors in reporting anything not appearing here that there may be added a considerable number of specimens to my cabinet in the not distant future. I will be pleased to purchase at all times any of Ohio's various private or individual issues, denominations or varieties not found in our collection.

I am under particular obligations to Mr. J. J. Rowe of the First National Bank of Cincinnati, who has been kind enough to assist in the illustration of the fractional notes of his city as herewith listed. It is no more than fair to state that without this co-operation it would have been impossible to present them in this publication.

The following list, representing some sixty of Ohio's cities, villages and localities, and consisting of more than two hundred distinct varieties, is far from being complete, but it is hoped that much may be gained through such a publication. The extent of such a list necessitates brevity of description. All bills listed are in proof condition unless otherwise noted. Any statement as to the rarity of any piece herein listed has been carefully guarded, and indeed I have abstained from giving any opinion on those of little consequence, either historically or artistically, confining such remarks to perhaps the more important examples. The color noted designates the shade of printer's ink used. The reader will note that the term "purple-colored" occurs quite frequently throughout the list. This is done because in a number of instances it is difficult to distinguish or ascertain the exact hue or tint. Purple, lavender, lilac, crimson, violet, hyacinth—all are shades included in the purple-colored class. The name of the engraver is supplied in parenthesis when known. The illustrations represent issues of different denominations.

ANDOVER.

25 cents. Green. 186—.

ASHFIELD.

50 cents. Red and black. Oct. 8, 1862. M. G. Cook.

AURORA.

5 cents. Purple-colored. 1862. C. & C. R. Harmon & Root.

- 10 cents. Green. As above.
- 25 cents. Purple-colored. As above.
- 50 cents. Green. As above.

(Lith. by A. S. Sanford, Cleveland, O.)

BARNESVILLE.

- 5 cents. Red and green. Jan. 1, 1863. Bailey & Rasier.
- 10 cents. As above.
- 25 cents. As above.
- 50 cents. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, lith., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

BELLAIRE.

- 5 cents. Red and green. Jan. 1, 1863. Morgan & Kelly.
 - 10 cents. As above.
 - 25 cents. As above.
- (Wm. Schuchman, lith., Pittsburgh, Pa.)
- 5 cents. Red and green. Jan. 1, 1863. E. B. Winans & Co.
 - 10 cents. As above.
 - 25 cents. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, lith., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

BELMONT.

- 5 cents. Cows. Black. March 1, 1863. John A. Grove, Jr. For use of Joseph A. Grove.
- 10 cents. Horses. As above.
- 25 cents. Grain. As above.
- 50 cents. Train. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, lith., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

BLUFFTON.

- 10 cents. Train. Black. Dec. 1, 1862. Vance's Store.
- 25 cents. Dog's head. As above.
- 50 cents. Dog. As above.

(Hatch & Co., N. Y., lithographers.)

BOLIVAR.

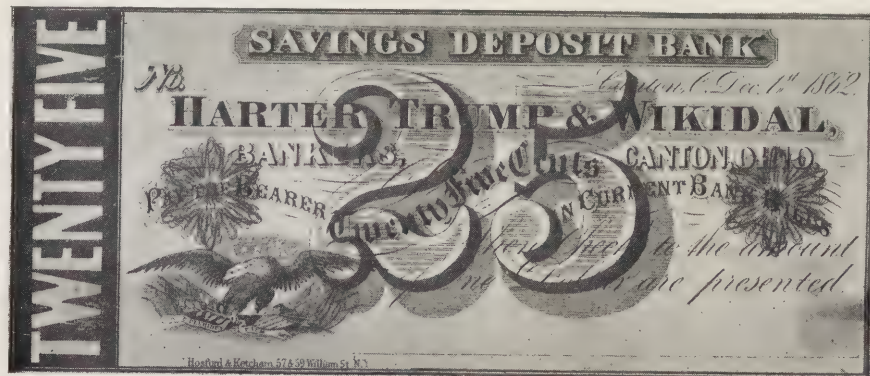
- 5 cents. Grain. Purple-colored. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 50 cents. Scene. As above.
- 10 cents. Purple-colored. J. Dickson & Co.

CAMBRIDGE.

- 5 cents. Series A. Eagle. Blue. Dec. 15, 1862. Maxfield & Glessners.
- 10 cents. Series B. Dogs. As above.

(Moss & Co., Phila., lithographers.)

CANTON.



- 25 cents. Green and black. Dec. 1, 1862. Harter, Trump & Wikidal.

(Hosford & Ketcham, N. Y., lithographers.)

CARROLLTON.

- 5 cents. Brown. 186—. Treasurer's Office, Carroll County.
- 10 cents. Green. As above.
- 25 cents. Black. As above.
- 50 cents. Purple-colored. As above.

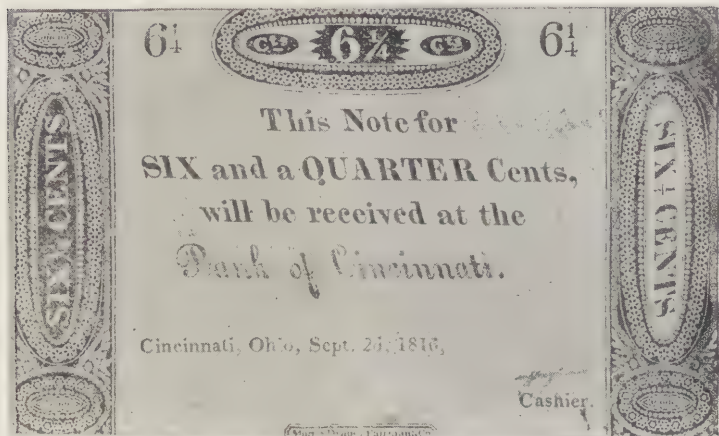
(Wm. Schuchman, lith., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

CHAGRIN FALLS.

5 cents. #2292. Purple-colored. Dec. 1862. D. A. Davis, Mayor.
Has seen service.

CHARDON.

50 cents. Black. 1862. Bank of Geauga.
(Lith. by A. S. Sanford, Cleveland, O.)



CINCINNATI.

6 1/4 cents. Photographed. Black. Sept. 2, 1816. Bank of Cincinnati. Signed Lot Pugh, Cashier. (Third bank established in Cincinnati. Established 1814. Liquidated 1820. In 1819 Capital paid in \$216,430.00; Notes in circulation \$230,696.00; Deposits, \$47,172. Interesting as showing relation in those early days between deposits and note issues.)

12 1/2 cents. As above.

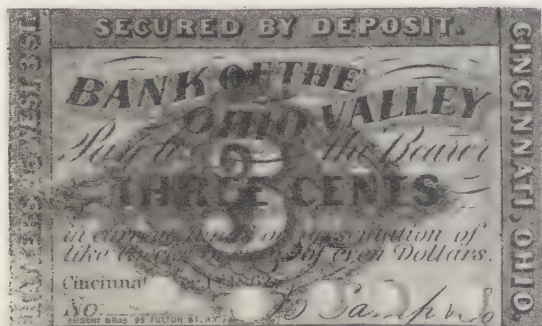
25 cents. As above.

(Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., engravers.)

6 1/4 cents. Photographed. Black. Dec. 29, 1818. Banking House. Signed John H. Piatt & Co. (First private bank west of the Alleghenys. Commenced 1818. Liquidated 1820.)

12 1/2 cents. As above.

(Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., lithographers.)



3 cents. Red and black. Dec. 1, 1862. Bank of the Ohio Valley. Signed B. Camp & Co.
(Seibert Bros., New York, lithographers.)

5 cents. #597. Blue and black. Jan. 7, 1863. Cashier Burnet House.
Signed F. P. Saunders & Co. Has seen service.

10 cents. #349. Salmon and black. Jan. 10, 1863. As above.

25 cents. #432. Green and black. Jan. 2, 1863. As above.

CLEVELAND.

5 cents. #1232. Black. Oct. 16, 1862. J. B. Bartlett, Auditor.

10 cents. Purple-colored. As above.

10 cents. Blue. As above.

25 cents. Green. As above.

50 cents. #792. Red and black. As above.

(Lith. by A. S. Sanford, Cleveland, O.)

25 cents. Green. W. L. Porter & Co. Signature W. L. Porter litho-
graphed.

(Wm. Schuchman, lith., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

CLYDE.

5 cents. Green and black. Dec. 1, 1862. B. R. Bacon.

10 cents. As above.

(Henry Seibert & Bros., N. Y., lithographers.)

COLUMBUS.

5 cents. Bartlit & Smith.* Black. Nov. 21, 1862. For use of Jos. H.
Riley.

25 cents. Bartlit & Smith.* As above.

50 cents. As above.

25 cents. Black and green. Dec. 10, 1862. Bartlit & Smith. Pay to
S. P. Chase. Has seen service.



5 cent. Black and red. Jan. 25, 1863. Bartlit & Smith. For use of
Jos. H. Riley.

(Ferd Mayer & Co., New York, lithographers.)

* Note the spelling of the first name in the partnership.

CUYAHOGA FALLS.

5 cents. Blue. #409. 1862. Summit County Bank. W. A. Hanford
lithographer. Has seen circulation.

10 cents. Green. #1889. As above.

25 cents. Purple-colored. #1207. As above.

50 cents. Green. #507. As above.

(Lith. by A. S. Sanford, Cleveland, O.)

ENON STATION.

10 cents. Black. Jan. 1, 1863. Patterson & Brother.

25 cents. Purple-colored. As above.

50 cents. Reddish-brown. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, Lith., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

FINDLAY.

5 cents. Beehive. Black. Dec. 1, 1862. Citizens' Bank. Lithographed
signature Wm. H. Wheeler.

10 cents. #7465. Eagle. As above.

20 cents. Dog's head. As above.

- 25 cents. Grain. As above.
- 10 cents. As above except not signed, and date is Nov. 1, 1862.
- 25 cents. The same.
- 50 cents. Dog. The same.

(Hatch & Co., N. Y., lithographers.)

FOSTORIA.

- 10 cents. #1010. Dog. Black. Jan. 1, 1863. P. F. Norris.
- 20 cents. #1012. Grain. As above.
- 25 cents. #758. Canal. As above.
- 50 cents. #758. Train. As above.

(Hatch & Co., N. Y., lithographers.)

GREENWICH.

- 5 cents. Blue. Dec. 6, 1862. J. S. Berry.
- 10 cents. As above.
- 25 cents. As above.

HANOVERTON.

- 5 cents. Black. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 10 cents. As above.
- 25 cents. As above.
- 50 cents. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, lith., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

HILLSBORO.

- 5 cents. #169. Black. Dec. 6, 1862. Barrere & Co. Signed D. Miller. Has seen service.
- 10 cents. #880. As above.
- 25 cents. #1288. As above.
- 50 cents. #542. As above.

HILLSBOROUGH.

- 25 cents. #48. Red card board. Black. Nov. 15, 1862. Barrere & Co. Signed D. Miller. Has seen service.
- 50 cents. #265. Yellow card board. As above.

HOPE FURNACE.

- 5 cents. Black. Feb. 1, 1868.
- 10 cents. Blue. As above.
- 25 cents. Brown. As above.
- 50 cents. Black. As above.
- \$2. Blue. As above.
- \$5. Green. As above.

(Wm. Mann, Phila., lithographers.)

JACKSON.

- 5 cents. Blue. July 1, 1868. Fulton Furnace Co.
- 10 cents. Brown. As above.
- 25 cents. Red. As above.
- 50 cents. Blue. As above.
- 5 cents. Blue. May 1, 1871. Fulton Furnace Store.
- 10 cents. Purple-colored. As above.
- 5 cents. Blue. June 17, 1872. Fulton Furnace.
- 10 cents. Purple-colored. June 17, 1872. Fulton Furnace Store.
- 50 cents. Blue. June 17, 1872. Fulton Furnace Co.
- \$2. Green. July 1, 1868. As above.
- \$5. Purple-colored. As above.

(Wm. Mann, Philadelphia, lithographers.)

- 5 cents. Purple-colored. 18—. Orange Iron Co.
- 10 cents. Black. As above.
- \$1. Orange. 187—. Orange Iron Co.

(Wm. Mann, Phila., lithographers.)

- 5 cents. Man. Black. 18—. Star Furnace Co.
- 10 cents. Eagle. Green. As above.
- 25 cents. Miners. Brown. As above.
- 5 cents. Swans. Black. As above.
- 10 cents. River. Green. As above.
- 25 cents. Factories. Brown. As above.
- \$1. Blue. As above.
- \$2. Brown. As above.

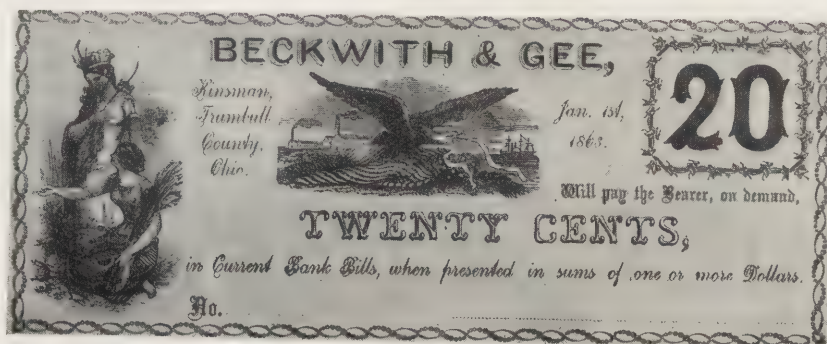
(Wm. Mann, Phila., lithographers.)

KENTON.

50 cents. Black. Nov. 1, 1862. Gary & Thomson. For use of L. Mer-
riman.

KINSMAN.

10 cents. Indian. Black. Jan. 1, 1863. Beckwith & Gee.



20 cents. Maidens. As above.

LEEVILLE.

5 cents. Purple-colored. Dec. 1, 1862.

10 cents. As above.

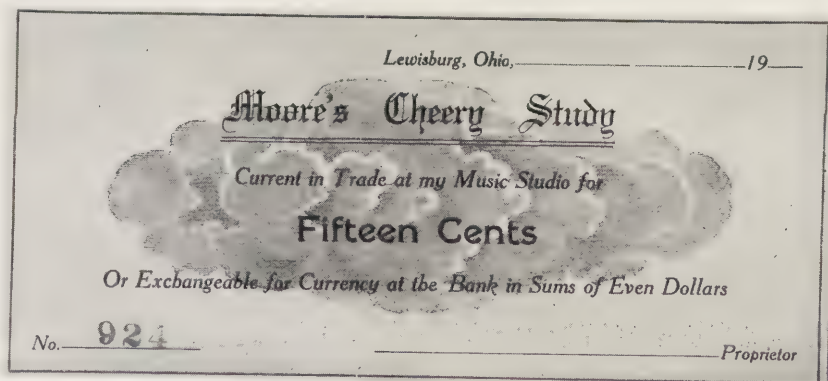
25 cents. As above.

50 cents. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, lith., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

LEWISBURG.

15 cents. #478. Purple-colored & black. 19—. Moore's Cherry
Study.



15 cents. #924. Green & black. As above.

25 cents. #213. As above.

1 Bit. #905. Yellow paper. Green & black. 19—. Moore's Hennery.

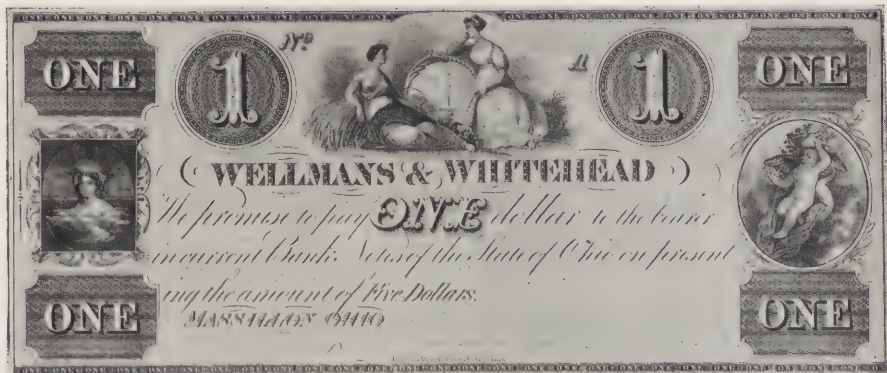
1 Bit. #493. White paper. As above.

1 Bit. #228. Purple-colored and black. As above.

MASSILLON.

25 cents.* Black. Series A. 18—. Wellmans & Whitehead.

50 cents.* As above.



\$1.* As above.

(Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York, lith.)

* Devices numerous and notes differently designed.

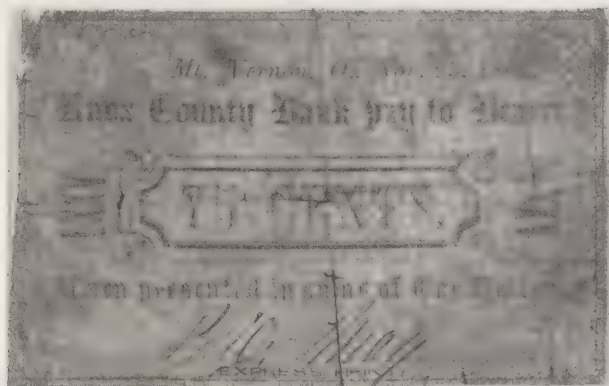
MARY ANN FARM.

25 cents. Hunter. Black. 18---. Jacob Benner.



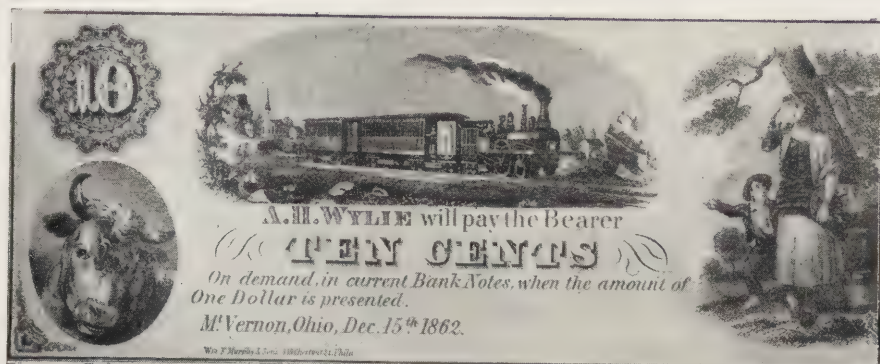
50 cents. Maiden. As above

MT. VERNON.



75 cents. Blue. Nov. 25, 1862. Knox County Bank. Signed Phil May.
(Express Print). Has seen service.

50 cents. Black. Dec. 15, 1862. D. W. Mead.



10 cents. Black. Dec. 15, 1862. A. H. Wylie.

(Wm. F. Murphy & Sons, Phila., engravers.)

NEW BALTIMORE.

5 cents. Black. Apr. 1, 1862.

10 cents. As above.

50 cents. As above.

\$1. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, Pittsburgh, Pa., engravers.)

5 cents. Red and green. Dec. 1, 1862. John Lewis.

10 cents. As above.

25 cents. As above.

50 cents. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, Pittsburgh, Pa., lithographers.)

NEW LISBON.

50 cents. Green. Nov. 20, 1862. T. McCoy & Sons. Lithographed signature.

— cents. Black. Banking House of Thos. McCoy & Sons.

(G. F. Schuchman & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., engravers.)

NEW LONDON.

10 cents. Green. 1862. Farmers Bank, Mansfield, O. Signed D. W. Anderson & Co. Has seen service.

(Lith. by A. S. Sanford, Cleveland, O.)

NEW MARKET.

\$— Blue. 186—.

(G. F. Schuchman & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., engravers.)

NEWPORT.

5 cents. Sheep. Black. Nov. 1, 1862.

10 cents. Grain & Horses. As above.

25 cents. As above.

50 cents. Flags. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, Pittsburgh, Pa., engravers.)

PAINESVILLE.

5 cents. Green and black. Dec. 1, 1862. Bank of Geauga. Signed C. A. Avery, Mayor. Has seen service.

10 cents. As above.

(Geo. Mann, engraver, New York.)

PETERSBURG.

5 cents. Reddish-brown. 186—. O. H. P. Swisher.

10 cents. Blue. As above.

25 cents. Purple-colored. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, Pittsburgh, Pa., lithographers.)

PLAINFIELD.

5 cents.* Blue. 1863. Payable at T. C. Ricketts Bk. House, Coshoc-ton, O., Dr. Blacksoms & Bro., Zanesville, O., or my store in Plain-field, O.

10 cents.* As above.

25 cents.* As above.

50 cents.* As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, Pittsburgh, Pa., lithographers.)

* Notes differently designed.

RAVENNA.

5 cents. Purple-colored. 1862. Portage County. Pay H. L. Day.

Signature F. L. Sawyer, Auditor, lithographed.

(Lith. by Sanford, Cleveland, O.)

SALEM.

25 cents. Blue. Jan. 1, 1863. Isaac Trescott.

50 cents. Purple-colored. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, Pittsburgh, Pa., engravers.)

50 cents. Reddish-brown and black. Isaac Trescott.

(G. F. Schuchman & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., engravers.)

SANDUSKY.

\$2. #1072. Series B. 1871. Red and black. Nes Silicon Steel Co.
E. Gulich, Prest.

\$5. #1024. Series A. As above.

\$2. #408. Dec. 4, 1873. Red and black. Nes Silicon Steel Co.
Jackson, Treasurer. E. Gulich, president. Has seen service.

\$5. #13. Dec. 1, 1873. As above.

(W. J. Morgan & Co., lith., Cleveland, O.)

SPRINGFIELD.

50 cents. #148. Red and black. Oct. 1, 1862. Cashier Pynchon
Bank. Signed B. K. Bliss. Has seen service.

TIFFIN.

25 cents. Red and black. Oct. 20, 1862. Tomb, Huss & Co.

5 cents. #9084. Grain. Black. Nov. 1, 1862. Tomb, Huss & Co.
For use of M. Sullivan.

10 cents. #9043. Dog. As above.

25 cents. #9003. Eagle. As above.

50 cents. #9007. Beehive. As above.

(Hatch & Co., N. Y., engravers.)

5 cents. Green. Nov. 1, 1862. Tomb, Huss & Co. For use of C.M.Yerk.
(Hatch & Co., N. Y., engravers.)

5 cents. Dog head. Green. Dec. 1, 1862. Tomb, Huss & Co. For
use of Souder & Carpenter.

10 cents. Dog. As above.

25 cents. Train. As above.

50 cents. Canal. As above.

(Hatch & Co., N. Y., engravers.)

UNION FURNACE.

5 cents. Brown. Nov. 1, 1868. Hocking Valley Iron Co.

5 cents. Purple-colored. As above.

10 cents. Red. As above.

25 cents. Brown. As above.

50 cents. Red. As above.

\$1. Black. As above.

\$3. Green. As above.

\$5. Blue. As above.

(Wm. Mann, Phila., engravers.)

UNIONTOWN.

10 cents. Eagle. Jan. 1, 1863. Green. Fauley & Breechbill.

25 cents. Scene. As above.

(Moss & Co., Phila., engravers.)

URBANA.

25 cents. Steer. Black. June 1, 1837. Urbana Bank. Signed John
H. James, Pres. Has seen service.

UTICA.

25 cents. Black. 186—.

VINTON FURNACE.

5 cents. Yellow. 18—. Vinton Furnace & Coal Co.

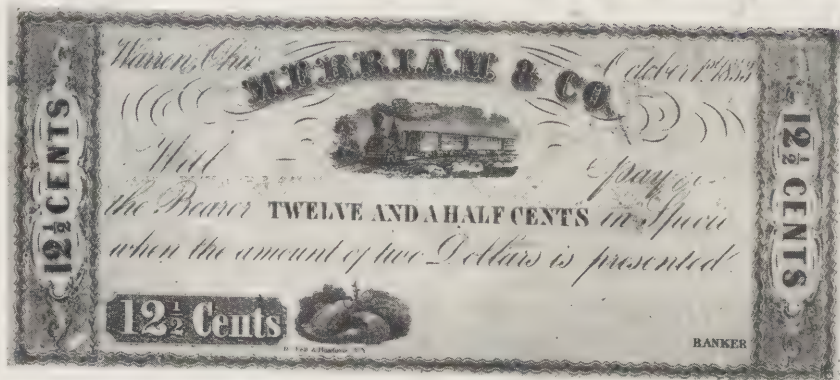
10 cents. Blue. As above.

25 cents. Purple-colored. As above.

\$1. Green. As above.

- \$2. Brown. As above.
 \$5. Red. As above.
 (Wm. Mann, Phila., engravers.)

WARREN.



- 12 1/2 cents. Black. Oct. 1, 1853. Merriam & Co.
 (D. Felt & Hosford, N. Y., engravers.)
 5 cents. #4404. Green. Nov. 15, 1862. Trumbull Co. Signature
 O. L. Wolcott, Auditor, lithographed. Has seen service.
 25 cents. #409. Purple-colored. As above.
 (Lith. by Sanford, Cleveland, O.)
 5 cents. Justice. Dec. 1, 1862. Black. Western Reserve Bank. For
 use of Anderson & Rupp.
 10 cents. Washington. As above.
 25 cents. Children. As above.
 50 cents. Blacksmith. As above.
 (Sage Sons & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., engravers.)

WASHINGTON.

- 5 cents. Green. Jan. 1, 1863. Wm. Lawrence & Co. Signature John
 Lawrence, lithographed.
 10 cents. As above.
 25 cents. As above.
 50 cents. As above.

WELLINGTON.

- 5 cents. #1866. Jan. 1863. Purple-colored. F. M. Hamlin, Mayor.
 (Lith. by A. S. Sanford, Cleveland, O.)

WELLSVILLE.

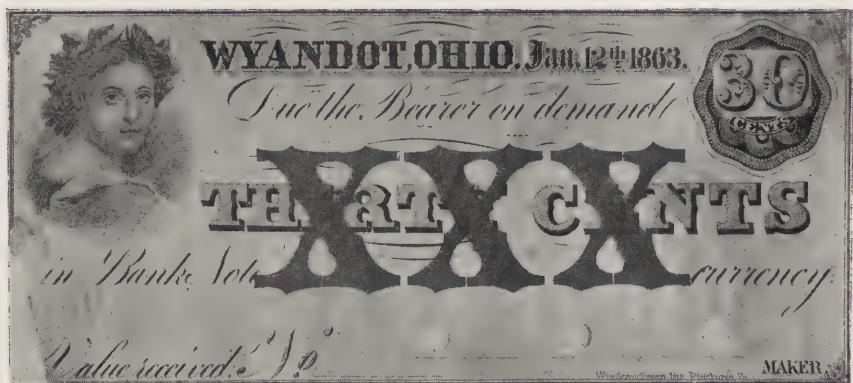
- 5 cents. Black. Dec. 1, 1862. Wellsville Savings Bank.
 10 cents. As above.
 25 cents. As above.
 (Wm. Schuchman, Pittsburgh, Pa., lithographers.)
 5 cents. Boat. 18—. Purple-colored. William Bright.
 10 cents. Train. As above.
 25 cents. As above.
 50 cents. As above.
 (G. F. Schuchman & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., engravers.)

WILLIAMSPORT.

- 25 cents. #583. Red and black. Sept. 14, 1862. E. S. Davis. Signed
 Oliver R. Davis. Has seen service.
 50 cents. #973. As above.
 (Doty & McFarlan, N. Y., engravers.)

WYANDOT.

- 10 cents. Red and green. Jan. 12, 1863.



30 cents. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, Pittsburgh, Pa., engravers.)

YOUNGSTOWN.

5 cents. Ships. Black. Canfield & Alford. Falcon Furnace.

10 cents. River scene. As above.

(Sage Sons & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., engravers.)

5 cents. Black. Dec. 1, 1862. Mahoning County Bank. For use of H. K. & W. H. Wick.

5 cents. Reddish brown. As above.

10 cents. Green. As above.

25 cents. Blue. As above.

50 cents. Purple-colored. As above.

(Wm. Schuchman, Pittsburgh, Pa., engravers.)

ZANESVILLE.

10 cents. Series A. Eagle. Nov. 20, 1862. Green. Peter Black & Co.

10 cents. Series B. As above.

10 cents. Series D. As above.

25 cents. Series A. Farm Scene. As above.

25 cents. Series B. As above.

25 cents. Series C. As above.

25 cents. Series D. As above.

50 cents. Series B. Grain. As above.

(Moss & Co., Philadelphia, lithographers.)

The foregoing list being somewhat limited as to the scrip issues of the City of Cincinnati, for more complete data the reader is referred to "The Paper Money of Cincinnati," by Mr. H. C. Ezekiel of that city, published in The Numismatist for May, 1912.

Desiring to make as complete as possible the list of Ohio paper money issues there is appended a number of specimens, missing from the above list, which are in the private collection of Dr. J. M. Henderson of Columbus, Ohio, who has kindly consented to the addition:

TRAIL RUN.

5 cents. #950. Black and red. The Wills Creek Supply Co., Store #6. Signed.

UPPER SANDUSKY.

5 cents. #296. Nov. 25, 1862. Black. Exchange Bank. Signed Thos. C. Dye.

(Hosford & Ketcham, N. Y., lith.)

WILLIAMSPORT.

5 cents. #133. Red and black. Sept. 10, 1862. E. S. Davis. Signed Oliver R. Davis.

10 cents. #328. As above.

(Doty & McFarlan, N. Y., lith.)

XENIA.

50 cents. Black. Apr. 1, 1818. Bank of Xenia. Signed N. F. Elkin, cashier.
(Murray, Draper, Fairbank & Co., lith.)

BRIDGEPORT.

6¼ cents.* Black. Pay Daniel Murray. To Wm. Hall, Wheeling, W. Va.. Signed Jas. D. Mason.
12½ cents.* As above.
* Devices numerous.

CLEVELAND.

\$3. 183—. Black. Treasurer Ohio Canal Towing Co. Signed Tufts & Parks.

CHILLICOTHE.

25 cents. #604. Aug. 18, 1837. Black. J. & H. McLandburgs, so signed.
(Woodruff & Mason, lith., Cin., O.)
50 cents. #1136. Sept. 14, 1837. As above.
(E. Morris, Pr., Phila.)

CUYAHOGA FALLS.

10 cents. #801. 1862. Black. Gray paper. Summit County Bank. Signature W. A. Hanford.
50 cents. #114. As above.
(A. S. Sanford, Cleveland, O., lith.)

LANCASTER.

50 cents. May, 18—. Black. Town Council.
(Lith. by E. Morris, Phila.)

LEBANON.

6¼ cents. #113. Jan. 24, 1817. Black. The Lebanon Miami Banking Co.

MANSFIELD.

50 cents. Dec. 24, 1816. Black. Richland & Huron Bank. Signed Wilson Elliott, Cashier.

MARIETTA.

12½ cents.* Dec. 11, 1845. Black. N. L. Wilson. Signed D. Roberts, Agt.
37½ cents.* As above.
75 cents.* As above.
* Similarly designed.

MASSILLON.

12½ cents. Black. Series A. 18—. Wellman & Whitehead.
(Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, N. Y., lith.)

NASHPORT.

50 cents. #30. May 4, ——. Black. Signed Wm. W. Cooke & Co.

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25 cents. #424. Series A. Black. July 1, 1841. Town Council. Signed G. M. Young, Mayor.

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50 cents. Black. First Presbyterian Sabbath School. Printed signatures, Geo. H. Turner, Treas.; W. R. Gearhard, Banker; J. D. Shannon, Supt.; F. Brotherton, Sec'y.
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MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE CAPTURE OF MORRO CASTLE, HAVANA, IN 1762.



(Through the courtesy of David Proskey of New York City we are enabled to present an illustration of a rare medal which commemorates an event that is very closely associated with the United States, and with New York City in particular. It is referred to in the work on Colonial Medals by C. Wyllys Betts under No. 443, and commemorates "the storm and capture of the Morro Castle, Havana, by a British fleet of 200 vessels and an army of upwards of 14,000 men, under Lord Albemarle and Admiral Sir George Pocock, in August, 1762. The city fell after a stubborn defence, in which the two Spanish officers named on the medal lost their lives." Professor Charles E. Anthon of New York City wrote an exceedingly interesting article in regard to the expedition to which this medal relates for the American Journal of Numismatics of November, 1869, which we reproduce in full below. So far as we know the medal has not been illustrated in a numismatic publication.—Ed.)

FORGOTTEN HISTORY.

LVDOVICO DE (in monogram) VELASCO ET VINCENTIO GONZALEZ. Two jugate portraits, to the waists, and facing to the right, of men in rich military undress, high cravats, bosom-ruffles, and mantles thrown far back. The one to the left has his hair confined by a ribbon behind the neck, and then flowing loosely over his shoulders; the one to the right wears a medal on his breast. Artist's name beneath the left hand bust: PRIETO. Rev. IN . MORRO . VIT . GLOR . FVNCT. A bastioned fort on a precipitous point, assaulted and blowing up, and carrying aloft several human figures; in front of it, three boats; to the left, three ships of war; to the right and in the rear, forts, ships, houses, and troops in column and line. In the exergue ARTIVM ACADEMIA CAROLO REGE CATHOL AVVNENTE CONS. A . MDCCLXIII. Copper bronzed: size 32.

The inscriptions signify: (obv.) "To Luis Velasco and Vincente Gonzalez," (rev.) "who gloriously offered up their lives in Morro Castle, the Academy of Arts consecrates with the approval of Charles, Catholic King."

We take from our cabinet this medal—one of that peculiarly interesting class which, though issued in Europe, relates to incidents in America—as an illustration of the oblivion which is apt, in a growing commercial metropolis, to overtake events of such moment in their day, as well as of the tendency of numismatic research to dispel that oblivion. For how many among the million or more who now dwell in New York City and its immediate suburbs, are aware that little over a century ago, an expedition from this province—

as it was then—and commanded by its Governor, captured Havana, after storming her formidable Morro Castle?—and yet how vividly and undeniably does a memorial like the one before us recall the fact! The troops engaged in the enterprise, having some renown from the subjugation of Canada, rendezvoused at Station Island, previously to setting sail for the West Indies. They comprehended, according to Watson, in his "Annals and Occurrences of New York City and State," eleven regiments, and were encamped from August to November on the centre of the island, where they formed a market and invited sellers. As an introduction to the subject, we quote a passage from a work of merit:

After the conquest of Canada, Pitt had projected an expedition against Martinique, the most important possession of the French among the West India Islands, purposing, with a view to the Spanish war which he saw impending, that the same force should afterwards be directed against the Havannah. A squadron, under the command of Admiral Rodney, and the land forces which had been employed in North America, under Gen. Monckton, were dispatched on this service; and, early in the year 1762, intelligence arrived in England that Martinique, and, with it, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and a chain of islands extending from Hispaniola almost to the continent in South America, had surrendered. Thus the whole of the French possessions in the Carribean Seas were reduced, for the island of Dominica had been taken by Lord Rolls a few months before. The fall of Martinique, which had been pronounced impregnable by the French engineers, produced a deep impression at Paris, and even throughout Europe. Still it was thought that the Havannah, from its great strength, might be successfully defended. But a reinforcement arriving from England, this great enterprise was taken with that zeal and energy which Pitt may be said to have restored to the British arms. All the difficulties which the art of the engineer could oppose to invasion, and a garrison equal in numbers to themselves, were not, perhaps, the most formidable obstacles which they had to encounter. A climate and a season destructive to the European frame caused more havoc in their ranks than the resistance of the enemy. But success at last rewarded their indomitable perseverance, and the Havannah—the richest prize of the whole war, and one which determined its event as far as Spain was concerned—yielded to the British flag. Fifteen sail of the line, besides smaller ships and merchantmen, together with treasure to the amount of three million sterling, formed a part of this conquest.—William Massey, *Hist. of England during reign of Geo. III.* I, 105-6.

We are now prepared to read understandingly some articles extracted from the newspapers of the time. Preserved as they are in the library of our Historical Society and elsewhere, these journals furnish an amazing field of curious investigation, all but universally neglected. Let us turn to the New York Gazette of Thursday, August 13, 1761. We there read "Last Friday and Saturday General Otway's Regiment (this was the 35th Regiment. It went to Martinique with Gen. Monckton, and was at the siege of Havannah in 1762. Beatson's *Naval and Military Memoirs*, III., 364, 395.) came down from Albany, and was landed at Staten Island;" and in the same paper, for Thursday, Sept. 3: "Friday last his Excellency General Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Knight of the Bath, arrived at the camp on Staten Island, from Albany: He came on horseback down the west-side of Hudson's River." The same Gazette, for Oct. 29, contains a full account of the ceremony of investing Sir Jeffrey in camp, with the insignia of the Bath, an incident already referred to in our number for last February, but on which we do not think proper to linger here, as Amherst did not accompany the army southward. The subjoined clippings explain themselves:

On Tuesday morning last 17 guns were fired from Fort George, on the arrival of his Excellency Sir Jeffrey Amherst, K. B., from the Army on Staten

Island, where his Excellency Gen. Monckton, Governor of this province, now has the command.—N. Y. Gazette, Nov. 5, 1761.

Within these few days the troops encamped on Staten Island, are all embarked, the tents struck, and almost everything in readiness for the fleet (consisting of above 100 sail) to proceed on the Expedition, under the command of His Excellency the Hon. Major-General Monckton, Governor of this province.

We have reason to hope that these brave troops, (with their experienced Commander) who have had so great a share in the conquest of Canada, will acquire fresh glory in this expedition; which we hope will be crowned with success, and complete their military service, by reducing our enemies to an incapacity of supporting the war, and the necessity of accepting reasonable terms of peace.—Id. Nov. 12, 1761.

On Thursday morning last, the fleet of Men of War and transports mentioned in our last, weighed anchor and put to sea, having an extraordinary gale, which, by twelve o'clock at noon carried them clear of the Hook; and in continuance almost ever since, gives us hopes of their having a good offing, and in a prosperous way of arriving safe at their destined port.—Id. Nov. 26, 1761.

A fleet of one hundred sail passing all at once through our beautiful narrows! "What a sight!?" exclaims the naive and not very trustworthy Watson. The passage had been frozen over on the 15th of January previous. What a contrast! "General Monckton"—proceeds the author of the "Annals and Occurrences"—"was made Governor of New York, went off immediately afterwards with the fleet, and army to the West Indies, where he conquered Martinico and the Leeward Islands, and subsequently the Havannah, and then returns back to New York within a single year, and repossesses his government." (John F. Watson, *Annals and Occurrences*, p. 274.) Great was the exultation of the English, as expressed in a song of the day:

Bold Monckton, whose soul not a fear can controul,
And Rodney of spirit so great
Have convinced the proud slaves that we sons of the waves,
When we please, can determine their fate.

—Stanza II. of the song on the reduction of Martinico. *Royal Magazine*, Vol. VI, p. 209.

The vanquished, on the other hand, lost all but honor, which, at least in the case of the two subjects of our Medal, the victors freely concedes them. From the Annual Register for 1762, on the 13th of August in which year Havana capitulated, we now take an account of the storming of the Morro on the 30th of July preceding, containing as it does, the most minute information that we have been able to discover in regard to Velasco and Gonzalez, the heroes commemorated:

The mines at length did their business. A part of the wall was blown up, and fell into the ditch, leaving a breach, which, though very narrow and difficult, the general and engineer judged practical. The English troops, who were commanded on this most dangerous of all services, rejoiced that it was to be the end of labors much more grievous to them. They mounted the breach, entered the fort, and formed themselves with so much celerity, and with such a spirited coolness of resolution, that the enemy, who were drawn up to receive them, and who might have made the assault a difficult affair of great bloodshed, astonished by their countenance, fled on all hands. About four hundred were slaughtered on the spot, or ran to the water, where they

perished. Four hundred more threw down their arms, and obtained quarter. The second in command, the Marquis de Gonsales, fell whilst he was making brave but ineffectual efforts to animate and rally his people. Don Lewis de Velasco, the governor, who had hitherto defended the fort with obstinate bravery, seemed resolved in this extremity to share the same fate with it. He collected an hundred men in an entrenchment he had made round his colors. But seeing that all his companions were fled from him, or slaughtered about him, disdaining to retire or call for quarter, he received a mortal wound, and fell, offering his sword to his conquerors. The English wept with pity and admiration over that unfortunate valor which had occasioned them so many toilsome hours, and cost them so many lives.—*Annual Register* for 1762, sixth edition, P. 42. There is also a narrative of the operations at the Morro (not "Moro," as English writers always misspell the word) in Lord Mahon's *History of England from the Peace of Utrecht*, ch. xxxviii.

We take our little pride in having added to the catalogue of American Medals this interesting piece. Not only is it entitled to a place in that general list; but, in a sub-series illustrative of history of New York in particular, should such a one be ever collected, it assuredly deserves a conspicuous rank. Its execution is such as to do no discredit to any cabinet, but rather to reflect honor on Spanish art, and at the same time excite curiosity in relation to its author Prieto, with whose name we confess that we were previously unacquainted. All that we have met with in the way of information about him is comprised in the following paragraph, which we translate from the German:

A medal which bears the name of its producer Prieto must not be passed over. It is dedicated to two valiant Spaniards, Don Luis de Velasco and Vincent Gonzalez, who defended Morro Fort, the key of the city of Havana on the Island of Cuba. In the artist we are probably to recognize Don Tomas Francisco Prieto, who was also a painter and an engraver, and received from Charles III the supervision of all coins in the entire kingdom, with the order to improve the dies.—*Bolzenthals, Skizzen sur Kunstgeschichte der modernen Medaillen-Arbeit*. Berlin, 1840, P. 282.

CHINESE REPUBLIC DOLLAR.



Above is illustrated the recently issued Chinese Republic silver dollar. The portrait is that of Dr. Sun, the temporary President of the Republic. The issue of these pieces, it is understood, is extremely limited, and we are indebted to Commodore Eaton of Hamilton, N. Y., for the opportunity to reproduce it. We also learn that specimens in gold have been struck from these dies, one of which is in the possession of ex-Senator Ackerman of New Jersey, the well-known stamp collector.

GREEK ELECTRUM COINS.

The series of Syracusan coins shown in The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, during the past two years (noted in the Numismatist for February, 1911,) has recently been withdrawn, and an exhibition of Greek electrum coins has been installed in its place. The large majority of these (331 specimens) belong to the well-known Greenwell-Warren Collection, (Canon Greenwell's collection of Greek coins, 1016 specimens, was acquired by Mr. E. P. Warren, and considerably increased by him. The published catalogue—Regling, *die griechischen Muenzen der Sammlung Warren*—describes 1769 coins; 1432 of these are now in the Museum, 1313 having been purchased in 1904 from the Henry L. Pierce Fund, the rest in 1908-1911 from the James Fund,) and are now shown for the first time since their acquisition



Statars of Cyzicus.

10	19	22	27	30
33	34	38	41	46
58	67	82	87	88
97	99	107	124	158

by the Museum. Thirty-two coins are from the Catharine Page Perkins Collection; four coins were acquired separately. The series includes one hundred and seventy-eight coins of Cyzicus, mostly staters, two staters of Lamp-sacus, seventy-six hectae of Lesbos, forty-two hectae and smaller coins of Phocaea, and seventy coins from unidentified Ionian mints. Five gold coins of Lydia, two Persian gold darics, and two gold staters of Philip II. of Macedonia have been added by way of illustration.

"There can be little doubt that in the seventh century B. C. the Greek cities on the Ionian coast adopted the Lydian invention of coining money; that is, of stamping the precious metals with marks or types as guarantees of fixed values. Gold and silver, which from time immemorial had been the universal media of exchange, had no real need of such warrants. They were weighed in the scales, and the generally accepted relation between them was in the proportion of 1 to $13\frac{1}{3}$. The ordinary product of the rich Lydian gold-producing districts consisted, however, of an impure gold containing a large admixture of silver—sometimes more, sometimes less, but always variable. The average market price of the impure metal, which from its silvery color obtained the name of 'pale gold' or 'electrum,' was considerably less than that of pure gold; it was roughly tarified at the rate of about 1 to 10 in relation to silver, in contrast with 1 to $13\frac{1}{3}$. In order to utilize this abundant natural mixture of gold and silver as a ready medium of exchange, some sort of warrant of exchange value would naturally be required on the part of the purchaser. Accordingly each ingot issued as coin soon came to be stamped with the signet or mark of the issuer responsible for its value, and this custom was so convenient that it was afterwards extended to the purer metals." (Quoted from Head, *Historia Numorum*, 2d ed., p.564).

In the case of some of the earliest electrum coins, it is difficult to determine whether they are Lydian or Greek. The two coins, Nos. 299 and 300, were perhaps struck at Sardis. The obverse has a flat, striated surface; the reverse shows two rude punch marks. No. 311, with the fore part of a lion on the obverse and three incuse sinkings on the reverse, may belong to a later Lydian issue. In the reign of Croesus, the last and most famous of the Lydian kings, the use of electrum was given up, and a coinage of pure gold and silver took its place. Five gold coins of Croesus, with the fore



Lydian Coins.

299	300
311	311
374	371

parts of a lion and a bull facing one another on the obverse, are shown (Nos. 370-374). This coinage was brought to a close by the destruction of the Lydian empire in 546 B. C. The gold darics, first struck under Darius and named from that king, became the standard currency throughout the Persian empire. Their types are illustrated by the two examples shown (Nos. 375-376). The figure of the Persian king appears on the obverse; the reverse has an irregular oblong incuse design.

The Greeks in Asia Minor continued to strike electrum coins during a long period, the most famous mint being that of Cyzicus, an important city in Mysia, on the shore of the Sea of Marmora. The Cyzicene staters competed with the darics in Asia, and there is evidence that they had a wide circulation throughout the Greek world down to the time of Alexander the Great. Before this, however, the mint of Cyzicus had ceased to coin them, doubtless owing to the competition of the gold staters issued in great numbers by Philip II. of Macedon from the proceeds of the rich gold mines in Thrace (Nos. 377-378). (The above historical summary is taken from the articles on Lydia, Ionia, Persia, etc., in Head's *Historia Numorum*. The fullest discussion of the electrum coins of Cyzicus is by Canon Greenwell, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3d series, VII., 1887, pp. 1-125, pl. I.VI).

The Cyzicene staters can be dated approximately on grounds of style, the earliest specimens belonging in the sixth century, while the latest are assigned to the middle of the fourth. The development is, however, apparent only in the designs on the obverse; the incuse square, divided into four parts is retained on the reverse throughout the series. The coins, also, show little change in fabric; they remain to the end thick, shapeless lumps of metal. This conservatism, for which the coinage of Athens affords a parallel, is to be explained by the wide circulation of the Cyzicenes; it was feared that



Coins of Lesbos.

183	185	186	207
201	218	219	222

Coins of Phocaea.

258	260	261	262
269	279	285	292

they would be less readily accepted if their familiar archaic appearance were given up. The coins are uninscribed, but are identified by the tunny fish, the badge of the city, which always appears on the obverse. On the earliest examples it is the main type. Later, the magistrate's symbol takes its place.

but the tunny is retained in a subordinate position, placed in the field (Nos. 67, 97, 99), or used as a ground for the design (Nos. 19, 33, 34, etc.), or brought into connection with it (Nos. 58, 107, figures holding a tunny by the tail). This unusual practice of magnifying the magistrate's symbol gave free play to the imagination of the engraver. The series of one hundred and seventy-eight coins here shown includes more than one hundred and thirty different types, twenty of which are illustrated in the photograph. The types on the staters were apparently repeated on the smaller coins, sixths and twelfths, of the same issue (see Nos. 41, 58, etc.). A number of the representations seem to have been taken from the coinage of other Greek states with which Cyzicus had relations. The head of Athena wearing a Corinthian helmet (No. 30) recalls that on Corinthian staters; the female head



Persian Darics.

375

376

Staters of Philip II. of Macedon.

377

378

on No. 88 is a faithful copy of the head on a Syracusan tetradrachm; the lion's scalp (No. 124) is the type of Samos. A close connection with Athens is shown not only by the archaic head of Athena wearing the Attic helmet (No. 27), but by representations of local Attic myths, such as Triptolemus in his chariot drawn by serpents (No. 19), Gaia holding up the child Erichthonius (No. 33), the mythical Attic king, Cecrops, beside the sacred olive of Athena (No. 34). The type on No. 82 is a reproduction of the statues of the Tyrannicides, Harmodius and Aristogiton. (Cf. a vase fragment in Case 3 in the Fifth Century Room, Bulletin, Vol. III., No. 4). Several other representations seem also to be derived from works of sculpture; the figure of Europa on the bull (No. 10) recalls certain archaic metopes; the reclining figure of Dionysus (No. 41), closely resembles the "Theseus" from the east pediment of the Parthenon; the figure of Apollo seated on a swan (No. 22) may be compared with the statue of the goddess riding on a goose exhibited in the Fourth Century Room. Still other representations recall the designs in the interiors of Attic red-figured vases, as No. 46, a kneeling Silenus pouring wine from an amphora, or No. 99, a warrior examining an arrow. The location of Cyzicus in Asia Minor accounts for the numerous rep-

representations of oriental monsters half human, half animal, such as the winged male figure with a lion's head (No. 58) and the Harpy (No. 107). Perhaps the most interesting type in the whole series is the head of an elderly man wearing a laurel wreath, the earliest example of portraiture on a Greek coin (No. 87). The subject may be the Athenian General Timotheus, son of Conon, though the identification is far from certain.

The electrum coinage of Lampsacus, a city on the Hellespont, is represented by two staters, with the forepart of a winged horse, the badge of the city, on the obverse, and an incuse square on the reverse.

Section 9 contains coins of Lesbos (Nos. 181-256) and of Phocaea (Nos. 257-298). The Lesbian coins are all hectae, or sixths of staters, dating from 480 to 350 B. C. As at Cyzicus the types are extremely varied, and seem to be magistrate's symbols. The representations on the earliest examples are chiefly figures or heads of animals, and the reverse type is in intaglio (No. 185). Later, male and female heads predominate, and the figure on the reverse is placed in an incuse square (No. 201, Sphinx) or in a linear square (No. 218, bull). The regularity of the shapes, the careful striking, and especially the beauty and delicacy of the types, give this series a high rank among Greek coins.

An inscription found at Mytilene, and dating from about 400 B. C., records a monetary agreement between Lesbos and Phocaea, by the terms of which the two cities were in turn to issue a common coinage in electrum. It was decided that the Lesbians were to begin, and magistrates were appointed to try offenders charged with debasing the coinage. The Phocaic sixths closely resemble those of Lesbos, but can be distinguished by the seal (phoca), which was the badge of the city. On some of the earlier specimens it appears as the main type (No. 261, three seals; No. 262, head of a seal). On the later coins it is reduced to a symbol, like the tunny of Cyzicus (Nos. 269, etc.). The archaic incuse square is retained as the reverse type (No. 260).

The early Ionian coins of unidentified mints (Section 10) include a number of fine archaic types, such as No. 325, forepart of a bull with head turned back; No. 332, sow; No. 334, winged horse; No. 337, eagle; No. 338, cock. Besides the staters, the following smaller denominations are illustrated: halves, thirds, sixths, twelfths, twenty-fourths, forty-eighths, and ninety-sixths. No. 369, which is of lead, was probably struck as a proof of an electrum stater.

(Through the courtesy of Lacey D. Caskey, Curator of the Department of Classical Art of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, we are privileged this month to present to our readers this splendid illustrated article on the above coins which appeared in the Bulletin published by the Museum for October, 1912.—Ed.)

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS DISCONTINUED.

It is with regret that the announcement is made that the American Journal of Numismatics, long published at Boston under the able editorship of Dr. W. T. R. Marvin, has been discontinued by the American Numismatic Society of New York City. The Journal is one of the very oldest,—if not the oldest,—of all United States numismatic publications, and has been published continuously as a quarterly since 1866. It is understood that the American Numismatic Society plans to publish an annual in its place. The full details have not yet been given, but we expect to be able to give them in full in our February number. It is understood that they will appear in the last quarterly issue of the Journal for 1913, which should be in the hands of its readers very soon.



THE ELTON CARD A COUNTERFEIT.

BY HOWLAND WOOD.



My attention was recently called to the Elton token in the late William S. Appleton collection, now in the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston. My first glance at the piece convinced me that it was a fake and in all probability no such piece was ever issued. The token in question was made by etching and not by striking. To one familiar with photo-engraving and etching by acid on metals the Elton token clearly reveals how it was made; the flatness of the raised parts, the shallowness and matt surface of the sunken parts, the slight undercutting here and there, the irregular and chewed appearance of the letters and design, the peculiar formation of the row of dots and many other little details, show that the design was painted on a smooth planchet by a brush with some acid resisting substance and the piece given an acid etch. No die could have produced the effect this Elton piece has. Again, the planchet used is without doubt a smoothed off English penny of 1797. To confirm this I polished down two of these pennies and placing these with the Elton piece it was impossible to pick out this latter piece when looking at the edges only.

The piece is listed by C. Wyllis Betts in his *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals* on page 177-397, 1757.

Obv. THE RED MEN COME TO ELTONS DAILY. A trader buying skins of an Indian.

Rev. SKINS BOUGHT AT ELTONS 1757. A deer (?) lying under tree. Copper. Size 22. A. J. N., VII. 90. Appleton collection.

From this we see that Betts knew this piece from the Appleton specimen which was described in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. VII., No. 4, page 89, under the report of the Boston Numismatic Society, where it was shown by Mr. Appleton at the January meeting with the remark that nothing was known concerning it. In the *Journal* of the same year, No. 3, page 63, in an account of a sale of coins by Thomas Birch & Sons, Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1872, we find the following:

Elton's Card, 1757. Obv. Indian selling skins to a Trapper. "The red men come to Elton's daily". Rev. A Deer reclining. "Skins bought at Elton's." Said to be the oldest American store card. Copper; size 22. Pierced, but in very good condition for such an excessively rare piece. \$25.00.

This can be nothing other than Mr. Appleton's piece.

Beyond this I have been unable to trace the history of this piece. How long it has been made and just why it should have been made I have no idea. Being an etched piece it is natural to suppose it is the only one of its kind and must now be put into that all too large class of fictitious coins.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

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EDITORIAL.

THE NUMISMATIST is beginning the new year 1913 under especially gratifying auspices. It will be noted by examination of the yearly report of the management of the official magazine that it is now on a self-supporting basis, and is in possession of an income that is sufficient to cover all expenses of a publication of substantial size. This state of affairs has been brought about by the unselfish, disinterested devotion of many of our members, who, with quite a number of new volunteers, have declared their intention of continuing their good work for 1913.

We trust that ALL the members of the A. N. A. will co-operate with them to make this the greatest numismatic association in the world. We especially request each member to bring into the numismatic fold at least one member during the ensuing year. This can be done with very little effort, but will have a tremendous significance to the welfare of the Association.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:

Some time ago I wrote you a note in reply to Mr. Hunt in which I referred to his statement that the "large letter" 1858 cent could be recognized by the fact that the A and M of America were joined, &c., and saying that mine was not like that, and propounding the query as to whether there were differing varieties of this "large letter" cent. I am now able in part to answer my own inquiry and, incidentally, pay tribute to the accommodating spirit of fellow collectors, two of whom, Mr. Fred. Joy of Boston and Mr. Geo. A. Larned of Spencer, Mass., have kindly sent me specimens. So far I find, and possess, three varieties of this "large letter" 1858, viz: "high leaf at C" with A and M joined and "low leaf at C" both with and without this peculiarity. The latter I imagine may be the "re-engraved letters," but do not know. Another small difference in varieties otherwise alike is in the T in "cent," in one being a trifle further from the wreath than in the other; this is in the low leaf, A and M not joined.

As Scott, in his new catalogue, states that there are 35 die varieties of these 1858 cents, I trust others will report new discoveries. Especially do I hope that some expert will write up the whole subject, showing just what the varieties are and how to recognize them, especially such terms as "re-engraved date" or "re-engraved letters" and "thin high leaf" and "thick high leaf." From the letters I have received from collectors since my first note appeared in the Numismatist it is evident that much interest is being aroused in these varieties and we should have something tangible on the subject. I at least have shown that Mr. Hunt's test is not always reliable.

Very cordially,

W. C. EATON,
Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Hamilton, N. Y., December 7th, 1912.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:

I am aware of the fact American collectors as a rule are not very much interested in foreign coinages, but I have in my possession a specimen set of Great Britain struck in 1839, the description of which I believe will be read with some degree of interest. The set consists of fifteen pieces, three of gold, nine of silver, three of copper. The five pound piece, young head of Victoria, reverse full length effigy of the queen standing beside a passive lion; the sovereign and $\frac{1}{2}$ sov. with same obverse as 5 pound piece, reverse quartered shield; the crown, $\frac{1}{2}$ crown, similar to sovereign; 6 pence, groat (4p.), 4 pence, 3 pence, 2 pence and 1 pence Maunday set, farthing, $\frac{1}{2}$ penny and penny. What makes the set especially interesting is the fact that three of the pieces are patterns. The five pound piece, which was not struck for circulation during Victoria's reign until 1887 and again 1893, and of entirely different design. The crown was not struck for circulation until 1844. The copper penny in 1841. All are dated 1839 on obverse except the £5 piece, which is dated on reverse in numerals. All have plain edge except the £5 piece which has lettered edge. The set is by W. Wyon. They are all brilliant proofs. I think this set (there were probably others) were struck for presentation. They came to me in the original red leather case, beautifully lined with silk, with depressions for each coin, with a silk cord under each coin so that it can be raised from its place and can be handled by edge. Although this set was coined 73 years ago, its high state of preservation shows it must have been owned and handled by some one having a high appreciation of numismatic art.

Very truly yours,

C. W. COWELL.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 16, 1912.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:

In my opinion the most abused of all branches of numismatics is the classification of condition of coins. There is no occasion for this fault to exist. This letter is intended to advance no new theory, for the writer believes that it would be extremely difficult to improve the system devised by Mr. Howland Wood.

Mr. Wood's article, "A Scheme for a Uniform Standard of Classifying the Condition of Coins," was read at an informal meeting at the Columbus

meeting in 1907. This article is published in the A. N. A. Year Book of 1910. This paper of Mr. Wood's made such an impression that at a later meeting of the A. N. A. a committee was appointed to perfect and carry out Mr. Wood's plan. The committee appointed were as follows: Messrs. Henry Chapman, Chairman; S. H. Chapman, Thos. L. Elder, Howland Wood, D. A. Williams, W. F. Dunham, Virgil M. Brand, H. O. Granberg and Dr. B. P. Wright.

On careful inquiry it seems that this committee died immediately after birth, and with the committee's death the best classification of condition also died as to official recognition. The cause of this letter is due to the bidding by the writer at a recent auction sale, on seventeen lots, all listed as good or better. Thirteen lots were secured. On the receipt of the consignment the lots were compared with the catalogue descriptions, which were guaranteed by the cataloguer.

Three examples of the lots received will be given: Catalogue United States Cents, "1801, 1/000, good." Specimen received LIB of LIBERTY obliterated, STATES obliterated and RICA obliterated. "1802, stemless wreath, good." Specimen received LIB obliterated and UNITED obliterated. "1802, one stem." Specimen received had two stems and was poor.

I returned the entire bunch, and have had no word from them since. If this standard which Mr. Wood advocated were adopted by the A. N. A. such errors could not exist long. Why not call for an expression of opinion of the members through the Numismatist on this subject? There is no reason for not adopting such a scheme.

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. E. MCGIRK.

Philipsburg, Pa., Dec. 20, 1912.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:

In my former notes regarding the minor varieties of Denver and San Francisco cents I stated that I would later give a list when the year should be complete. I find, however, that there are so many little differences in the position or size of the "D" and "S" that an attempt to point out these differences would only confuse the collector, especially as regards the Denver cents of 1912, as he would undoubtedly not be able to tell which variety he had without comparison with all the others; the differences consisting in the mint mark being a little nearer to the right or left, a little nearer the "1" or the "9" or the bust, or a little difference in size of the letter. The only way I know of for those interested in these varieties is to send to some dealer for a good sized selection on approval and select such as he may find to differ under a good glass. I will therefore only give the number of varieties I so far possess, after just having received my last consignment from both mints.

Denver, 1911, 5 varieties.

San Francisco, 1911, 3 varieties.

Denver, 1912, 7 varieties.

San Francisco, 1912, 1 variety.

I may say here that I secure twenty-five copies from both mints every three months, i. e., in January, April, July, October and December, so I should fairly cover the ground. It will be noted that San Francisco has been very careful during the last year to always put the "S" in the same place, as all the twenty-five in all the five consignments have been exactly alike. Denver, however, has apparently not exercised much care in that respect.

As to the 5 cent nickels, which I also secure from the Denver mint with each consignment, there has been no appreciable variety, the only difference being that in one lot the "D" was just a trifle further from the dot. I have just been advised that San Francisco has as yet coined no nickels. The new design for the nickel, I am informed by the Superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, has not yet been approved and, if approved later, will not be struck before 1913.

Very cordially,

W. C. EATON, Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Hamilton, N. Y., Dec. 12th, 1912.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



Hans. Olof. Hildebrand-Hildebrand was born in Sweden on the 5th of April, 1842. He studied at Upsala in 1860, taking the degree of Doc. of Phil. in 1866. While studying he worked in the Government Historical Museum, and travelled on the Continent during 1858, 1861 and 1862 in pursuit of the sciences. In 1865 he was appointed Amanuens at the L'Academie Royal des Belles Lettres D'Histoire et des Antiquities; in 1866 Secretary of the Royal Society for Promoting and Spreading Documents Concerning Scandinavian History; 1870-71, in possession of the Letterstedt Stipendium, he travelled on the Continent and in Great Britain to study Archaeology in those countries, and participated in the congresses at Bologna, 1871; Bruxelles, 1872; and Stockholm, 1874. On the demise of his father he was appointed Government Antiquarian, from which position he, however, has resigned. He is "One of the Eighteen" in the Academie Royal Suedoise des Sciences, and member of the above mentioned Academie Royal des Belles-Lettres, D'Histoire et des Antiquities, besides a number of foreign scientific societies. Among his scientific works of prominence is the following most remarkable, viz.: 1866, "The Swedish People during the Dark Ages"; 1867, "Islandic Life during the Age of Fables"; 1868, "Africa of To-day"; 1873, "The Government's Historical Museum and the Royal Coin Cabinet"; "The Scientific Antiquarian", and "Study of Ancient History"; 1874, "The Prehistoric People of Europe"; "The Belief of the People in Reference to Their Dead," etc., as well as many papers on scientific subjects.

(Translated by J. de L.)

M. L.

THE NEW FIVE CENT PIECE.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh in his annual report made this reference to the new five-cent nickel piece: "A new five-cent piece will shortly be issued with designs that will again assist the art standards of our coinage. Coins have always aimed to be works of art, both in ancient and modern times. We do not hope, under present conditions, to equal the coins of the great ancient periods. The artists then had a far greater opportunity, because the coins did not have to be stacked. Notwithstanding our practical limitations, however, modern coins can still be immensely interesting and beautiful; and the designs for the new nickel will give this coin a place with the best modern work."

It is understood that the design has been definitely accepted, and that the coin will be issued in 1913.



American Numismatic Association

The Largest and Most Active Numismatic
Organization in the World.

Dues, 50 cents a year.

Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50.
Payable January first yearly.

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Official Magazine

"The Numismatist."

Edgar H. Adams, Editor and Business
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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted Jan. 15, 1913.

1640 Carl E. W. Welcome, Box 302, Westfield, Mass.
1641 John J. Rowe, care First Natl. Bank, Cincinnati, O.
1642 Joseph S. Moss, 158 East 127th St., New York City.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Dec. 15, 1912.
If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to Feb. 15, 1913,

they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the February issue.

APPLICANTS

PROPOSED BY

W. Harold Manning, 29 Colbourne Cres., Brookline, Mass.	Edgar H. Adams
Charles Cota, Pierrepoint, N. Y.	Waldo C. Moore
Thos. J. O'Neill, 383 E. 139th St., New York City	Earl Gleason
H. Keighly-Peach, Box 571, Baltimore, Md.	Morris Roach
W. A. Krager, 27 E. School St., Springfield, Mass.	Everett Van Voorhis
Chas. A. Frazer, Municipal Bldg., Springfield, Mass.	Edgar H. Adams
Frank P. Gibbs, Olean, N. Y.	Louis W. Knight, M. D.
Stephen D. Stephens, 204 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, N. Y.	F. G. Duffield
Geo. W. Stevens, Museum of Art, Toledo, O.	John M. Oliver
Max O. Noack, 27 W. Indiana St., Chicago, Ill.	Wm. C. Stone
Samuel H. Benson, Palmyra, Pa.	John M. Oliver
Chas. E. Prince, 279 Midwood St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Wm. C. Stone
Alfred W. Allen, 333 Batavia St., Toledo, O.	Edgar H. Adams
John Hokanson, 830 Townsend St., Chicago, Ill.	Waldo C. Moore
John W. Sullivan, 144 No. Main St., Springfield, Mass.	Edgar H. Adams
Wilson C. Emery, 159 Dickinson St., Springfield, Mass.	R. Hosbury
Ramon P. Coffman, 408 Pioneer Bldg., Madison, Wis.	Waldo C. Moore
Dr. Clifford V. C. Comfort, 149 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.	Ben G. Green
P. H. Griffith, 415 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.	P. M. Wolsieffer

Change of Address.

F. O. Leiser, from South Milwaukee, Wis., to care Y. M. C. A., Canton, China.
G. L. Tilden, from 377 to 405 Main St., Room 201, Worcester, Mass.
C. S. Martindale, from Worcester to 68 Elm St., Southbridge, Mass.

Waldo C. Moore

General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1912.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All dues in the A. N. A. and subscriptions to "The Numismatist" for 1913 are now due and payable to the General Secretary, Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio. All members are requested to make early remittance. Please be prompt in this matter. The Secretary is laboring on a basis of no salary, and with him, as with most everyone, time is everything.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1912.**Honorary Members.**

Jan. 1, 1912, Number Honorary Members	12	
Created during the year	3	
		<hr/>
	15	
Loss by death	1	
		<hr/>
Number Honorary Members enrolled	14	

Active Members.

Jan. 1, 1912, Number Active Members		577
Admitted during the year	117	
Reinstated during the year	21	138
		<hr/>
		715
Lost by resignation	12	
Lost by non-payment of dues	88	
Lost by death	4	104
		<hr/>
Number Active Members in good standing		611

Financial.**Receipts.**

Initiation Fees—Individual	\$117.00	
Initiation Fees—Branch and Corporate	4.00	\$121.00
		<hr/>
1911 Dues collected	2.50	
1912 Dues collected	284.25	
1913 Dues collected	19.00	305.75
		<hr/>
1910 Year Book sales		2.30
From Badge Committee		30.75
From Badge sales		18.25
From Heath Memorial Medals sold		2.00
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$480.05

The above amount remitted to Treasurer as per receipts shown.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the General Secretary and find statements as above correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,
WYNN HOERNER,
Auditing Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1912.

Jan. 1, 1912, Balance on hand	\$142.73
Received from General Secretary	\$445.05
In Transit from Gen. Sec. (sent Dec. 16, not received)	35.00
	<hr/>
	\$622.78
Paid out during the year—old numbers, 17, 18 and 19, new numbers, 2 to 8 inclusive	285.82
	<hr/>
Treasurer's Balance	\$336.96

We have examined and audited the books and vouchers of the Treasurer and find the above statement correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,
WYNN HOERNER,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGEMENT OF THE NUMISMATIST FOR THE YEAR 1912.

(The report of the "Numismatist" from January 1st to February 14th inclusive, is that of George L. Tilden, former Business Manager, and from the latter date the conduct of the "Numismatist" has been continued by the present Business Manager, E. H. Adams.)

From Jan. 1, to Feb. 14, 1912.

Receipts.

January 1, Balance on hand		\$281.77
Received for subscriptions	\$419.75	
Received for back numbers sold	12.93	
Received for advertising	159.75	592.39
Total receipts		\$874.16

Disbursements.

Paid for printing	\$245.70	
Paid for cuts	101.29	
Paid for postage	22.19	
Paid for miscellaneous expenses	283.05	
Total Disbursements		\$652.23
Balance		\$221.93

The above was found correct and approved.

HOWLAND WOOD,
GEO. C. ARNOLD,
Auditing Committee.

From Feb. 15, to Dec. 31, 1912.

Receipts.

Feb. 15, Received from G. L. Tilden, his balance on hand at the time business was turned over to me		\$221.93
Received from Auditing Committee the amount they withheld, same having been charged to miscellaneous expense account		60.00
Total amount received		\$281.93
Received for subscriptions	\$504.62	
Received for back numbers sold	46.73	
Received for advertising	894.39	1445.74
July 15, Received anonymous contribution	25.00	
Sept. 4, Received from A. N. A. fund for special Edition Convention number as per resolution	60.00	
Nov. 19, Received anonymous contribution	25.00	110.00
Total Receipts		\$1837.67

Disbursements.

Paid for printing and expenses	\$790.54
Paid for cuts, engravings, etc.	197.55
Paid for addressing and drayage	28.90
Paid for postage (4th class)	38.13
Paid for 2 trips to Federalsburg, acct. Numismatist and to arrange for back numbers, etc.	22.50
Paid for cartage on back numbers from Worcester	7.10

Paid for freight and cartage on back numbers, cuts, etc. to Federalsburg	15.55
Paid for postage (office)	41.25
Paid for office expenses including printing, letter heads, envelopes, telegrams, office supplies, salary of Edi- tor and Business Manager (10 mos.)	631.00
Total Disbursements	\$1772.52
Balance	\$ 65.15

E. H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Manager.

We have examined the books, accounts, and vouchers of the management of *The Numismatist* from Feb. 15, to Dec. 31, 1912, and find that the report as above is correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,
WYNN HOERNER,
Auditing Committee.

BOOK REVIEW.

A Catalogue of the Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum, by
H. A. Grueber, F. S. A., 3 volumes, London, 1910.

It is perhaps a little late to discuss this important work, which has already been the subject of so many able notices in the European journals; yet a work that must appeal strongly to American scholars and collectors of coins should have received more attention than has yet been bestowed upon it in American journals. For, not only is the Catalogue in many ways monumental, but, most of all, it is epoch-making in the study of the vast coinage of the Roman Republic. Indeed one can hardly be oversanguine in believing that this work will promptly supplant all other catalogues *raisonnée* in its particular field and form the basis of future research; and not only because its lists are more exhaustive than are found in former publications, but more especially because of the method of classification. Additions here and there, and corrections too, especially of the first part, will undoubtedly be made in the future; but so evidently sound are the principles on which the work is founded, so accurate and exhaustive is the scholarly treatment throughout, that it will almost certainly become for the important coinage of the Republic what Mommsen's *Staatsrecht* is to its constitutional history—standard and complete except for an occasional *Ausbau*.

The Catalogue was prepared by Mr. H. A. Grueber, the Keeper of the Coins in the British Museum, on a classification originated and to a certain extent elaborated by Count de Salis; and one of the very fine things in the work is the fullness of credit ungrudgingly given to that able numismatist. As stated in the Introduction Count de Salis devoted ten years (1859-1869) of unremitting labor to the series of Roman coins in the Medal Room of the Museum, and achieved large results; but he published very little, and left among his papers comparatively few notes bearing upon his work. Into what generous hands the results of his labors fell! In general and in particular his large share in originating and working out the classification has been credited to him by Mr. Grueber. But while Count de Salis was most fortunate in having his work fall into such generous hands, he was still more fortunate in having it fall into competent hands. In the classification the correct principles of chronology and topography are substituted for the valueless and unscientific distribution according to the family names of the various moneyers. Thus the issues of the mint at Rome occupies the first volume and part of the second; and then follows the Romano-Campanian coins, the military coinages of Italy including the coinage of the Social War, and finally the coinages, likewise chiefly military, of the provinces—all issues being arranged chronologically. This classification brings to light the historical value of the coinage and will make this important source of Roman his-

tory readily accessible to teachers and writers; and the collector of Roman coins in particular will discover how interesting are many of his commonplace bronze and silver pieces when considered in their proper historical setting.

The classification of the early bronze coins adheres to the views of Dr. Mommsen, placing the *aes rude* first, followed by the *aes signatum* and the *libral aes grave*, and the origin of Roman coinage at about the time of the Decemvirs, or B. C. 451. It is unfortunate that such an important work should happen to be ready for publication just at the time when a new, and by many considered correct, exposition of the history of that early coinage began to appear. For Mr. Grueber states that a hundred pages of the catalogue had already been sent to press when Dr. Haeberlin's *Systematik des ältesten römischen Münzwesens* first appeared in brochure in 1905. And although at the time the Introduction was written in 1909 and even in the following year when the Catalogue appeared Dr. Haeberlin's revolutionary work may not yet have received sufficient "discussion and criticism" to insure its general acceptance or rejection, yet so many competent numismatists had accepted the proposed classification that one may well regret that the comparatively small expense of labor, time and money was not incurred to abandon a classification which is so palpably erroneous for one with a more scientific basis and more nearly in accord with established archaeological facts.

Too much cannot be said for the historical sketches that precede not only the various divisions of the work but also the numerous periods into which the series are very successfully divided. Almost invariably these discussions throw a strong light upon the lists that follow, and besides form an interesting connected history of the coinage which will appeal to others than special students of numismatics.

In the two volumes of the lists of coins one finds a large number of virtual duplicates, specimens "similar" in all respects to preceding described pieces except for a slight variation of weight or diameter, or both. Indeed the number of such duplicates is so large as to occupy a great deal of space, and the value of such slight variations is doubtful. The omission of such pieces would have given valuable space for other very practical purposes, among which a larger type for the footnotes would take an important place. And in this connection the belief may be expressed that if the biographical sketches of the moneyers had been given a place in the body of the text following their names, instead of being thrown to the foot of the page, the result would have been a slight improvement in arrangement without doing marked violence, if any, to the general principle of a catalogue which gives first place to the lists.

A tabulation of the finds of Roman republican silver coins, a set of five indices, and the plates fill an entire volume, or a third of the whole work—nor has too much importance been thus attached to these features. This complete tabulation of the finds and the separate and exhaustive index of types and moneyers' symbols are virtually new in a catalogue, and certainly are commendable innovations. Too much cannot be said of the 123 plates illustrating approximately two thousand specimens which show nearly every minute development and variation in the entire history of the coinage, and incidentally reveal the richness of the British Museum collection.

—T. L. C.

WILLIAM H. WOODIN SUBSCRIPTION PRIZE FOR 1913.

In order to stimulate interest in the work of obtaining new members for the A. N. A., William H. Woodin of New York City has generously offered a handsome prize for the member of the Association who obtains the most new members during the year 1913. The prize will consist of a regular American Numismatic Association medal struck in gold of standard fineness, 900-1000. Full year members are of course preferred, but six months' members will count as one half. For instance, if one member secures ten full year members and another member secures nineteen six months' members, the former will win the prize. In other words, a six months' member will count as one point and a full year member as two points. The General Secretary of the Association and the editor of *The Numismatist* are barred from the contest for ostensible reasons.

OBITUARY.



ADELARD JOSEPH BOUCHER.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

On the 16th of November last there passed away the oldest Canadian numismatist, the beginning of whose collecting days dates away back some sixty years. On his father's side he belonged to a historic French Canadian family, being a collateral of the famous Pierre Boucher, first governor of Three Rivers. Marin, the founder of his branch of the Bouchers in Canada, from whom he was eight generations removed, came from Langy, in the diocese of Mortagne, Province of Perche, France, towards the beginning of the seventeenth century, while his mother belonged to the Scottish family of Munroe, which has produced many eminent men in the annals of that country. Thus he had an illustrious ancestry in two nationalities from which he had received the many rare qualities that go to make up a genuine collector.

He was born at Maskinonge, Province of Quebec, on the 28th of June, 1835. His father, Dr. Francis Xavier Oliver Boucher, was a country practitioner, and his mother, Emilie Munroe, grand-daughter of Hon. Hugh Munroe, one of the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Upper Canada. His baptismal record gives his full name as Francois Arthur Adelard, but at his premier communion (confirmation) he dropped the two first names and assumed that of Joseph, and was ever afterwards known as Adelard Joseph Boucher.

His father dying when he was only eight months old, his mother a few years after his birth left him an orphan at a tender age. Under the guardianship of a paternal uncle he was sent to St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where he acquired a fluency in English possessed by few of his compatriots. After six years' study in that institution he was sent to France, where for four years he pursued and completed his education in French. Shortly after his return to Canada he married Miss Philomene Rousseau, who bore him fifteen children, and who with five of the latter survive him. In 1855 he was appointed Secretary of the Royal Commission to report on the condition of the seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada, which commission, after five years, in a voluminous report, which report Mr. Boucher had a large part in preparing, advised the abolition of that remnant of the Middle Ages in Canada. A law based on the report was subsequently passed by the Provincial parliament.

Having great musical talent, Mr. Boucher held the position of organist and choir master at different times in several of the larger churches of his order in the City of Montreal, besides acting as conductor in a number of oratorios and other sacred performances. In 1861 he founded a sheet music business, in partnership with Laurent and Laforce of Quebec, but the partnership did not continue long, for the next year the firm is styled Boucher and Manseau. Later, on the death of Mr. Manseau, the firm was again changed to Boucher and Lavigne, and, in 1870, to A. J. Boucher alone, and has so continued ever since.

It was while connected with the Seignoral Commission that Mr. Boucher's taste for collecting coins began to develop. One or two strange coins found among the effects of one of the old seignories attracted his attention, and soon his hitherto dormant numismatic instincts began to develop. His partner being also a collector, they conferred together and encouraged each other; then others casually consulted with them. Another group of English collectors gathered under the leadership of the late Mr. Stanley C. Bagg, and these two groups coalescing in December, 1862, founded the Numismatic Society of Montreal. Mr. Boucher was elected its first president, and his partner, J. A. Manseau, secretary. In 1866 Mr. Boucher through financial requirements of his business found it necessary to dispose of his collection. This, the second coin sale held in Montreal, took place on the 22nd and 23rd of February, 1866. The sale comprised 726 lots, consisting of 1,660 coins, 24 medals, 30 specimens of paper money, 6 books, 7 catalogues and 2 cabinets, and realized about \$400. Although a note states that "A diploma and first prize were awarded A. J. Boucher at the Provincial Exhibition of 1863 for the following collection of Canadian and Provincial coins", the Canadian series consisted of no more than 110 in all. But I am of the impression that a number of his rarer Canadians, including the side view penny and half penny of 1838, were sold privately previous to the sale to a Mr. Hudson.

For some time Mr. Boucher's numismatic tastes lay dormant, but after a time he began collecting Canadian medals, and he had got together the beginning of a very nice collection. This I purchased from him and was able to add a number of rarities to my collection which I have never had another opportunity of duplicating. Not long after this he again took up collecting with greater ardor than ever and formed a fine representative series of Canadian coins which for years stood fourth, if not third, in rank among the greater Canadian collections.

When it became difficult to add further to the Canadian department he started in on Papal coin numismatics and by patient and methodical work had gathered together the most representative collection of this most historic and interesting series of coins to be found anywhere in America.

About ten or twelve years ago, believing that a collection sold during one's lifetime realizes more than after death, he sold out this collection to Mr. Breton. Hardly had this collection left his possession when the passion, strong within him, impelled him to start anew. But this time he confined himself mainly to inexpensive modern copper coins, and although never expending more than two or three cents for any single coin, he had at the time of his death acquired a most varied collection of the modern copper coins of Europe, numbering five or six thousand.

While he never wrote anything on the different numismatic series he collected, he was a methodical, painstaking collector, and studied and so classified his pieces that he could give the history of almost every coin in his collection. He was able to decipher much of the most obscure copper circulating medium of the smaller German principalities, and was, in fact, looked upon as an authority in his chosen line of numismatic research by many of the more brilliant students whose writings have gained a worldwide reputation. Often, when puzzled with some obscure coin of some obscure European state, I found him able to place it for me and give something of its history, too.

His was a genial nature, ever ready to receive a brother numismatist with open arms. Such was his love for the science that his music store on Notre Dame Street became a regular Mecca to the collectors of Montreal, where it was most pleasant to drop in and talk over a new treasure secured.

He retained his interest in the subject to the last, and although almost blind during his latter months, kept on adding to his collection as opportunity offered. "We shall never look upon his like again."

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE OHIO STATE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY held a successful convention and auction sale at Columbus, Ohio, on Nov. 19 and 20. On the evening of the 19th a social and business session was held, the same being quite well attended. After a considerable informal discussion, the Society elected the following Trustees: William A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; H. E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio; Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio; W. J. Savage, Columbus, Ohio; R. Hosbury, Toledo, Ohio; and George J. Schwartz, Wooster, Ohio. The Trustees in turn elected George J. Schwartz, President; W. J. Savage, Vice President; William A. Ashbrook, Secretary, and Dr. J. M. Henderson, Treasurer. It was decided to hold the next convention during the month of November, 1913, and in addition to the programme have an exhibit and auction sale. Waldo C. Moore read an interesting paper on Ohio broken bank bills. The same will be printed in the Numismatist. Refreshments followed. The auction sale on the 20th was very successful, 873 lots belonging to the members of the Ohio society being sold to the highest bidder. About twenty members attended the auction and over sixty mail order bids were received. The Ohio Society promises to grow in members and importance.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1912. Meeting called to order, G. J. Bauer presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Dr. Handler, Stanley, Soper, Harold, Emerich, Koeb, Clark, and Bunnell.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on the anniversary medal requested that the matter be laid on the table until the next meeting.

The following amendments to the By-Laws were made, and will be acted upon at the next meeting:

Article III to read: Dues—All members, except honorary members, shall pay the sum of \$2.00 per year in advance, which with the initiation fees, shall be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Association; and no member who is in arrears for more than one full quarter shall be permitted the rights of membership until such delinquencies are paid.

Article IV to have following clause added: In the event of such member not being present when cited to appear, and not giving satisfactory reason, he may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Section II, Article IV: If any member shall receive coins from any other member of this Association, or any member of the American Numismatic Association or any other person, and shall keep the same for two months without settlement, unless specific arrangements are made with the owner of the coins, he may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Notice was given that nominations for officers for next year will take place at next meeting.

Mr. Koeb read a paper telling how coins and meda's were made, illustrated by drawings showing the different parts of machinery necessary for the work. It was a splendid paper and thoroughly enjoyed, and a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Koeb.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, December 17, 1912.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1912. Meeting called to order, President French presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, Rowley, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Soper, Harold, Emerich, Clark, Bunnell and Webster.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Committee on Anniversary Medal, was ill and unable to attend meeting. Design was submitted and discussed, also the kind of medal, and after going over the matter thoroughly it was moved and carried that the medal be made of bronze and be two inches in diameter. All the members were requested to submit a design for the medal, and a choice will be made later of the one deemed most suitable.

Mr. Emerich presented the Association with five priced catalogues for which he received the thanks of the Association:

Mehl Sale, French Collection, September 28, 1912; Elder's Sale, Woodin Collection, March, 1911; Sumner's Collection, June, 1911; Chapman's Sale, Groves Collection, January, 1912; Elder's Sale, November 1911, Hard Times Tokens, etc.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, December 3.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 107th meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Dec. 6th, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following 18 members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Carey, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Edward Michael, Baker, Williams, Hokanson, Smith, Rau, Wilson, Ripstra, Jonas, Noack and Dr. Merrill.

Henry A. Fowler, Active No. 172, resigned from membership. J. M. Wulfinf was elected to membership.

The election of officers for 1913 resulted as follows:

President—F. Elmo Simpson.

Vice President—John T. Kelly.

Secretary—Ben. G. Green.

Treasurer—Enos C. Verkler.

Librarian—Mitchell Baker.

Curator—J. H. Ripstra.

Executive Committee—Harry F. Williams, V. M. Brand, Ben G. Green.

Under exhibitions Mr. Brand showed a three pence, six pence, shilling and two shillings of Australian coinage, George V, and a thaler of Weissenberg, Ferdinand II, issued early in the 17th century—this is one of the rarest German thaler, and cost Mr. Brand \$900.00. Mr. Williams showed 10 peso gold pieces of Grenadina, New Grenada and United States of Columbia, all of same type, two Bogota and one Popyan mints. Mr. Leon showed some U. S. currency.

Mathews' Coinage of the World was donated to the library by J. F. Trowbridge, and volumes 4 and 5 of the Biographical Dictionary of Medalists by Virgil M. Brand.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Numismatische Correspondenz and Spink's Circular for November and the Numismatist for December; auction catalogues from Elder (3), Green, Hess (2) and U. S. Coin Co. (2); and catalogues with fixed prices from Fuldauer, Schulman and U. S. Coin Co.

Adjourned to meet Jan. 3rd, 1913.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, New York, Bulletin No. 4.—At the regular meeting held Nov. 16, 1912.—As reported at the April meeting Mr. Samuel P. Avery has offered to be one of four contributors, of twenty-five hundred dollars each, to a fund of ten thousand dollars, the interest of which shall be used for the increase of the Society's collections. Mr. Archer M. Huntington and Mr. J. Sanford Saltus have agreed to contribute to this fund, leaving but one contributor of twenty-five hundred dollars to be obtained. As this proposition is only open until the first of the year, it is to be hoped that the full amount will be made up prior to that date.

The Council would report that since the last meeting of the Society the following new members have been elected:—Honorary Member, His Majesty Albert, King of the Belgians. Corresponding Member, The Numismatic Society of Dresden. Associate Members, The Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection at the Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. J. Livingston R. Morgan, New York. Mrs. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, New York. Rev. Hugh W. White, Yencheng, China.

The Society has lost by death the following members:—September 7, A. Loudon Snowden, Honorary Member, Elected March 18, 1879. September 22, Ferdinand Hermann, Life Member, Elected January 16, 1893. October 6, Andrew G. Agnew, Life Member, Elected December 21, 1908. October 8, Morris Loeb, Life Member, Elected November 17, 1909. November 13, John T. Willets, Life Member, Elected May 15, 1883.

Report of the Director.—Eighty-four books, thirty-two pamphlets, three hundred and twenty-four periodicals, one hundred and twenty-seven cata-

logues and an autograph letter of Gerard van Loon, dated March 5, 1736. Seventy-one coins and tokens, one hundred and seventy-five medals, plaques, etc., twenty-two decorations, nine plaster casts and seven hubs and dies. The Rev. Hugh W. White, who is connected with the American Presbyterian Mission at Yencheng, China, has deposited his collection of coins here as a loan, which he states will probably be for several years and possibly permanent. This collection contains something over one thousand specimens, and is largely made up of modern coins of China and neighboring countries. The Ro Collection of Ancient Chinese coins is still on exhibition in our cases, the owner having kindly allowed it to remain for a much longer period than at first intended. This is one of the largest collections of its kind in existence, and it is to be hoped that some way may be found to retain it permanently.

The number of visitors to the building has been as follows:—April, seven hundred and forty three, May, five hundred and twenty-nine, June, two hundred and eighty two, July, two hundred and forty-five, August, five hundred and twenty-three, September, five hundred and six, October, five hundred and sixty-four.

The Chairman, Mr. Drowne, announced the subject of the meeting, informal discussion and exhibition of the Siege and Necessity Coins. Mr. Albert R. Frey read a short paper on the gold coin of Poland, issued during the insurrection of 1831. The gold, silver and copper coins struck at Barcelona, 1808 to 1814. The two real piece of San Salvador, 1821 and the "Hobby Horse Ducat" of Nuremburg, 1650. Mr. Edward T. Newell gave a brief history of the coins struck during the siege of Jerusalem, A. D. 69 and 70. Mr. S. Hudson Chapman spoke of the Gun Money of James II. and other necessity coins of Ireland. Rev. Dr. James B. Nies described some interesting notes, issued by General Charles George Gordon—"Chinese Gordon"—during the siege of Khartoum in 1884. Remarks were also made by Mr. A. H. Cooper-Prichard and Mr. Henry Russell Drowne. Exhibition of siege and necessity money were made by Messrs. Frey, Newell, Chapman and Pehrson, and from the Society's collection.

An exhibition of medals, plaques and drawings by Signor Giovanni Cariati will be held here in December. Signor Cariati has recently taken up his residence in New York, and, while he is well known in Italy and Paris, this is the first time that any number of his works have been exhibited in this country. An exhibition of medals and other objects relating to Joan of Arc is planned for January next. The society has over two hundred medals of Joan of Arc which have never been exhibited, and many photographs, books and other objects have been promised, which will, no doubt, make this a most interesting exhibition. Contributions, especially of medals, will be very welcome.

The next regular meeting of the Society will be held on Monday evening, December 16th, 1912.

The building of the Society will be open for the convenience of members and their friends on the first Monday evening of each month except June, July, August and September. The building is open to the public from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. On Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

BRANCH No. 1, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The second monthly meeting of Branch No. 1 was held in the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society, Tuesday evening, December 17th, President Green presiding. Present: Messrs. Green, Leon, Davis, Simpson, Merrill, Kelly, and Miss M. Naerup. Miss L. Naerup was present as a visitor.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The subject of membership cards for Branch No. 1 was discussed. Mr. Leon favored a metallic card resembling the encased postage stamps, and offered to defray the expense of issuing same. A motion was made, seconded and carried that Mr. Leon's offer be accepted. President Green appointed the following committee to report on said cards: T. E. Leon, chairman; Messrs. Simpson and Ripstra.

A coin which attracted a great deal of attention was a Japanese shogan, over six inches in diameter, exhibited by Mr. Green. Mr. Green also exhibited the following interesting pieces: Hat Money of China, ring money of Ivory Coast, Crimean copper dollar, Roman aes, and a very fine bronze medal of Frederick the Great.

Among other exhibits, Mr. Leon showed early U. S. greenbacks and National bank notes, and his collection of United States freak coins; Miss M.

Naerup, a ducat of Louis Napoleon, in proof, and a fine specimen of the $\frac{1}{2}$ ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.

Announcement was made that when Mr. Wolsieffer consented to take charge of the program for the December meeting he neglected to take into consideration that his presence was needed at his sale in New York, December 16th and 17th. He kindly agreed to take charge of the program for the January meeting.

Magazines received: The Numismatist for November and December.

Meeting adjourned to January 21st, 1913.

MISS MARIE A. NAERUP, Secy. & Treas.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—November 21st, Sir Henry H. Howorth, K. C. I. E., President, in the chair. Mr. Charles J. P. Cave was elected a Fellow of the Society and Mr. A. van Buren and the Rev. W. L. Gantz were proposed for election.

Exhibitions: By Mr. F. A. Walters, a bronze medallion of Commodus (Gnecchi Pl. LIII., 3; Cohen, No. 474), said to have been found at York; by Mr. H. Garside, three varieties of the Straits Settlement dollar of Edward VII.; (1903, pattern Royal Mint; 1903, issue of Bombay Mint; 1907, issue from Heaton's dies); by Miss H. Farquhar, a medallion of Charles I. by Jean Varin, probably unique, and a matrix in slate from a copy of the Primavera medal of Mary Queen of Scots by S. Henning, probably the first of the known modern examples of this portrait; by Mr. John Pinches, a memorial portrait plaque of General Booth; by Mrs. W. H. Valentine, an interesting bronze coin with Persian legends, purporting to have been struck by the "King of the Jinns" on which Dr. Codrington read a note.

Mr. H. A. Grueber read a paper on "A Find of Anglo-Saxon Coins at Douglas" (Isle of Man). These coins were found some years ago in the course of excavations for the foundation of a house in Douglas, when a laborer came upon an earthenware pot containing them and a number of silver ornaments. They covered the fifty years from 925 to 975 A. D. and were silver pennies of Athelstan, Edmund, Eadred, Eadwig, and Edgar, Kings of Wessex, and a coin of Aulaf, King of Northumbria, struck in York. It was a little remarkable that a hoard found so far north should consist almost entirely of coins of the West Saxons, but Mr. Grueber was able to show from internal evidence that the hoard must have been buried about 975 A. D., and to suggest that it was the property of some retainer of Magnus, king of the Isle of Man, who had accompanied his master to Chester in 977 when Edgar went there to receive the homage of his northern vassals.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

of The Numismatist, published monthly at Brooklyn, N. Y., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, Edgar H. Adams, 447A State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business Manager, Edgar H. Adams, 447A State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Publisher, The American Numismatic Association.

Owner, The American Numismatic Association.

President—Judson Brenner, DeKalb, Ill.

First Vice President—F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

Second Vice President—R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

Secretary—Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Treasurer—N. E. Converse, Worcester, Mass.

Librarian—Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities.—None.

Board of Governors—H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; Wm. A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edgar H. Adams, Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1912.

WM. H. DOWLING,

Notary Public, Kings Co.,

(SEAL)

Brooklyn, N. Y.

(My commission expires March 30, 1913.)

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



The above cent, dated 1817, is distinguished as being of a variety not hitherto known to coin collectors, as it bears but eleven stars around the head of Liberty. This is the specimen mentioned in the July Numismatist, Page 255, by Charles C. Cheek of Sanford, N. C. Mr. Cheek has kindly forwarded the piece, which we have illustrated for the information of our readers. The coin has been examined by several experts, each of whom is of the opinion that it is genuine and that the stars have not been removed—or, at least, there are no indications that they have been removed—which of course one naturally suspects when a variety of this kind comes to notice.



FABRICATIONS OF AMERICAN COINS.—No. 12. Ob. with the same design as No. 11. Rev. same as the reverse of No. 9. This is Bolen No. 36. The original of this design is listed as Crosby No. 7, on Plate VIII., of "Early Coins of America." The original is known only in copper. The fabrication was struck as follows: Silver, 2 pieces; brass, 5 pieces; copper, 40 pieces.



As the chances of the passage of the bill recently introduced in Congress for a three cent piece are now exceedingly remote, additional interest is felt in the nearest approach to a piece of this denomination, struck in aluminum, which really has answered the purposes of a coin in Cleveland, Ohio, where the project of a reissue of a three-cent piece was formed. We are indebted for the following account to Charles Lounsbury of the American Railway Supply Company, which was written in August, 1912, to Mr. de Lagerberg: "The three-cent ticket was first made in 1908 for the Municipal Traction Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. This was a company which was organized by the late Tom Johnson, one of whose pet theories was to reduce the price of railroad fares to a three-cent basis. This you will no doubt remember from having read the public press at the time he tried in 1908 but was unsuccessful, as the amount received, it was claimed, did not produce sufficient

revenue for the upkeep of the property and a return to the stockholders on their investment. My recollection is that it was only a few months that the entire city of Cleveland—or, at least, that part of the trolley system which he controlled—was operated on this three-cent basis, and the matter was then thrown into the courts upon application for a receiver. The operation of all or part of his companies has since been supervised by the courts, and I believe that a small portion of the system is still being operated on the three-cent basis.

"The three-cent ticket of which you have a sample was designed to be used as a permanent ticket, being re-issued from day to day and really passing as coin. This feature was greatly abused, and was an object of severe criticism by the Federal Government, who object strongly to anything which will take the place of money. As quickly as these pieces were introduced they became part of the 'coin of the realm' of Cleveland and were good for their face value most anywhere in trade."



Through the courtesy of C. W. Cowell of Denver, Colo., we are permitted this month to illustrate another variety of the Leshur Referendum Dollar, which forms a part of his collection. This same design was illustrated on Page 270 of the Numismatist for 1911, with the difference that while the former piece was stamped with the name of the merchant who issued it and the number, the piece loaned by Mr. Cowell bears neither name nor number.

There is at least one silver dollar in existence bearing heads on each side. Under one of the heads is the date "1906," and under the other the date "1909." The story told in connection with this strange-looking coin, properly classed as a freak, is that an employee of the New Orleans mint whose duty it was to run the silver coins through the dies to have the head stamped upon them substituted a current silver dollar for this coin immediately after the head had been stamped upon it, with the reverse side unstamped and perfectly clean. This was in 1906. Three years later he ran this same coin, all the while in his possession, through the stamper for the reverse side, impressing another head and the year 1909 upon it.

General Secretary Moore has drawn our attention to the above newspaper clipping. This item has been going the rounds of the press for some time. Of course it is a canard, pure and simple, for the reason that no dollar dies have been made at the mint for the standard coin of the denomination since 1904.

AN ENGLISH EIGHT PENNY PIECE SUGGESTED.

One of the outcomes of the new English insurance act, so London dispatches say, is the suggestion that an eight-penny piece be struck by the Mint as a solution of the copper famine caused by the act. One objection, however, to the new coin is that it will be similar in size to the six-pence, which may lead to confusion, but the Mint officials advocate the issue of a coin with a lower percentage of silver than the ordinary silver coin—a piece not too closely resembling the shilling and the sixpence. The project will shortly be presented to Parliament.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

The death is reported from Paris of Frederic Charles, Victor de Vernon, one of the leading French engravers, at the age of 54. Mr. de Vernon devoted himself mainly to engraving medals, though his work in other branches of the art also was distinguished. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and in his student days won the Prix de Rome. Born in Paris on Nov. 17, 1858, he studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, where he was a pupil of Yasset, Cavalier, and Chaplain. His most widely known medals have been modeled since the year 1905. Among these may be named the Medaille des Sports, ordered by the Exposition of 1900. Among the best known placquettes of the artist may be named "Les Communicants," "La Poesie," and "Amis des Arts de Pau." In 1907 the artist gained the medal of honor from the Salon in the section of sculpture, which up to the present time has been only twice awarded a medalist. In 1909, after the death of his master, M. Champlain, Mr. de Vernon was elected a member of the Academie des Beaux-Arts and professor in the medallists' atelier in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. At the international medallic exhibition held by the American Numismatic Society in New York City in 1910 he had a very interesting and artistic exhibition.

In the November Numismatic Circular, published by Spink & Son, there is mention of two American die cutters in the installment of Mr. Forrer's "Biographical Notices of Medallists." This relates to Messrs. Benjamin C. and Daniel True of Troy, N. Y., and is accredited to the American Journal of Numismatics of New York City, of 1899, Page 119, which is an article upon Hard Times Tokens by Lyman H. Low. We give the extract in full, as it is of especial interest on account of the interest now being taken in the series of Hard Times tokens, and as the Messrs. True engraved the dies for a number of these pieces.

TRUE, BENJAMIN C. and DANIEL. (Amer.) There were two die-cutters in Troy named True—Benjamin C. and Daniel; judging by the appearance of their names in the Directories, the first was the elder, but whether relatives or not, I have not found. Benjamin C. was a "letter cutter," having a shop at 7 Beaver Street, and residence at 134 Lydius Street, as early as 1832; in 1834 he is called a gunsmith, and in 1835 a die cutter, at 7 Beaver Street, "up-stairs"; in 1840 he added to his business as a die cutter that of a "military store keeper"—perhaps making military buttons—and his store was 88 North Market Street, if the notes furnished me are correct. In 1842-4 he was in business with J. Roseboom & Co., on Church and Division Streets, but I have not been able to trace him further. Daniel True was a die cutter at 48 Union Street as early as 1837, and continues to do business as such at various locations, in time adding that of seal engraving, until 1856, when he seems to have been the senior partner in the firm of True & Pilkington, and his address was "Bleecker Hall"; in 1858 he was at the same location, alone; in 1868, the same name—presumably the same person—appears as a die cutter and steel engraver on Hudson Street, and afterwards at 396 Broadway until 1879. The work of this engraver (whether Benjamin or Daniel is uncertain,) as shown on the tokens, is not of a very high order.

ABSURDITIES OF THE COUNTERFEITING ACT.—A woman sculptor of Chicago, modeling a female figure resting on the representation of a silver dollar, has been compelled to submit her statue to the federal authorities. Under this statute while it is permissible for numismatic journals to make photographs of coins and make plates of them, the banking journals are excluded from this privilege. For example the Banker's Home Magazine and other similar publications are not allowed to publish representations either of American or other coins, thus virtually giving a monopoly of such illustrations to a particular class of publications. We do not know that our numismatic contemporaries are under bond not to misuse the privilege which they enjoy, but we can see no reason why reputable banking journals should be ruled out of a province in which they can render a useful service. If the matter is really of such serious import we see no reason why any discrimination should exist. When some of us were boys we tried to make molds of the

coinage with lead—but we tremble to think what might happen to those youngsters who should be caught at that game in this more enlightened age! —John Lincoln Blauss in *Banker's Home Magazine* for November.

(We heartily agree with Mr. Blauss, the editor of the *Banker's Home Magazine*, that there is no reason why reputable banking journals should not be permitted to print the illustrations of coins or anything of a numismatic character, and it is to be hoped that such journals will inaugurate a movement that will result in the amendment of the present Revised Statute so as to embrace banking, or indeed all other magazines and newspapers. It seems ridiculous that illustrations of coins are permitted only in specific instances, and we are sure that numismatic journals are by no means jealous of this exclusive right, but would be glad to see the privilege extended to every reputable publication. It has been only a few years that even numismatic journals have been permitted to publish such illustrations, at one time the statute bearing upon this matter being so strict that all illustration of United States coins was forbidden. It was due to the strenuous and well-directed efforts of Messrs. S. H. and Henry Chapman of Philadelphia, we believe, that the statute was finally amended so as to allow numismatists and numismatic magazines to illustrate coins.—Ed.)

Sweden seems to be a rich field for coin finds. Added to the several finds within the past three months, which have been reported in *The Numismatist*, there is now recorded a considerable find during plowing in the Province of Gotland, at Snackkarfue. Not far from the surface not less than 1808 coins, most of them silver, were found recently. One man found 1206 coins. In the same neighborhood was found a bronze vessel, and it is assumed that the coins had been kept in it. The age of the coins has not yet been determined.

The Swedish Government has acquired the coins of which mention was made on Page 433 of the November *Numismatist* as having been recently unearthed in Sweden. The Government also acquired 120 Arabic coins found at Nystugu, Parish of Helvi, on the Island of Gottland, in the Daltic.

A collection of coins said to be worth \$250,000, and consisting of 5000 specimens, is said to have been stolen from Glen Island, the well-known resort near New York City. It was the property of the Glen Island Realty & Development Company, and was collected by three generations of the Starin family.

Among the Chicago A. N. A. members who took part in the recent organization of Branch No. 1, an account of which appeared in the December *Numismatist*, were also Messrs. Vercouter, P. M. Wolsieffer, Simpson, Verkler.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale held by Thomas L. Elder, on Nov. 30, at New York City. The feature of the sale was an interesting series of foreign siege pieces or necessity money. All of the siege pieces mentioned are in silver unless otherwise mentioned:

Saxon thaler. 1657. V. Fine, \$4.00.	Do. Different variety from foregoing. Fine. \$2.50.
Saxon double thaler. 1606. V. F. \$4.00.	Minden. 1634. Fine. \$2.00.
Do. 1620. V. G. \$4.75.	Newark. 1645. Holed. Fair. \$1.00.
Napoleon medal. 1810. Abt. fine. \$12.00.	Barcelona. 1810. 5 pesetas. Ex. fine. \$2.25.
Three Cents. Silver. 1864. Unc. \$3.35.	Do. 1 peseta. Very good. \$1.50.
War Medal. South Africa. Fine. \$3.90.	Carthagen. 1873. 5 pesetas. Ex. fine. \$1.50.
Do. With eight bars. \$7.75.	Sarragossa. 1809. 5 pesetas. V. F. \$2.00.
Half Dollar. 1836. Reeded edge. Unc. \$3.70.	Transylvania. Thaler. 1580. V. F. \$3.70.
Quarter Dollar. 1824. Very fine. \$3.00.	Do. Thaler. 1565. Ex. fine. \$3.25.
Greenback. 1878. \$10. Red seal and TEN in oval. Ex. fine. \$18.00.	Do. Similar to foregoing. V. F. \$2.80.
\$2.00. 1880. Bust Stephen Decatur. SILVER on rev. Fine. \$27.50.	Landau. 1713. 2½ florins 2 kreuzer. \$2.75.
Siege Pieces.	Do. 1 florin and 4 kreuzer. Ex. fine. \$3.00.
Amsterdam. 5 stuyvers. 1572. V. F. \$3.00.	Do. 2 florins and 6 kreuzer. Ex. fine. \$5.00.

- D. 10 stuyvers. V. F. \$3.5.
 Do. 20 stuyvers. V. F. \$4.50.
 Do. 20 stuyvers. With date 1572 below city arms. V. F. \$4.50.
 Do. 40 stuyvers. V. F. \$7.00.
 Harlem. Siege of 1623. Broad thaler. Ex. Fine. \$4.60.
 Maestricht. Thaler. 1794. V. F. \$3.50.
 Groningen. 6¼ stuyvers. V. F. 80c.
 Do. 25 stuyvers. V. F. \$1.30.
 Do. 50 stuyvers. V. F. \$2.60.
 Middleburg. 1572. 50 stuyvers. V. F. \$3.40.
 Do. 1574. 50 stuyvers. Ex. Fine. \$2.50.
 Breda. 1625. 20 stuyvers. Fine. \$1.75.
 Breda. 2 stuyvers. 1625. Copper. Fine. \$1.00.
 Tournai. 1709. 25 sols. V. G. 75c.
 Roman Republic. 5 baocci. 1849. Brass, silvered. Unc. 42c.
 Do. 10 baiocci. 1849. Brass, silvered. Unc. 50c.
 Do. Similar to foregoing. Brass, silvered. Unc. 75c.
 Do. 40 baiocci. 1849. Brass, silvered. Unc. \$1.25.
 Breisach. 1633. 48 batzen. Abt. fine. \$3.00.
 Aire. 1710. 25 sols. V. F. \$1.50.
 Munster. Half thaler. 1660. V. F. \$1.70.
 Mexico. Dollar. 1812. Fair. 60c.
 Do. Similar. Fair. 60c.
 Chile. Peso. 1865. V. F. \$1.00.
 Peru. 1821. E. F. \$1.00.
 Do. 1826. E. F. \$1.00.
 Sweden. 16 ore of Eric. Square. 1564. V. F. \$6.00.
 Chile. Star. 1P. Rev. blank. 8R. F. 75c.
 Saxon double thaler. 1584. Fine. \$4.50.
 Do. 1602. Fine. \$2.80.
 Saxon thick half thaler. 1610. Ex. fine. \$2.60.
 Do. 1661. V. fine. \$2.90.
 Washington Half Penny (1795.) Fine. \$15.00.
 Indian peace medal. 1825. Bust John Quincy Adams. Holed. V. G. Silver. \$32.00.
 Do. 1829. Bust of Andrew Jackson. Holed. Good. Silver. \$25.
 Do. 1841. Bust of John Tyler. Holed. Fine. Silver. \$35.00.
 Quarter Dollar. 1796. V. F. \$11.00.
 Three Dollars. 1855. S. Fine. \$6.75.
 Do. 1856. Small S. Unc. \$7.25.

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of a new work entitled "The Postage Stamps of Holland XIX Century," by Joseph B. Leavy, and published by Percy McGraw Mann of Philadelphia, who also publishes The Philadelphia Stamp News. The new work has been attractively prepared, and apparently includes all that is known about the stamps of the series dealt with.

Catalogue No. 11, with fixed prices, has just been received from Charles Dupriez, of Brussels, Belgium. Over one thousand items are offered, which include miscellaneous coins and medals of Continental countries, mostly comparatively modern. There are a few American items, but they are unimportant.

A catalogue has been received of the sale to be held at Chicago on Jan. 17 at the Masonic Temple by Fred Michael & Bro. This is the sixth sale to be held by this hustling firm, and the lots offered comprise a wide variety of American and foreign coins, and include the remainder of the Frederick L. Fake collection.

The Antiquarian Society of Montreal is having a placquette struck to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the society.

Edward W. Heusinger, a member of the A. N. A., who is the President of the Texas Philatelic Association of San Antonio, Texas, and also Secretary of the Scientific Society of San Antonio, is compiling a work that is entitled "International Stamp and Coin Collectors' and Dealers' Address Book." This will contain the name and address of all known collectors of stamps, postal cards, coins, paper money, and philatelic literature in the world. Also a list of all the leading dealers in the trade, philatelic and numismatic associations, and collectors' associations. The first edition of this work will be issued in 1913, the charge for which will be one dollar. It is the intention of Mr. Heusinger to publish a list of public museums and other institutions possessing coin collections.

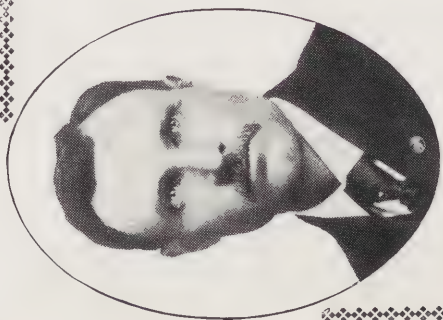
Following are some of the prices bid for coins in the sale held by Dr. Jacob Hirsch at Munich, Bavaria, on Nov. 14 and 15. Other prices will be given in connection with an article on Syracusan dekadrachms, by Dr. T. L. Compurette, which will appear in *The Numismatist* in the near future. The prices are given in marks, which, roughly, are four to the dollar:

No. 18. Didrachm	4325	No. 320. Dekadrachm	510
No. 36. Tetradrachm	3350	No. 321. Dekadrachm	1600
No. 37. Tetradrachm	1050	No. 326. Dekadrachm	1050
No. 39. Tetradrachm	800	No. 327. Dekadrachm	475
No. 57. Tetradrachm	3700	No. 328. Tetradrachm	7700
No. 67. Drachm	1525	No. 329. Tetradrachm	2125
No. 113.	805	No. 330. Tetradrachm	4100
No. 164. Tetradrachm	575	No. 339. Tetradrachm	1125
No. 165. Tetradrachm	520	No. 340. Tetradrachm	1700
No. 171. Tetradrachm	1125	No. 341. Tetradrachm	2875
No. 176. Tetradrachm	705	No. 342. Tetradrachm	1650
No. 184. Tetradrachm	760	No. 343. Tetradrachm	1900
No. 203. Tetradrachm	1675	No. 344. Tetradrachm	600
No. 204. Tetradrachm	1125	No. 345. Tetradrachm	805
No. 209. Tetradrachm	1175	No. 346. Tetradrachm	760
No. 225. Tetradrachm	530	No. 349. Tetradrachm	2800
No. 240. Tetradrachm	1000	No. 358. Tetradrachm	2350
No. 251. Tetradrachm	515	No. 368. Tetradrachm	800
No. 258. Tetradrachm	740	No. 382. Tetradrachm	585
No. 267. Tetradrachm	1000	No. 388. Tetradrachm	550
No. 268. Tetradrachm	535	No. 397.	2850
No. 269. Tetradrachm	880	No. 404.	740
No. 271. Tetradrachm	700	No. 407.	550
No. 277. Tetradrachm	1075	No. 416. Tetradrachm	800
No. 290. Tetradrachm	960	No. 430. Tetradrachm	1750
No. 292. Tetradrachm	1700	No. 431.	500
No. 299. Tetradrachm	1775	No. 466. Tetradrachm	510
No. 300. Tetradrachm	550	No. 475. Tetradrachm	1550
No. 304. Tetradrachm	2300	No. 476. Tetradrachm	1200
No. 306. Dekadrachm	4400	No. 485. Tetradrachm	2100
No. 308. Dekadrachm	3000	No. 494. Tetradrachm	685
No. 310. Dekadrachm	5325	No. 516. Didrachm	2125
No. 311. Dekadrachm	4925	No. 526. Tetradrachm	555
No. 312. Dekadrachm	5050	No. 595. Dekadrachm	2925
No. 317. Dekadrachm	2000	No. 596. Tetradrachm	1350
No. 319. Dekadrachm	1625	No. 597. Tetradrachm	950

Carl Wurtzbach, one of our newly elected Governors, on Nov. 14 delivered a lecture on the history of coins before the pupils of the Lee (Mass.) High School. Not only were the students interested, but the teachers also were much pleased with the lecture. After the lecture Mr. Wurtzbach replied to all the questions that were asked, which aroused so much interest that he now contemplates addressing the pupils of the grammar school. Mr. Wurtzbach is trying to inaugurate a campaign along educational and historical lines, showing the close analogy between the sciences and numismatology.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale held by Thomas L. Elder on Dec. 13:

Broad IV. Ducat, Switzerland, Gold.	Do. Hays 29. Fine—\$28.00.
Proof, 1798—\$33.00.	1799. Perfect die. Ex. F.—\$102.50.
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Fine—\$30.50.	Cent. 1793. Chain. Crosby 4. Fine—
Cent. 1844, Struck over '81. Unc.	\$14.00.
Bright red—\$10.00.	Cent. 1812. Small date. Unc.—\$13.50
Low Jackson H. T. token, No. 1, Abt.	Cent. 1804. Broken die. Very good—
fine—\$18.50.	\$11.75.
Cent. 1794, Hays 12. Fine—\$25.00.	\$3. 1883. Ex. fine—\$9.25.
1794, Cent, Hays 60. A new variety.	Do. 1885. Uncirculated—\$9.25.
Good, with fine date—\$50.00.	Mass. Pine Tree shilling. 1652. Ex.
Do. Hays 1. Fine—\$25.50.	fine—\$9.50.
Do. Hays 26. Very fine—\$22.50.	



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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVI.

FEBRUARY, 1913

No. 2

The Decadrachms of Syracuse.

BY DR. T. L. COMPARETTE.

(The sale recently in Europe of an unusual collection of Syracusan decadrachms, or medallions, seemed to deserve special notice in *The Numismatist*; and in making note of the event it was thought best to present to those of our readers who take but passing interest in antique coins a somewhat connected account of the interesting facts and features of that remarkable coinage. For that purpose, Dr. T. L. Comparette was requested to prepare an article in regard to this subject, which he kindly consented to do, bringing to the attention of our readers not only a very interesting and coherent history of the most famous of all coin series, but has also presented a number of original opinions that are entitled to the most careful consideration.—Ed.)

About September 16th, B. C. 413, the Athenian expedition against Syracuse under the coordinate commands of Nicias and Demosthenes came finally to utter grief at the Assinarus river. Two years before the Athenian contingent of a hundred ships of war had sailed from the Piraeus amid a wild demonstration of patriotism but slightly restrained by feelings of evil forebodings and wonder—wonder at the disproportion between the size of the expeditionary force assembling at Corcyra and the object of attack. The in-



competence and superstition of Nicias, coupled with a series of the luckless fortunes of war, had in the interval reduced an army of forty thousand to an impotent remnant of less than ten thousand exhausted and famishing men who sought escape from their superior enemy by retreat across the island to the sea. On the 15th of September the combined forces of Syracusans, their allies, and Spartans under Gylippus, had overtaken and surrounded the rear army and compelled Demosthenes to surrender with 6000 men; and on the following day a worse fate befell the other contingent when, attacked in the ford of the river Assinarus, the slaughter was kept up until Nicias surrendered to save the lives of his wretched men. A few of the Athenians escaped to Catana, the captured soldiers were imprisoned in the stone quarries near Syracuse, a fate that proved worse than that which befell Nicias and Demosthenes, who were put to death. Thus ended one of the most remarkable military expeditions history records. "Of all the Hellenic actions," says Thucydides, "which took place in this war, * * * or of any on record, this

was the greatest; the most glorious to the victors, the most ruinous to the vanquished." The victory had a threefold meaning to the Syracusans, for it once more proved the Dorian superior to the Ionian in warlike prowess; it had not only preserved their own national existence, but had checked the ominous growth of the Athenian empire—a significant triumph which the Sicilians proceeded to commemorate in characteristic Greek fashion by establishing the Assinaria, a festival of games to be held annually on the 16th of September; and equally Greek too was the project to glorify the patron divinities of the city by means of artistic creations surpassing all former achievements. So recalling the issue of some famous silver decadrachms just after the victory of Gelon over the Carthaginians, the authorities resolved to include in the celebration of the latest victory a new issue of that famous denomination. Undoubtedly many an issue of Greek coins are in similar



manner really commemorative of vital events, the commemorative feature extending only to a fresh and more glorified representation of the patron divinity (or symbol of the divinity) of the city.

When the war ended the artist, Euainetos, who had made the Syracusan mint famous, was absent and in the employ of other Sicilian cities; and he may have been detained at Catana, whither the remnant of the Athenian army had taken refuge. The officials of the mint therefore employed Cimon to prepare the dies for the first issue of the new coins, but promptly reemployed Euainetos as soon as he returned to Syracuse, though they may have tried another artist in the meantime.

DECADRACHMS BY CIMON.



No.
305

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Female head (Arethusa) l. with net-like sphenodone, ampyx, pearl necklace, and earring, surrounded by four dolphins; on dolphin beneath neck the signature of the artist, KIMON. Rev. Quadriga dashing l., above which sweeps Nike to right about to crown the driver; in exergue, arms consisting of shield, greaves, cuirass, and helmet. Cf. Hill, *Frontisp.* 3; Evans, *Syr. Medall.* Pl. II., 8. (This specimen brought 6125 marks at the recent Hirsch sale).

306 Second specimen, from same dies as No. 305. (Brought 4400 marks).



- 307 Similar to No. 305, with additional artist's signature K on the ampyx. (Brought 6925 marks).
 308 Second specimen of No. 307, dies slightly cracked; finest condition. (Brought 3000 marks).



- 309 Similar to No. 305, but signed KI on ampyx and without signature on the dolphin; and on reverse, beneath the arms, ΑΘΛΑ. "Unique as to condition." (Brought 10300 marks).
 310 A second specimen of No. 309; F. D. C. (Brought 5325 marks).
 311 A third specimen of 309; very fine. (Brought 4925 marks).
 312 A fourth specimen of 309. (Brought 5050 marks).



- 313 ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ. Similar to No. 305, but without artist's signature on ampyx or dolphin. Rev. Similar to No. 309. Very fine. (Brought 9075 marks).



- 314 ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Arethusa, as before, but without artist's signature on ampyx or dolphin. Rev. Similar reverse, with ΑΘΑΑ plainly legible. Very fine. (Brought 3900 marks).



- 315 Types and legends similar to last. Hitherto only two specimens known. See Head, H. N. 2nd. Ed., 1911, p. 177, translated by the cataloguer. (Brought 6100 marks).



- 316 Head of Arethusa, similar to No. 305; without artist's signature. Rev. Type as before, apparently without legend ΑΘΑΑ. F. D. C. Brought 2500 marks).
- 317 A second specimen of No. 316. F. D. C. (Brought 2000 marks).

The catalogue includes decadrachms by Cimon with and without his signature, and with the inscription ΑΘΑΑ, "prizes," and without it, the attribution of the unsigned specimens being almost as well established by their style and details as the signed ones. All the specimens catalogued are of Cimon's later style.

There seems but little ground to doubt that the choice of Cimon to engrave the dies for the new coins was forced upon the authorities because of

the absence of the greater artist Euainetos; for the latter was apparently engaged to furnish a die as soon as he returned to Syracuse. But while the first opportunity was thus denied to Euainetos, yet to him must have come the satisfaction of having been the real creator of the designs. For his earlier work at Syracuse on tetradrachms became the models for Cimon's designs for the decadrachms. No. 337 of the catalogue represents one of those



earlier tetradrachms by Euainetos, the head on which marked a vast improvement over the work of Eumenes and others who wrought for the mint. This will be readily seen by comparing Pl. XII, 337 with Pl. X, 298, the latter being a head by Eumenes. In Cimon's hands the head rather lost than gained anything of artistic excellence. His relief was too low for so large a Greek coin, and in the treatment of the forehead he failed to mark its distinction from the upper curve of the head; his later works, the ones represented in the catalogue, are free of both of these faults, but his corrections were not altogether improvements—the simple and refined face of his first coins gave way to a vain and contemptuous one on his later ones.

The head on the obverse of the decadrachms of Cimon has by general consent been accepted as representing Arethusa, the nymph whose fountain was in the island of Ortygia in the harbor of Syracuse. The chief evidence for this designation is the fact that on a tetradrachm by Cimon, with a facing head, the name of that nymph is inscribed just above. While a fugitive article is not the place in which to take up the discussion of such a difficult problem, yet the question may be fairly raised here, why Arethusa and not



Nike, or Persephone, should be represented on a coinage so closely associated with a great victory. It is generally agreed that the head on the Damareteia is that of Nike, partly, perhaps, because of the laurel wreath, which would seem more appropriate to Nike than to Arethusa, but chiefly because the coins were connected with the great victory over the Carthaginians. Now, if the head on the Syracusan coins had represented Arethusa why should Cimon inscribe her name above her head on the tetradrachm? Why did he not take it for granted that everybody would accept it as the traditional head on the state coins? Indeed, of all the heads on Syracusan coins the very one that is by special inscription designated as Arethusa is the one which least of all would require the legend. (See Hill, *Coins of A. S.*, Pl. VI., 15.) For the

fronting face, and especially the hair, necklace and other details, are treated in such a manner as to suggest a face rising to the surface of a bubbling spring amid circles of broken and commingling wavelets. One really needed not to be told that a fountain nymph was meant, and the information would hardly have been given if the appearance of the nymph on the coins had not been somewhat exceptional. I doubt, therefore, if we can safely employ the identification on the tetradrachm as evidence to establish the identity of the



head on the decadrachm, especially in face of the greater appropriateness of a representation of Nike, or of Persephone who with her mother Demeter was the special powerful goddess of Sicily.

In the case of the quadriga type on the reverse, too, Cimon was greatly indebted to Euainetos. The first work the latter did for the Syracusan mint—at least the first work whose merit seemed to warrant his signature, was a treatment of the quadriga which appeared with a reverse type of the female head by Eumenes, No. 297. The marked advance made by Euainetos with this die will readily appear if one compares with it Nos. 293 and 301 which are by the older master Eumenes. The straight rows of heads and legs are broken up somewhat, and in case of the heads more effectively than by placing them in pairs as Eumenes had done. And the quadriga on the obverse (Hirsch's reverse) of No. 333, also by Euainetos, is represented in that high action that plainly foreshadows Cimon's composition for the decadrachms.

In the exergue is represented the defensive armor of a Greek soldier, and the legend ΑΘΑΑ (prizes) makes it pretty certain that the chief prizes in the Assinarian games were arms, and probably arms taken from the many thousands of captives from the Athenian army.

DECADRACHMS BY EUAINETOS.



- 318 ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Arethusa (?) l. with wreath of rush leaves, triple earring and pearl necklace, locky hair in knot, surrounded by four dolphins; beneath the chin, letter Δ; below head, ΕΥ | ΑΙΝΕ. Rev. Quadriga dashing to left; above, Nike sweeping down to right and about to crown the driver. In exergue, shield, greaves, cuirass, and helmet, beneath which, ΑΘΑΑ. Hill, IV., 3; Evans, V., 11. (Brought 2775 marks).

- 319 A second specimen from the same dies. Brought 1625 marks).
 320 A third specimen from the same dies. (Brought 510 marks).
 321 A fourth specimen from the same dies. (Brought 1600 marks).



- 322 A fifth specimen; the artist's signature more legible. F. D. C. (Brought 2275 marks).



- 323 Similar, but artist's signature partly visible. (Brought 800 marks).



- 324 Similar to 318; beneath chin a ball-like character. (Brought 600 marks).



- 325 Obv. Head of Arethusa, as before; behind, scallop with broad side upwards. Rev. As No. 318. Evans, V., 10. Very rare. (Brought 1725 marks).
 326 Similar, but from same dies. Very fine and rare. (Brought 1050 marks).
 327 A third specimen. Fine and rare. (Brought 475 marks).

The return of Euainetos to the Syracusan mint was at once signaled by a new head for the splendid decadrachms. The hair is more simply treated than it is on Cimon's coins, the expression is refined and noble without the haughtiness of his rival's work; and the wreath of rush leaves in her hair is generally held to indicate a different divinity from that on Cimon's coins. It is the head of Persephone, and not of Arethusa, as stated by the cataloguer. Euainetos did not produce a new engraving of the quadriga, but accepted Cimon's perhaps for the reason that his own earlier studies had con-



tributed much to the composition, and it was therefore satisfactory to his own tastes. The decadrachms of this artist were soon the only ones issued at Syracuse, and they seem to have continued to be struck until sometime in the reign of Dionysius II., B. C. 367-356.

Mr. Arthur Evans has distinguished in two specimens of the decadrachm work which he considers different from that of either Cimon or Euainetos, and which he attributes to some unknown artist, designated "The New Artist." Mr. Evans places this "New Artist" between Cimon and Euainetos. This date is rejected by Mr. Hill on the ground that the florid style probably belongs to a later date. But this floridity of style pertains chiefly to the head on the obverse, and particularly to a certain excess of minor locks and curls; on the other hand, in his treatment of the quadriga there is more restraint and much more naturalness than one finds in the composition on the decadrachms of Cimon and Euainetos. The probable date of these two specimens is far from settled.

THE PHIPPS-ALBEMARLE MEDALS.

BY DR. W. T. R. MARVIN.

In The American Journal of Numismatics.

There is a small but interesting group of Medals, closely related to each other, and bearing on the exploits of a noted character in early New England history—a Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in one of its most troublous periods. Of these one at least is extremely rare, and original issues of the other two may perhaps be justly regarded as equally so, as will be seen below. None of them is of frequent appearance in our coin sales. Two of them—the San Domingo treasure medal of Sir William Phipps, and the Jamaica medal of the Duke of Albemarle, alluding to the same incident,—were struck in 1687; the third, of which there are several varieties, most of them probably restrikes of comparatively recent date, commemorates the failure of the expedition under Phipps to capture Quebec; it is known as the KEBECA LIBERATA medal, and bears the date of 1689. The first two were struck in England and the third in the Mint in Paris.

The story of the recovery of an immense treasure from the sunken wreck of a Spanish galleon, lost upon a reef near Hispaniola more than half a century before the search, to which the first two allude, reads more like a romance than sober history, and shows how often what seems a mere accident proves to be the turning-point between success and failure, and Hawthorne relates it in his "Grandfather's Chair." The description of the Phipps Treasure medal is as follows:—



Obverse. Accolated busts of James II and his Queen, Mary of Modena, in profile to right. The King is represented as laureated, wearing a periwig of long, flowing hair; his neck is bare, but he has a breast-plate of scale armor, partly concealed by drapery; the Queen's bust is also draped. Under the truncation in small letters, G. B. (the initials of George Bower, who was one of the engravers in the Royal Mint, 1664-90.) Legend, IACOBVS . II . ET . MARIA . D . G . MAG . BRI . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX . REGINA .

(James II and Mary, by the grace of God King and Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland.) Reverse, The open sea with a ship to left anchored in the distance; her sails are furled and a large ensign with a cross is floating at her stern; a small boat with two sailors near her side, and a larger one with men working over a wreck in the foreground. Legend, above, . SEMPER TIBI PENDEAT HAMUS. The motto, which is from Ovid's *Ars Amoris* (III : 425), advises Perseverance, or literally, "Always keep your hook hanging." Very possibly it has some reference to the hooks and drags which Phipps is said to have constructed after plans of his own, to find the lost galleon, and it certainly describes a marked trait in his character. In exergue, in two lines, NAVFRAGA REPERTA I 1687 (The wreck found.) Gold and silver. Size 33 A. S., 55 mm.

We believe that it is not generally known to collectors that two varieties of this medal exist, struck from different dies, the variations however being very slight. One is three mm. smaller than that described above, and on its obverse the King's plate is not of scale armor; on the reverse the small boat near the ship is lacking and the wreck in the foreground is somewhat larger than on the other. The rim has a ring for suspension. Both varieties appeared in Hamburger's Sale of November 21, 1910 (Nos. 952 and 953). Betts does not mention the smaller piece. From the description given it seems not improbable that the second may have been the original, and that the dies were subsequently altered; the writer has not had an opportunity to compare the two. Impressions were presented to the officers and men engaged in the expedition and to the promoters.

William Phipps, the fortunate finder of the sunken wreck of a Spanish treasure-ship, was born at Pemaquid, Maine, February 2, 1651. His father, a gun-smith from Bristol, England, had crossed the ocean in the early days of the Colony and settled on the very verge of the Eastern wilderness, where his family—himself and wife with their twenty-six children, all by one mother and only five of whom were daughters*—lived the simple life of a pioneer, sometimes struggling, with only boys to aid him, to win a scanty harvest from a not over-fertile soil, facing the storms of northern winters and the dangers from savage foes. He died while William, who was one of his younger sons, was still a child, and the boy, unable to even to read, was left to the care of his mother; he found employment until he was eighteen in tending sheep, but that monotonous life was repugnant to a youth who had been trained amid such surroundings. His inclination led him to follow the sea, but as no opportunity presented itself, he entered into an apprenticeship with a ship-carpenter, employing his leisure hours in learning to read and write; and at the close of four years' service he settled in Boston. If we may believe the quaint narrative of Cotton Mather, whose judgment was, we can hardly doubt, largely influenced by the friendship between his father, Increase Mather, and Phipps, the latter while still a young man had visions of future wealth and prominence.

After completing his apprenticeship he engaged in business as a ship-builder, and in occasional trading voyages, but without marked success. In 1675 he married a widow, one Mrs. Hull, the daughter of Capt. Roger Spencer, somewhat older than himself, and possessing a small property, which enabled him to extend his business; but of the next ten years of his life we have only fragmentary accounts. It is evident however that he became a master mariner, and when fortune seemed to shun him, he consoled his wife with assurances that he should yet obtain the command of a King's ship, and "become the owner of a fair brick house in the Green Lane of North Boston." These sanguine hopes were realized in time, for in 1685 he was given the command of an English Man-of-war, and a few years later he built the promised house on the corner of Salem Street and Green Lane—afterwards called Charter Street, in recognition of his services in the period following the Andros troubles; but whether the prophecy was really a youthful dream of Phipps, or was written by his famous biographer after its fulfillment, has been questioned.

*Mather's *Magnalia*, II : 38, who gives a sketch of his life.

On one of his voyages he chanced to hear of a Spanish treasure-ship which had been lost somewhere near the Bahamas, and seeking the wreck in a small vessel which he owned and commanded, he was successful in recovering a small portion of her rich cargo. It was not enough to defray his outlay, but was sufficient to convince him that satisfactory results might be expected from similar searches for Spanish gold, if the expedition were properly equipped; his hopes were stimulated by a story of the wreck of a far more richly laden galleon, of which he learned while homeward bound. Immediately after his return to Boston he sailed for London, where, as subsequent developments prove, he must have had powerful friends, and though New-Englanders were no favorites at the court of King James, that monarch, who was fond of naval enterprise, is said to have been pleased with the blunt and gallant sailor, and aided him in his application to the Admiralty with his personal influence. Before the year closed Phipps was appointed to command the "Rose-Algier," one of the King's ships, carrying eighteen guns, with a crew of ninety-five, and sailed on his quest. For months but little was heard from the expedition, and in June of 1685 a secret communication was sent from London to Stoughton and Dudley at Boston, requesting them to look after the King's interest against "Captain William Phipps, who departed hence in January, and hath been some months upon the wreck."

His men proved mutinous, but Phipps defeated their designs, and sailed for Jamaica, where he discharged most of his crew and shipped what few seamen he found in the port, to fill their places. To obtain further information he next proceeded to Hispaniola, where he luckily met an old Spaniard who directed him to the precise reef where the galleon sunk; Phipps was obliged however, by the condition of the vessel, to return to England, without attempting to locate the wreck. The naval authorities received him coldly, and declined further aid, but he was not discouraged by their refusal, and soon succeeded in interesting private individuals in his schemes. How it was that he was able to do this has always been a mystery, but he won the help of the Duke of Albemarle and a few other gentlemen, and the King gave them an exclusive patent for some years to come, though whence he derived the powers he granted does not appear.

Equipped with a good ship and a large tender, he sailed for Port de la Plata. There he secured some Indian divers, and built a stout boat, capable of carrying a dozen or more; his experience as a ship-wright proved of value, as he worked with his men. The party then proceeded to examine the rocks where the galleon was lost. The sea was calm, and they rowed around the reef several times, as its sides rose nearly to the surface, and then sank away precipitously, the treasure-seekers hoped to find the sinking wreck had lodged on some projecting rock, but the divers came back disappointed. The sailors strained their eyes in vain gazing into the clear water, but just as they were about to row away, one of them, says an old biographer, "perceiving a curious sea-plant growing in a crevice of the rocks, sent down one of the Indians to obtain it. When he returned he told them that he had discovered a number of ship's guns lying in the same spot. Others divers were immediately sent down, and one soon brought up a large ingot of silver, worth from two to three hundred pounds sterling." Marking the spot they returned to port, but Phipps could not believe their story until he saw the ingot, when he exclaimed "Thanks be to God, we are all made."

All hands went vigorously to work; that part of the hold where the bullion was stored was first entered, and, soon after, the coin, packed in bags and placed with the ballast was found. A calcareous deposit covered them, which required to be broken up with sledges, but the pieces-of-eight and precious stones they contained had suffered no detriment by their half century of submersion. In a few days three hundred thousand pounds were brought to the surface. Before their work was completed, a small vessel arrived from Providence, commanded by Captain Adderley, with whom Phipps had thoughtlessly made an appointment; he too obtained several thousand pounds' value of silver, but the poor man was unable to bear his good fortune; he became insane and died a year or two later.

A lack of provisions obliged Phipps to leave the reef before he had finished his examination. An oath of secrecy was taken by all parties, twenty more heavy ingots were raised as the last day's work, and then Phipps sailed for England. Somehow the oath did not prove binding, and when Phipps returned a year or two later, he found his secret was known to the Bermudans,

and the wreck had been stripped of all its contents. He arrived safely at London some time in 1687, and the treasure was divided. The King was entitled to a tenth under a patent, and was urged to seize the whole, his advisers claiming that the grant had been made under imperfect information; but he refused and promised future honors to the gallant sailor. Phipps received as his share sixteen thousand pounds and was knighted. The Duke of Albemarle added a gold cup, valued at one thousand pounds, for Lady Phipps, and his share was ninety thousand pounds. The remainder, after paying the expenses of the expedition, was divided between its promoters, the officers and men.

The second medal of the group under notice relates to the same event as the preceding, as the reverse legend shows, and was struck in honor of Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, one of the principal supporters of Phipps in his search. We give the description before commenting further on the later life of Sir William, the events which led to the unsuccessful attempt to capture Quebec, and which evoked the "Kebeca Liberata."



Obverse, Bust of the Duke to right; he is in armor elaborately decorated and draped with a rich costume. On the truncation are the letters G. B. F. (George Bower fecit.) Legend, CHRISTOPHORVS . DVX . IAMAICÆ . LOC . TEN . GEN . GVB . GEN . (Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, Lieut. General and Governor General of Jamaica. Reverse, Neptune, reclining to the left on the shore of the ocean, rests his arm upon an urn and holds his trident. In the distance are two vessels. Legend, EX . AQUA . OMNIA (All things from water. A clever application of the maxim of the ancient philosophers that all created things originally came from water, though the direct reference is of course to the recovery of the wrecked treasure.) Silver. Size 29 A. S., 48 mm. Very rare.

Christopher, the second Duke of Albemarle after the revival of the title by Charles II, was as we have said, the chief promoter of Sir William's expedition. He was the son of George Monk, a soldier of fortune, whose services in the decisive battle of Dunbar had commended him to Cromwell; in 1654 the Protector made him Governor of Scotland, but on New Year's Day, 1660, he crossed the border, and a few weeks later entered London. In May of that year he welcomed Charles II at Dover, and the Restoration of the Stuarts was largely due to his support, which the King rewarded with a dukedom. He died January 4, 1670, and his son Christopher succeeded to the title, which however reverted to the crown on his death in 1688. William III, eight years after his accession, created Admiral von Keppel, one of his devoted followers, Earl of Albemarle, and his descendants have been prominent in later English history. The first Duke was the Norman Odo, brother-in-law of the Conqueror, but that line became extinct during the reign of Henry III, though the title was subsequently revived at least four times for different persons, of whom Gen. Monk was the last.

In the troubles which preceded the overthrow of Andros, Phipps was in England, where he enjoyed the personal favor of James and was able to be of service to Increase Mather, then President of Harvard, who had crossed the ocean to plead for the restoration of their ancient privileges to the Colonies, or at least for the restriction of power of their arbitrary Governor. Sir William returned to New England with the appointment of High Sheriff, but his efforts to aid his fellow-citizens in defending their titles were constantly thwarted by the artifices of Andros and his Council. Once more he went to London, where he found William and Mary on the throne and James an exile. The banished Monarch offered him the Governorship of New England, which he wisely refused, and with Mather was able to prevent the continuance of Andros in power by William. He then returned to Boston, arriving May 29, 1689.

The following spring an Indian War was raging on the frontier, and Phipps, though having no experience in military matters, offered his services to Gov. Bradstreet. He was given the chief command of an expedition against Nova Scotia and L'Acadie, and in May surprised and captured Port Royal. An invoice of the spoil which he brought back, preserved in the archives of Massachusetts, is a curious document, showing a remarkable conglomeration. There were seven hundred and forty pounds of gold and silver, fifty casks of brandy, and twenty-one pieces of artillery; while packed indiscriminately in hogsheads were vestments of the Roman priesthood—perhaps their first appearance in the staid Protestant town—a red waistcoat and two pairs of shoes, with fourteen old kettles, pots and stewpans, a white coat, two caps and a hood. The authority from whom I take this partial list remarks: "The doughty band seem to have plundered even the kitchens." Reaching Boston May 30, he found he had been elected to a seat at the Board of Assistants two days before, and at once assumed the office.

The success of the expedition against Port Royal led the Province to plan an attack on Quebec, then defended by the aged but still vigorous Count Frontenac. The garrison was known to be small, and the authorities seem to have thought that as Acadia had been acquired with little or no expense, the same happy result might be expected at Quebec, even without the aid of the mother country. The promise of "half the plunder taken from the enemy" to the officers, soldiers and sailors who volunteered, served as "an inexhaustible bank," and a fleet of thirty-two vessels, carrying twenty-two hundred men, was speedily assembled. Sir William was again made commander-in-chief, with Major John Walley, who proved to be inefficient, if not a coward, as his second. The expedition sailed from Nantasket Roads August 9, and on September 27 was within seventy-five miles of its destination. Ridiculous delays for occasional landings to set up the British flag on unoccupied and barren coasts, for which Walley seems to have been chiefly responsible, had given the French time to strengthen their defences; and when Phipps arrived before the city on October 5, the garrison was more than equal to the invading force.

The small-pox was prevalent in Boston when the expedition left, and had soon manifested its presence among the soldiers; confined to their vessels, they could not escape exposure, and so greatly reduced was their strength, that only about thirteen hundred effective troops could be landed. Several attacks were made however, and the accounts given by the French show that the Provincials fought well, but Walley's own story proves his incompetence and cowardice. A violent storm added to their troubles, and as another assault in the weakened condition of the invading forces was evidently hopeless, they were obliged to withdraw. In a little more than a week from the first demand for the surrender of Quebec, they began their homeward voyage, which proved to be most disastrous. A tempest scattered the ships; one was never heard of again, another was burnt at sea, and a third was wrecked, though the crew were saved. Four were blown so far from the coast that it was weeks after Sir William returned that they finally made the harbor. The French King, rejoicing in the successful repulse of his enemies, ordered a medal commemorating his victory to be struck, which completes the group relating to Sir William Phipps. The description follows:—



Obverse, Bust of Louis XIV in profile to the right; he wears the familiar periwig with curled and flowing hair, and there is no drapery; under the truncation at the left, I. MAUGER . . F . . Legend, LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS (Louis the Great, Most Christian King.) Reverse, On the left of the field Quebec personified, murally crowned, is seated on a rock; her left arms rests on a shield blazoned with the lilies of France; on either side behind are banners (one of England) and a child lies at her feet; in the background are pine trees. At the foot of the rock, on the right, is a river-god (the St. Lawrence) and a beaver crawls down the rock from right to left. Legend KEBECA LIBERATA—M.DC.XC. (Quebec delivered, 1690.) Silver and copper. Size 26, A. S., 43 mm.

This medal has been repeatedly restruck, especially in copper, the reverse combined with several dies. Betts mentions seven (Nos. 68-74), with two Mauger's head of the King, another by "R." (Roettier or Roussel), one by Dollin, another with a slight variation in the legend, apparently by the same artist, still another with the mint-mark of Lille, and finally one described in "Medailles de Louis le Grand," Ed. of 1723:234, which does not name the engraver, but notes that the bust is "in a depressed circle," and the planchet is larger than the other.

The existence of the latter reverse (Betts 74) has been questioned, because of the difference in size (32, not 26 A. S.), and because the beaver is described as crawling up the rock at the left, which agrees with the engraving in the Journal (IX: facing p. 1), following that in Shea's Charlevoix, and Sandham, p. 51; McLachlan, referring to this engraving in the Journal (XIV: 44) says, under his No. VXI, "the artist's name is not given under the 'bust (which may be readily explained by the various obverses used in restriking), and 'the beaver is on the right, crawling down,' as on Betts 68. If the authorities cited by Betts under his 74 can be relied on, it would seem that there are two varieties of the reverse, differing in size and in details as noted, but we have been unable to learn of any example of 74 now extant. The obverse described by McLachlan (XVI) is that of Betts 72, and he mentions two others, one by Mauger (XVII) and one by "R." (XVIII, Betts 70); the latter he thinks is the original combination.* We note, in conclusion, that "Medailles de Louis le Grand", Ed. of 1723, mentions several medals of that monarch, of which no impressions are now known, and the dies of which "do not now exist in the French Mint."

The repulse of the Quebec expedition seriously embarrassed the Colonial government, for the "plunder" failed to materialize, the treasury was empty, and the troops clamorous for their pay. Bills of credit of various denomina-

*The carelessness which allowed officials of the French Mint, some twenty-five years ago or more, to use any head of Louis XIV they chanced to select for striking obverses of this medal and the Carthagena pieces of 1697, or of Louis XV for those of the Franco-American jetons of 1751-58, was long ago checked, but it probably explains the varieties mentioned by Betts. It seems impossible at present to identify the original with certainty; but we may hope that the re-production of rare early French medals, especially those of a historical character, now engaging the attention of the authorities of that Mint, and often requiring careful research in the archives, may in due time settle these doubtful points.

tions from two shillings to ten pounds sterling—then a novel expedient—were issued, and Phipps, recognizing the fact that the condition of affairs was largely attributable to his lack of success, accepted a considerable amount at par, when holders could obtain "no more than fourteen shillings to the pound," and paid for them in specie. But the Province was still without a Charter and its credit was low, so that much time elapsed before the notes were finally redeemed, closing the episode.

In 1691 he again went to London, where he aided Mather in securing the new Charter, and the King appointed him Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the Province. He arrived at Boston in the frigate *Nonsuch* in May, 1692, and received a cordial welcome. Of his administration, during which the Witchcraft delusion arose, his closing act,—a general pardon to all those who had been accused or convicted of intercourse with evil spirits,—was perhaps the most to his credit. But his later life and military services, his gradual loss of popularity, due to a hasty and irascible temper, and his recall to England, have no bearing on the series of medals we have been considering, and need no mention here. It is however interesting to find that just before his death he was seeking to revive the Albermarle Patent, and once more tempt fortune in a search for another Spanish galleon laden with treasure, cast away somewhere in the West Indies, of which he had learned; but after a very brief illness he died February 18, 1695, at the early age of 45; and thus closed a career in which, Gov. Hutchinson says, "by a series of fortunate incidents rather than by any uncommon talents, he rose from the lowest conditions in life to be the first man in his country." This judgment may well be thought too severe. He earned Fortune's favors by ceaseless industry and indomitable perseverance; he must have possessed more than ordinary ability and tact, to win not only the support of his powerful associates, but the steadfast friendship of King James; his private character was irreproachable, and his most bitter opponents never denied his integrity or the sincerity of his patriotism.

(Through the courtesy of Bauman L. Belden of the American Numismatic Society we reproduce this month a most interesting article by Dr. Marvin, which appeared in the third quarterly issue of the 1912 American Journal of Numismatics. The search for the necessary medals with which to illustrate the article disclosed the fact that the first two relating to Sir William Phipps' search for treasure were not to be found—except in the collection of The American Numismatic Society, and Mr. Belden kindly permitted us to obtain our illustrations from them.—Ed.)

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

An extensive series of articles on the "United States Cents and Their Varieties" is promised by Dr. Charles E. McGirk of Philipsburg, Pa., which will begin soon in *The Numismatist*. Dr. McGirk has made a particular study of this series for years, and has already furnished *The Numismatist* with a number of very interesting articles on the subject.

The list to be given by Dr. McGirk will include every known cent variety from 1793 onward, and will give many new die varieties which have been discovered by himself. Proper recognition will be given to all the other authorities who have written upon the subject, and their numbers will be given in the list. We refer to Messrs. Doughty, Crosby, and Gilbert.

The manner in which Dr. McGirk has prepared his guide or chart provides for the almost instantaneous finding of a variety without the need of an illustration, and consequently very few illustrations will accompany the articles. Attention of the readers will be called to the rarity of each variety, which Dr. McGirk has estimated, and which will range from 1 to 15, the latter figure representing the maximum rarity.

We feel sure that this announcement will be received with the greatest interest by the numerous collectors who are devoted to the cent series, and all collectors should congratulate themselves that such an expert has generously decided to give the results of his long investigation and study to the members of the Association.

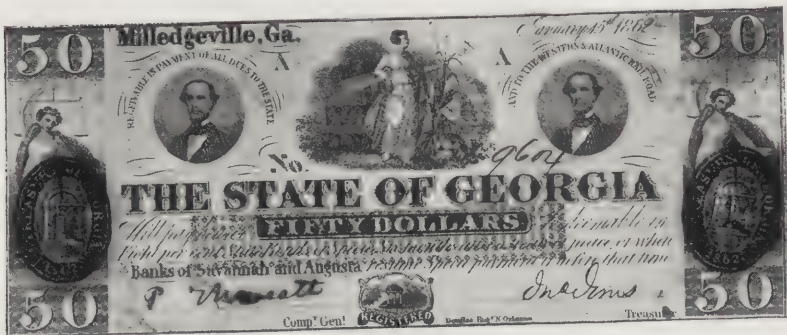
SOUTHERN STATE CURRENCY.

BY WILLIAM W. BRADBEER.

Closely related to Confederate currency exists a volume of Southern State currency which certainly merits far more consideration than it has hitherto received. Early in 1861 acts were passed to provide for issues of currency. Prior to 1863 ten States had authorized an amount estimated at nearly one hundred million dollars.

Alabama authorized a million in 1861 and over three millions in 1862. The first issue was made redeemable in Confederate notes. The second, either in Confederate notes or five per cent. coupon bonds of the State, at the option of the State. The denominations were 5c to \$100.

Arkansas authorized Treasury warrants in November, 1861. Warrants



of \$5 and \$10, bearing eight per cent. interest, were made payable "in the order of their number". The smaller notes did not bear interest, but were payable in like manner. The issue was small, consequently all the warrants are quite rare.

Florida provided for a large issue in 1861 and others in 1862, 1863, and 1864. The first issue was made payable "on demand"; others bear the stamp: "The public lands of the State pledged." The denominations



were 10c to \$500. A complete set of Florida notes is rather hard to obtain.

Georgia issued currency in 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. The terms upon which the notes were supposed to be redeemable and were made payable were decidedly unique. The first issue stipulates: "Receivable for all dues to the State and to the Western and Atlantic Railroad." They were made payable "in eight per cent. bonds or specie, six months after a treaty of peace, or when the banks of Savannah and Augusta resume specie payments, if before that time." The issue of 1863 embodies like terms, except

that the bonds bore only six per cent. interest, and notes less than \$5 were made payable "in Confederate Notes." A very decided change was made in the great issue of 1864. The notes specify "Payable at the Treasury on the 25th day of December next (Christmas Day!) in Confederate Notes issued after April 1, 1864, if presented within three months after maturity; otherwise not redeemable, except in payment of public dues." Georgia issued only a small amount in 1865. The latter notes are rare. The Georgia denominations were 5c to \$500.

Louisiana passed an act in 1861, authorizing seven millions of dollars, and in 1862, another large issue was provided for. The denominations



were \$1 to \$100 and the terms of payment read: "Twelve months after a treaty of peace."

Mississippi State currency is exceedingly interesting from several standpoints. The first issue consists of "Treasury" notes, bearing "ten per cent. interest", and "payable on the 1st of June, 1864" to some person whose name is written on the face of the note, "or bearer". Mississippi Treasury notes bear the distinction of being the only State notes of the South that are engraved by the "American Bank Note Co., New Orleans". After noting



the words "New Orleans" on the lower margin, certain questions arise. Did the American Bank Note Co. maintain a branch establishment at New Orleans in 1862? Or were the words "New Orleans" engraved on the plate for a special purpose? The treasury notes were \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100. The remaining Mississippi notes do not reveal the names of the engravers or printers, but the work is of such a character as to preclude the supposition that the American Bank Note Co. had anything to do with them.

The second issue of Mississippi notes were made payable "on demand after proclamation to present" out of the proceeds of "cotton pledged". Other issues proclaim "Faith of the State pledged in red or green letters on their face." The issue of 1864 consists of small notes "payable to bearer in current money." Mississippi was re-admitted to the Union in 1870. A com-

paratively small issue of Mississippi State currency was made in 1870, all of which was redeemed and cancelled.

Missouri, by act of November 5, 1861, authorized ten millions of dollars in "Defense Bonds." The real bonds are in the form of currency and are in denominations less than \$5.00. Yet a "Requisition" for the Bonds, also in the form of currency, appear in denominations, \$20, \$50 and \$100. The work of engraving was executed by Keating & Ball, and is highly creditable to them. Following the large issue of bonds, Missouri provided for a large issue of State notes, in denomination, \$1 to \$20; notes of \$5 to \$20 bear "ten per cent" interest, payable "three years after date." The paper on which the entire issue is printed, is very poor, and the engraving executed by A. Malus of New Orleans is also poor. The notes are very scarce.

North Carolina met the demand for small notes and fractional currency by authorizing an issue of notes in denominations 5c to \$2 in 1861; nearly half of them are printed on the backs of broken bank-bills or State documents. In 1862 an issue amounting to over three million of dollars was emitted. Some of the notes are made fundable in eight per cent. bonds, others in bonds bearing six per cent. interest. North Carolina notes of \$50 and \$100 are exceedingly rare. A large issue was authorized for 1863, and a small issue for 1864. The entire issue was about twelve millions of dol-



lars and nearly one-half consists of notes less than \$5.

South Carolina did not issue any purely State currency, but the "Bank of the State of South Carolina" issued many notes in denominations of 5c to \$10.

Texas issued "Treasury" warrants, for military service, under act of January 14th, 1862. They are made "Receivable for State Dues." Like the Mississippi Treasury notes, they are made payable to some specified person or "bearer." All are very rare.

Virginia authorized over five millions of dollars in 1861. The notes bear interest at the rate of "six per cent. until redeemed, or advertised for redemption." The Governor of Virginia in his message of January 7, 1863, asserted that five millions in Virginia Treasury notes were in circulation in 1861. An equally large issue appeared in 1862. The 1861 issue consists of notes \$5 to \$100. Those of 1862 from \$1 to \$100.

If any reader of The Numismatist has seen or heard of the following denominations among the Southern State issues it would redound to his credit to state the facts concerning them:

- Alabama State, \$20.
- Georgia State, \$20, \$5, \$3, dated 1863.
- Georgia State, \$10, dated 1865.
- Louisiana State, \$10, dated 1863.
- North Carolina State, \$15, dated 1861.
- Virginia State, \$20, dated 1862.

Strange as it may seem, those who aim to obtain a complete collection of State Currency are apt to encounter the same difficulty one encounters in trying to form a complete set of coins of a given denomination; one or more pieces invariably prove elusive.

STANDARD DOLLAR DIE VARIETIES OF 1878-1879-1880.

Of the Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City Mints.

BY HOWARD R. NEWCOMB.



No. 1.



No. 2.

This article does not embrace the many varieties of the Branch Mints due to the variations of the location of the mint mark letters but deals only with the distinct dies that were first used and later discarded. To make the



No. 3.



No. 4.

list complete it is necessary to first speak of the accepted die (Fig. 1) of Morgan's in 1878 (which was not used), the reverse of which has three single leaves on branch clasped by eagle's right claw. The eagle's tail has seven feathers.



No. 5.



No. 6.

Next (Fig. 2) is the eight feathers in tail variety. This die has three sets of three leaves each, and the feathers on the end of the arrows, held in eagle's left claw, are arranged parallel.



No. 7.



No. 8.

The die to which I desire to call the reader's attention is the next. This die, as well as all that follow, has seven feathers in the eagle's tail, three sets of three leaves each on the branch and the feathers on the arrows are arranged so that they are parallel (Fig. 3). This die was used the first part of the year 1878 at the Philadelphia Mint and throughout the entire year of 1878 at the Carson City (Fig. 5) and San Francisco Mints (Fig. 6).



No. 9.



No. 10.

At the Philadelphia Mint this die gave way the latter part of the year to another very similar, the difference being that the feathers on the end of the arrows are rearranged so that the edge on the top row is not parallel to the rest (Fig. 4). This die continued at the Philadelphia Mint until the coinage of dollars was stopped in 1904.



No. 11.



No. 12.

Now let us look at the dies that were used at the San Francisco Mint in 1878. Here I find the feathers in end of arrows parallel (Fig. 6). Another die the same, only the arm of the letter r in "Trust" broken away (Fig. 7). I speak of this break in the die as this identical die was used at

the San Francisco Mint in 1879 (Fig. 8) after this variety had been discarded at the Philadelphia Mint. This die variety is rare, while the new die at the San Francisco Mint (1879), which is common, has the feathers on arrows spread out (Fig. 9).



No. 13.



No. 14.

In 1880 a die with the arrow feathers parallel, but without the broken arm of r in "Trust", is found in the Carson City Mint (Fig. 11). One interesting thing to be remembered is that as yet no such variety has shown up in 1879 from the Carson City Mint. The only die appearing from this mint in 1879 has the feathers or arrows spread out and the mint mark letters larger than those used in 1878. (Fig. 10).



No. 15.



No. 16.

Two other dies appear beside the parallel feathers die in 1880 at Carson City Mint. One with very small round CC's like those found in 1878 and arrow feathers spread out, (Fig. 12) and the other with larger CC's and arrow feathers spread out (Fig. 13). The larger sized CC's are exactly the same as found in all the other years from 1879 to 1893.



No. 17.



No. 18.

Before closing I might call attention to the fact that in 1879 two different sized O's were used for the mint mark letter, one being small (Fig. 14) and the other a medium size, which is about half the size of the O in "Dollar" (Fig. 15). In 1880 also there are two different sized O's; one being very much smaller (Fig. 16) than the small O in 1879 and the other the same size as the small O in 1879 (Fig. 17).



No. 19.

At San Francisco in 1880 there are two sizes of the mint mark letter. A medium sized S. (Fig. 18), the same height as the medium O. in 1879, and a small S. (Fig. 19).

[Mr. Newcomb would be pleased to correspond with all collectors who are interested in United States die and mint mark varieties, and will cheerfully answer any question concerning them that any of our readers may see fit to ask.—Ed.]

THE DUNHAM PRIZE RENEWED.

William F. Dunham, of Chicago, has decided to renew for 1913 the series of prizes which he has offered the past two years for original papers on numismatic subjects. For this year the following subjects are suggested, any one of which the writer may select or he is allowed to choose any other theme he may prefer.

- First—Symbolism on the coins, as of the Spanish-American countries, with special regard to the symbols of Liberty, War, and Peace. The writer may regard himself free to discuss the coins of all the American countries, North and South, or to lay emphasis on other ideas than the three mentioned.
- Second—Popular names applied to coins and paper money in the English American colonies, and the United States of America; the date and origin, and the parts of the country making use, of such terms as "Levy", "Fip", "Bitt", and "2, 4, and 6 Bitts", "Shinplasters" etc.
- Third—The types of the Token Coins struck during the Civil War, with special regard to local sentiment.

The conditions governing the contest will be found in the April number of *The Numismatist* 1912.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Chapter IV. of the Society's By-Laws contains the following paragraph: Associate Members shall have all the privileges of the Society except the right to vote and hold office.

Remarks and suggestions from Associate Members attending business meetings of the Society are most welcome, and it is hoped that they will bear in mind that they have the same rights as Members, with the exception noted in the By-Laws.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.



THE AUGUSTUS G. HEATON MEDAL.

AUCTION SALES OF COINS.

- Jan. 31, 1912, and Feb. 1, 1913. Coins, Tokens, Medals, Store Cards, Paper Money, &c. Ben G. Green, Chicago, Ill.
 Feb. 7. Rare Coins, Medals, Paper Money, Tokens, &c. Thos. L. Elder, New York City.
 March 12. Artistic Medals and Plaques. Duplicates Royal Cabinet of Munich. A. Reichmann & Co., Halle, (Saale,) Germany.
 March 17-18. Siege Coins and Countermarked Coins. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.

TWO VARIETIES OF CHINESE COMMEMORATIVE DOLLAR.



This month we take pleasure in presenting to our readers a second variety of the newly issued Chinese Republic piece, the first variety of which was illustrated in last month's Numismatist. Now we are uncertain which variety it is that Senator Ackerman has in gold. According to Howland Wood, the well-known student of Oriental numismatics, in the current American Journal of Numismatics, "The Republican Dollar offers many departures from previous Chinese money. On the obverse in the centre, within a linear and beaded circle, is the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in profile to the left; above are four Chinese characters, meaning "Chinese Republic"; at the bottom are five characters, meaning "Commemorative coin of the opening of the country." On each side is a spray of peach-flowers. On the reverse, in the centre within a similar circle, are the two Chinese characters meaning "One Dollar," partially enclosed by an open wreath of rice and beans. Legend, in English, THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ★ ONE DOLLAR ★."

(We are indebted to Messrs. J. W. Scott and Rudolph Kohler for the opportunity to reproduce this second variety.—Ed.)

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. The Numismatist will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1 Inch, Single Column	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

THE renewal of the Dunham Prizes, it is hoped, will result in the preparation of quite a number of original papers on numismatic subjects, now that interesting suggestions for the especial lines about which articles could be written have been outlined. Very often the suggestion of a subject is the work of the paper half done, and we have not a doubt that now advantage will be taken of the continuation of Mr. Dunham's generous offer.

IN UNDERTAKING to prepare an exhaustive list of fractional paper money, together with the patterns and oddities, the New York Numismatic Club is working along a most sensible line, and we hope that other numismatic societies will undertake similar lists, which will serve as guides to collectors. It is understood that each separate item will be given a number, and that the completed work will be published under the auspices of the club. The committee selected is an unusually competent one, and we trust it will be afforded all possible assistance by those who are interested in the subject.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Editor NUMISMATIST:—

I've noticed on Page 40, January, 1913, issue, what purports to be a cent of 1817 with 11 stars, instead of 13, which had "been examined by several experts" who opined it "was genuine", and stars not removed. Now I've not seen this alleged curiosity, but I will venture an opinion that the stars have been removed and that if the coin is shown me, I will show a piece from the identical dies, in my collection, although I've not looked for any yet and can only judge from the picture. I have quite a collection of large cents, some 600 or 700 differing dies and combinations, and would welcome any such newly discovered variety when it can be proved real.

In reference to the \$250,000 collection stolen from Glen Island, will say I had the pleasure of paying my way up there to assist in properly naming a lot of the rubbish a few years ago, and what I saw could not have been worth \$1000; and was made up of junk (with very few exceptions) such as any dealer would have used as bullion and sent to some broker.

D. PROSKY.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

I know that the matter on which I am going to touch in this letter has been previously discussed by numismatic societies in this country. However, since no appreciable result has been achieved, I desire, once more, to call the attention of all collectors of ancient coins to the absolute necessity of effecting some reform in the auction catalogue methods prevailing in the United States, as far as this class of numismatics is concerned.

The principal causes for complaint from the standpoint of a young collector are wrong attributions, misstatements as to degree of rarity, and misleading quotation of prices. The experienced collector is generally barred from bidding at an American auction by insufficient description and omission of reference to authorities. I shall not speak of the illegality and unreliability of the system of describing condition.

I am certain that the present state of affairs is not conducive to popularize the noble science of ancient numismatics and can tend only to discourage young collectors from further pursuance of their hobbies, while old collectors are driven to bid at European sales instead of patronizing home dealers.

The only excuse I can find for the condition is ignorance of ancient numismatics, which involves earnest and deep study, and the only remedy I can suggest is for the cataloguer to acknowledge his ignorance and to apply for the aid of a friendly expert when he feels himself incapable for the task. As to a system of uniform description of condition, this is a matter which should be taken up by a committee of clubs, interested in the welfare of collectors and dealers alike, and in the furtherance of this fascinating branch of archaeological science.

In support of my statements, I could cite numerous cases out of recent catalogues, but shall refrain from doing so, and will only say in conclusion that there are a very few American dealers who catalogue properly, or approximately so, but these rare exceptions tend only to prove the rule.

Fraternally yours,

SIGMUND KRAUSZ.

Chicago, Jan. 22, 1913.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Mr. Elliott Smith of New York City has exhibited 144 varieties of Jackson Hard Times Tokens, representing 123 numbers. Would it not be a fine plan for every collector of Hard Time Tokens to write to THE NUMISMATIST and state what varieties he has of each number and describe the variety or send coin, and have same reproduced in The Numismatist? This would give all the Hard Times Token collectors a chance to collect the varieties which they do not now know.

I have two varieties of No. 8, one with wart on Jackson's chin and one without. No. 9 is also with wart on chin—only in brass. Does this number have a die that does not show the wart? I have three varieties of Low No. 51, consisting of the spaces in side and end of chest which Jackson is on being filled closely with small parallel lines. One variety has all spaces

but those on top row of end filled. One has all spaces filled. One has all on side and end except top row. No. 109 has thick and thin planchet. No. 10 has crack in die extending from hog's nose between first two letters in front of nose, and is also without crack. No. 64 has a cracked die also. Have not seen one without crack. No. 26 is stamped over another coin. Some dealers claim this is always this way but the one on the photographic plates does not show this.

Mr. Van Voorhis, of Nelsonville, N. Y., claims No. 62 is always stamped from rusted die. I have two specimens that were made from die without rust.

I have recently obtained a specimen with a machine screw on obverse and card on reverse similar to Nos. 156 and 157. I think this ought to be in the Hard Times Token series.

Will Mr. Smith give the description of numbers he has?

I have six varieties of Low No. 120 differing mostly in the space on top of wings and the tail feathers.

Fraternally yours,

C. E. BUNNELL.

Rochester, Jan. 23, 1913.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

It is very important to the members of the A. N. A. that the Board of Governors take some stand with reference to issuing some kind of statement classifying coins so that all dealers that catalogue and sell coins at auction must use the same classification. I think any dealer who sells to members of the A. N. A. pieces of metal that are listed as coins, and that have no value as such, being only worth their weight of whatever metal they are composed of, should be published in *The Numismatist*, so that in the future all members when buying from such a dealer would know what they were buying.

I am heartily in favor of such a course, and think a few examples will soon show the unscrupulous dealers that they can no longer sell junk to members of the A. N. A.

Let us hear from other members of the A. N. A.

Respectfully yours,

C. E. BUNNELL.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1913.

THE LAST QUARTERLY ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

The American Journal of Numismatics for October-December, 1912, Whole Number 217, Volume XLVI., has just been distributed, and represents the last number to appear in quarterly form. According to an announcement in its columns "it has been decided that the Society, through its Publication Committee, issue *The American Journal of Numismatics and Transactions of The American Numismatic Society* in a single volume at the end of each year. The present quarterly number will be the last issued in this form. The subscription price will remain two dollars per annum. The Society proposes to issue, at intervals, monographs on subjects of numismatic interest, which will be distributed to its members."

The current number contains a fine article on "The Spanish-American Medals," (The Treasure Ships,) by Dr. W. T. R. Marvin. "The Coinage of Tibet," accompanied by a splendid plate, by Howland Wood. "Private Gold Coinage of California," by Edgar H. Adams, the final article of the series upon this subject that has appeared in the Journal. "Numismatic Periodicals," by Malcolm Storer, M. D. "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine," by Horatio R. Storer, M. D. Anniversary Medal of Cardinal O'Connell of Boston. "Two Recent Chinese Dollars," accompanied by one plate, by Howland Wood. "Proceedings of Societies," The American Numismatic Society. Annual Report of the French Mint. Obituary, Charles Edouard van der Broeck. Book Notice, "The Medallic History of Napoleon."

A. LOOMIS AND HIS STORE CARDS.

BY WALDO C. MOORE, LEWISBURG, O.

Before entering upon any discussion of this subject, some explanation mayhap is necessary. Numismatics relative to Ohio seem to be an attractive "hobby". My interest was very much aroused when I learned of the specimens exhibited at the December, 1911, meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, mention of which appeared in *The Numismatist* for January, 1912. The shop cards by Loomis of Cleveland, shown on that occasion by Mr. E. H. Adams, were especially interesting. These metallic tokens passed current for one cent during the Hard Times Period just previous to the mid-nineteenth century mark. Might it be stated that the interest awakened at the time of that first reading has been slowly kindled into a flame. Therefore, this short paper.

I take pleasure in presenting to my numismatic friends a few facts relative to Mr. A. Loomis which, after much research, has been brought to-



The Loomis Homestead, 1640, Windsor, Conn.

gether. In securing this information, I am under particular obligations to about twenty non-collectors, several dealers, a dozen or more collectors, and numerous societies who have been kind enough to assist by answering the many inquiries. Without this co-operation it would have been impossible to present any facts whatsoever relative to this subject. I am also especially indebted to the several persons who so kindly loaned their specimens and plates for study. Besides the correspondence occasioned, this work has also necessitated a visit to the city of Cleveland.

Although probably somewhat foreign to the subject, I am pleased to present the following data relative to the Loomis family in America, thinking perhaps the same may be of interest at this time. Credit is due Prof. E. S. Loomis, Ph. D., of Berea, Ohio, for the following information: The founder of the Loomis family in America was Joseph Loomis of Windsor, Conn. This distinguished family has been in America since 1638. The new *Loomis Genealogy*, 1908 edition, contains the names of 13,000 different persons born Loomis; 7,600 names of persons who married a Loomis, of which thirty of this number were Moores; 4,800 names of persons whose

mother was born Loomis; and 1,000 names of men by name Loomis with military records. The name Loomis is Anglo-Saxon in origin, originally spelled Lum Halghes. The original Loomis homestead is the present site of the Loomis Institute at Windsor, Conn.

Although the name Loomis is now and always has been a very familiar family name among the citizens of Northeastern Ohio, it appears that but very little in regard to Mr. Anson Loomis was ever recorded. I am informed that the Loomis Genealogy makes brief mention of Mr. Anson Loomis. As to his store card, which circulated at one time for one cent, still less is known. The piece itself is all the evidence now extant to prove the fact that such a card ever existed. After much research I have been unable to find any light relative to the piece. Therefore, the token is left to tell its own tale.

I find that Mr. Anson Loomis was born at Sangerfield, N. Y. (?) April 6, 1812. He was the fifth son and sixth child of Devester and Beeda Loomis. He married Charlotte Brown, who died in 1856. He died in November, 1863. They left no issue. Mr. L. H. Loomis of Cleveland is of the opinion that Mr. and Mrs. A. Loomis came to that city in 1836, having moved from St. Louis.

The following data is gleaned from the Cleveland directories.—Upon first inquiry, I was somewhat skeptical and questioned whether or not the A. Loomis in business as given in the directories were one and the same, but my visit to Cleveland somewhat cleared up matters and I had to conclude that the A. Loomis as advertised was one and the same person.

Cleveland Directory 1837-8.

G. & A. Loomis, Grocers, 14 Dock St.
G. Loomis, residence at Lawton's, 15 Dock St.
A. Loomis, residence at the Cleveland House.

Business Directory 1845-6 also 1846-7.

A. L. Loomis & Co., (Anson), 34 Merwin St.
Wholesale grocery and liquor store, also groceries and family supplies. Residence 9 Rockwell St.

The 1848-9 directory and later do not include the name. From the above data and a glance at the Loomis token, one would infer that Mr. Loomis was in business alone at the time the cards were issued. For 1839 to 1844 inclusive, no business records are obtainable.

In the business directory for 1846-7. A. Loomis is mentioned as the Junior Warden of Cleveland City Lodge No. 15 of the Masonic Order. The Secretary of "Old Fifteen" writes that Mr. Anson Lomis (spelled with one "o") was made a Master Mason in Cleveland City, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1842.

The following advertisement appeared in the Cleveland Daily Herald for May 26, 1841. It is in fine print—the same type as are all the other advertisements of the same issue.

"Fresh groceries—The Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Cleveland and vicinity that he has just received from New York a fresh supply of Groceries, Ship Chandlery, Oils, etc. which he will sell cheap for cash.

Anson Loomis,
No. 24 Cor. Dock & River St.

Merwin street, from the foot of Superior to Columbus streets, is still in existence, but the numbers have been changed since the time of Anson Loomis. Because of faulty construction, natural decay and the antiquated appearance, the building originally located at 34 Mervin street and formerly occupied by Mr. A. Loomis has long since been displaced by a more modern structure.

The Loomis tokens are all excessively rare, and are considered among the most interesting of the Hard Times series. Because of their rarity, these cards are seldom offered for sale. The only auction record of this rare piece that I have been fortunate enough to locate is found in a priced cata-

logue of Mr. Green's sale of July 27, 1912. The description of lot 1079 in that sale was as follows: "A. Loomis, Cleveland. Large and small 3 links. V. g. Rare. Later cost \$4.50. 2 pieces." Both these cards are of the barrel-reverse variety. The lot was bid in at \$7.45. Both these pieces, in the opinion of many, should be added to the Low list of Hard Times Tokens as well as numerous other tokens and varieties which have come to the notice of the curious in recent years. Because of services rendered, they are surely entitled to such recognition.

There are five known varieties of the Loomis cards, three of which are dated and two undated. Mr. Low in his publication, "Hard Times Tokens," lists the three dated varieties only, but does not illustrate them. No mention is made of those undated. It is believed these cards are much rarer than what they heretofore have been rated.

In "Standard Catalogue of Copper Coins," last edition, the author lists A. Loomis under the head of "Interesting Tokens of the Period." No remarks of a special nature accompany this publication nor are any of the card varieties illustrated.

In his plates of Hard Times Tokens, Mr. Adams illustrates the three known dated reverse varieties of the Loomis tokens. These are found on Plates XI. and XV. and are numbered 158, 159 and 160 according to Low.

There are today several less than a dozen known Loomis specimens. To be exact, only nine can be located, with chances of a possible tenth. These are in only ordinary condition, all having seen considerable circulation. Of the above mentioned, the writer has two; Mr. E. H. Adams, four; Mr. G. L. Tilden, one; Dr. J. M. Henderson, one; Mr. Henry C. Miller, three; and one is in the possession of the New York Numismatic Society.

The Loomis tokens belonging to the writer are duplicates of those in the cabinet of Mr. Adams. These two varieties are not listed in Low. They are perhaps better known as the large links and small links, barrel-reverse varieties. Mr. Tilden has one of the large link varieties in his collection. The specimen in Dr. Henderson's cabinet is also of the large links variety and is holed near the center. So far as can be ascertained neither of the above varieties has ever been illustrated in any previous work or publication.

Mr. Belden of the New York Numismatic Society writes that the only specimen held by their society is described in Low, No. 158. He further states that the piece agrees with Mr. Low's description except that instead of a serpent in the eagle's beak there are three links of a chain, the serpent appearing on the reverse under the date. This card is illustrated on No. 13 of Mr. Adams' plates, and a better specimen is shown on his fifteenth plate.

Mr. H. C. Miller writes that the three varieties in his collection belonged formerly to Mr. Proskey and that they are the identical pieces from which Mr. Low made his description, Low No. 158, 159, 160. Also that these tokens are the ones included in Mr. Adams' plates of Hard Times Tokens. Mr. Miller concludes that there are three pieces of Low No. 158 known, two of Low No. 160, while the Low No. 159 is probably unique. Mr. Miller states that his Low No. 160 is holed above the eagle.



Low No. 158.

Obverse: A. Loomis, Cleveland, Ohio. An eagle with its head left, three large links of a chain in its beak; its talons hold two arrows, one pointing to the right, the other to the left. Reverse: Dealer in Groceries, Liquors. In the field, Wines etc. | No. 34 | Merwin St. | 1843. A serpent,

which is a very attenuated one by the way, appears under and to the right of the date. The card appears in copper only.



Low No. 159.

Obverse: A. Loomis Cleveland, Ohio. An eagle, neck more craned than in No. 158, with its head left, three small links of a chain in its beak; two arrows, both pointing to the right, are in its talons. Reverse: Same as No. 158. The token is in copper.



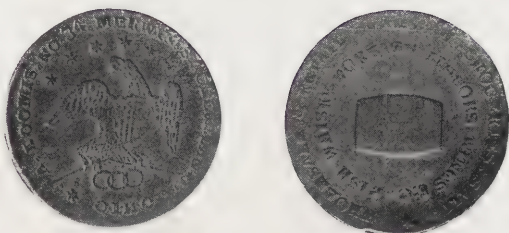
Low No. 160.

Obverse: A. Loomis. Cleveland Ohio. An eagle with its head to the left; the three links are missing; in its talons are two arrows, both pointing downward and to the right. Reverse: Similar to No. 158 and 159. The piece comes in copper.



11 Stars.

Obverse: A. Loomis. No. 34 Merwin St. Cleveland, Ohio. An eagle with its head to the left; two arrows appear in its talons, one pointing right, the other left. Eleven six-pointed stars in a semi-circle appear above the eagle, while three small links of a chain are pictured below. Reverse: Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Groceries, Salt, Fish, Whiskey, Foreign Liquors, Wines etc. A barrel embellishes the center. The piece is in copper.



6 Stars.

Obverse: A. Loomis. No. 34 Merwin St. Cleveland, Ohio. (six-pointed star). An eagle, head to left, with shield upon breast; its talons hold two arrows, one pointing to the right and the other to the left. Six six-pointed stars appear above the eagle while three links of a chain, much larger than those in the above eleven-star obverse, are just below its talons. Reverse: Same as in preceding. The card is known only in copper.

Because of the fact that the emblem of the links has so prominent a place on the coin-token of Mr. Loomis, I have been very curious to learn the reason why. After corresponding with the numerous I. O. O. F. lodges of both the cities of Cleveland and St. Louis, and learning from these sources that it was not likely that Mr. Loomis was an Odd Fellow, unless he probably had affiliated with some lodge other than any located in the above cities, the theory that the three links were used on the tokens because the merchant was an Odd Fellow was entirely dismissed from my mind.

The following story is advanced why the coin was so embellished. For its authenticity, I cannot vouch, but it is considered as coming from a reliable source: During the financial disturbances of the late thirties and early forties business was not always a flourishing success. Mr. Loomis during that period of hard times and panics experienced what it meant and what the times demanded to carry on a partnership as well as to be alone in business. At first, the partnership; then the business became his outright, and later another co-partnership was formed. Because of his business experience, the old maxim "in union there is strength" lingered long with the merchant. He, no doubt, had this in mind at the time he gave the order for his shop cards, the links united being typical of strength in union. Therefore, the emblem on the piece. Mr. Loomis experienced the rough sailing in his lone bark adrift on the mighty ocean of disturbance and panic. Soon after the cards were issued the firm of A. L. Loomis & Co. was formed, after which the sea became more calm and business more prosperous.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC COIN.



Through the kindness of Julius Gutttag of New York City, we are enabled to show our readers a five-centavo piece, dated 1912, of the new Portuguese Republic.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting was held on Friday, Jan. 10, with President Heaton in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Heaton, Belden, Proskey, Scott, Boyd, Swanson, Webster, Higgins, Hidden, Hartell, Kohler, Valentine, Frey, De Lagerberg, Blake, Smith, Jaegg, Nangle, Elder, and Adams.

Several very important matters were discussed, one of them being the advisability of the preparation of an adequate and complete list of fractional paper notes under the auspices of the club, each note to have a definite number, the intention being to recommend this list as a guide to cataloguers. President Heaton appointed the following committee to take the matter in hand: Messrs. Scott, Proskey, Valentine, Smith, Blake, Hartell, Hidden, and Boyd.

Another subject under consideration was the best plan by which coins could be more clearly described in sales catalogues, so that much of the dissatisfaction now prevailing as to the catalogic descriptions of coins that have been placed on sale could be avoided. The President appointed the following committee to bring before the club the best means to attain this end: Messrs. Proskey, Scott, and Higgins.

A very pleasant incident of the evening was the presentation to ex-President Higgins of a silver drinking cup for the little fellow who has recently visited the Higgins home. Mr. Boyd made a neat presentation speech, which was aptly responded to by Mr. Higgins. The inscription on the cup, which bears on the right and left sides the medal bearing Mr. Higgins' portrait, which was presented to him during his incumbency as President, reads: "Presented to Louis Eugene Higgins by the Members of the New York Numismatic Club, Dec. 13, 1912." After the presentation, by invitation of the recipient, the cup circulated around the table in company with a supply of fifty-year-old Spanish sherry, with which the health of the new arrival and his parents were warmly toasted by the members.

Immediately following this Mr. Higgins presented to President Heaton, on behalf of the club, the large metallic model bearing Mr. Heaton's bust which had been used as the original of the medal, just issued, bearing the President's portrait. These medals, which were then distributed, were made by the Whitehead & Hoag Company of Newark, N. J., after the design of J. M. Swanson, one of the club's members. The portrait was splendidly executed, and Mr. Swanson was warmly congratulated for his clever work.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the name of John A. Kleman as a new member. It also reported that it had passed favorably upon the application of Walter Scott, the son of J. Walter Scott. It was regularly moved, seconded, and carried that the club have a rising vote on Mr. Scott, and he was elected by acclamation.

The subject for the evening's exhibition was United States regular paper currency. These exhibits were made:

F. C. C. Boyd—Legal tender notes, 1862, 1878, and 1890. Silver certificates, showing the busts of Martha Washington and Hancock. Also a general collection of fractional currency, including the rare solid disc twenty-five-cent Fessenden of the third issue. All in splendid condition.

Elliott Smith—Large line of regular bills of fractional bills, which included a long series of fractional currency, front and backs separate, with wide margins.

By David Proskey.—About 550 varieties, among which were:—First Issue:—A—Unperforated; without "A B N Co"—complete; 8 notes. B—Unperforated; with "A B N Co.," plate numbers and color varieties; also 5c

and 10c with reverses inverted; 26 notes and several blocks and sheets not included. C—Perforated edges; with "A B N Co."; some blocks. 11 notes. D—Perforated edges; without "A B N Co."; with color varieties; and the 50c with small perforations; 14 notes.

Second Issue:—A—Without letters and date in corners; the 50c is supposed to be the rarest note; some plate numbers; 25 notes. B—With only date in lower corners; the 50c rare; complete set; 20 notes. C—With letter in upper left and date in lower corners, with various inverted reverses and the plain Roman "0-63," 10c in upper corners; color and plate number varieties; 27 notes. D—With numerals "1" and "2" in upper right corners, all but the 5c; some plate numbers and blocks; 15 notes. E—With letter or figures in all corners, 50c; said to be scarce; 1 note. F—Fibre paper, with "O"—"R"—"T" in corners, and 10c "C-1-1863" (only one seen by owner); 16 notes.

Third Issue:—A—Complete without plate numbers or letters; 15 notes. B—Complete with "a"—"1" and "1a" in various sizes, and some plate numbers; 108 notes, not including sheet of 3c. C—50c Justice and Spinner, with "A-2-6-5" in reverse corners, various plate letters and figures "1"—"a" etc.—the most remarkable being a 50c Justice with very large "1" on left, while on reverse are very small "A-2-6-5" (about half usual size); only one observed by owner; 16 notes. D—Thick fibre paper; 25c and 50c with letters and figures in corners; also plate letters, etc.; most remarkable being 50c Justice with the gilt "A-2-6-5" and "50" inverted, said to be scarce; 10 notes. E—Red-backs; printed signatures, complete; the 50's with usual "A-2-6-5" except one 50c Justice, without it. A Spinner with differing "2-5" type; 9 notes. F—Red-backs, similar, but with plate letter "a", "1"; a 50c Justice with both; 19 notes. G—Red-backs; with autograph signatures; three varieties of 10c "Jeffries," two with plate numbers; also 10c minus signatures; 25c with "Spinner" on reverse; 50c Justice on fibre paper and plain paper, one reverse vermilion, others in usual carmine color; 50c Spinner with "Alison" and "Allison," showing he was not particular in his supply of "1's"; and one signed "Allison" and "New", said to be scarce; 17 notes.

Fourth Issue:—A—Large seals, minute red fibre in paper, with watermarks; the 10c with "Alleson" and no periods after "F E" in Spinner's initials; also the corrected plate with Allison's "e" changed to "i" and periods added, after "F. E."; a few plate numbers on 10c and 50c; 16 notes. B—Large seals, coarse red fibre paper, usually watermarked, but also unwatermarked; all values; a few plate numbers; 16 notes. C—Large seals, with blue right ends; 10c, 15c, 25c, all scarce; unwatermarked; 3 notes. D—Small seals, with grey-blue right ends; with watermarks, 15c, 25c; without watermarks, 10c, 25c, 50c; 8 notes.

Fifth Issue:—A—Green seals; 10c, 50c each letter "A" to "N" inclusive; complete; 35 notes. B—Red seals, long dark key; 10c, 25c, each letter "A" to "N" inclusive complete; some with the yellow-green backs by Columbian Bank Note Co., 46 notes. C—Red seals, short light key; 10c "A" to "N", nearly all No. 1's; 25c "A" to "N"; 50c "A" to "P" all No. 1's; also a dozen with plate numbers, and one with "New's" autograph across face; 62 notes. a—A set of specimen notes with large margins, some with autographs; all but first issue printed on Confederate paper, watermarked "C S A"; captured on the blockade en route from England. b—A 15c Grant and Sherman, with autographs of Colby and Spinner; ever see one? Others of same sort, with printed signatures; autographs of Jeffries, etc. c—Several essays on "Spider-leg" paper, of second issue. d—Some U. S. Notes of 1815 period and a complete set of 1775-79 Revolutionary War issues, including the scarce 1775 \$20 printed on "marbled end" paper presented by Benj. Franklin. e—A few U. S. Demand notes \$5 and \$10 of 1861; the first "greenbacks," which were on a par with gold during the war period; issued at Boston, Phila. and New York.

George H. Blake—Seven-thirty note, \$50 denomination, dated 1865, and running three years. This note was issued with five coupons for interest payable every six months, the last six month's interest being payable with the principal. Exceedingly rare. Compound interest notes, \$10, \$20, and \$100. These notes ran three years, with 6 per cent. interest, compounded semi-annually. They are now rare and seldom seen. Gold notes, 1882 issue, \$20, \$50, and \$100. These notes are made payable in New York City and bear the counter-signature of Thomas C. Acton, the Assistant Treasurer.

Dr. D. W. Valentine—A large collection of fractional currency, also bills, including 25c. first issue, reverse inverted; 5c. second issue, reverse inverted; 50c., second issue, without small letters or numbers on reverse; 25c. Fessenden, with solid gilt block; 50c. Justice, with gilt "50" on reverse inverted; 50c. Spinner, red back, with John C. New signature. Also eighty-five varieties of United States current bills, mostly in uncirculated condition. The subject for exhibition at the February meeting "Freaks and Oddities in Numismatics."

Secretary-Treasurer Raymond was not present, owing to illness, and his duties were temporarily performed by Mr. Boyd.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—New York. Bulletin No.5. At the regular meeting held December 16, 1912.

It has been decided that, in future, the Society, through its Publication Committee, issue the American Journal of Numismatics and transactions of The American Numismatic Society in a single volume at the end of each year. The next quarterly number, which will be out very shortly, will be the last to be issued in this form. The subscription price will be unchanged.

It is also proposed to issue at intervals monographs on subjects of numismatic interest, which will be distributed to the members of the Society.

The Society has issued a large volume describing and illustrating a series of medals, on the important events of the reign of Napoleon. These medals were never issued, though the designs were all prepared. This book is by Ernest Babelon, who discovered the records and designs. It will shortly be offered for subscription to the members of the Society.

The Council would again bring to the attention of the members the generous offer of Mr. Samuel P. Avery to be one of four donors of \$2500 each to a fund of \$10,000, the interest of which is to be used for the increase of the Society's numismatic collections. Mr. J. Sanford Saltus and Mr. Archer M. Huntington have agreed to become donors to this fund, and as the offer is only open until the end of the current year, a fourth donor must be found very soon if this important and much needed fund is not to be lost to the Society.

The Society has lost by death the following members:—October 27, Monsieur Frederic Vernon, Corresponding Member, Elected December 17, 1910; December 8, Gen. Gates P. Thruston, Corresponding Member, Elected May 20, 1879; December 10, John T. Atterbury, Life Member, Elected January 20, 1902.

The accessions to the Society's collections since the November meeting consist of seventeen plaques by Miss Janet Scudder and two medals from Mr. Archer M. Huntington, six British coins of this year, the gold medal given by the British Foreign Office for gallantry and humanity, the British naval gunnery medal of George V., and ten other medals from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, from His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, a medal commemorating the first anniversary of his elevation to the Cardinalate, and a galvano plaque entitled the "Adoration of the Virgin" by Giovanni Cariati from Mr. Edward D. Adams.

The accessions to the library consist of one book, two pamphlets, eleven catalogues and sixteen periodicals.

The number of visitors to the building during the month of November was nine hundred and fifteen.

The exhibition of medals, plaques and drawings by Signor Giovanni Cariati was open to invited guests on Dec. 11, and to the public on the following day, and will remain open until the last of this month.

As stated at the last meeting an exhibition of medals and other objects relating to Joan of Arc is to be held next month, and if the present plans are carried out it will open on Jan. 6. This exhibition will contain the Society's collection of medals relating to Joan of Arc, and a large number of prints, photographs and books, which have been loaned for that purpose as well as some valuable paintings and statuary which have been promised.

An amendment to Chapter V, Section 1, of the By-Laws, changing the title of the Committee on Publication of Journal to Committee on Publications, was presented and notice given that it would be brought up for action at the next meeting.

The Chairman, Mr. Drowne, announced the subject of the meeting, informal discussion and exhibition of the coins and medals of the Reformation. Remarks were made by Messrs. Albert R. Frey, Herbert Nicklewicz, David Proskey and Henry Russell Drowne. Exhibitions were made by Messrs. Drowne, Nicklewicz and Proskey, and from the Society's collection.

An exhibition of statues, medals, paintings, engravings, photographs and documents relating to Joan of Arc from Jan. 7 to Feb. 7.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 18, 1913.

The building of the Society will be open for convenience of members and their friends on the first Monday evening of each month except June, July, August and September. The building is open to the public from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. On Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 108th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Jan. 3rd, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following fourteen members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Carey, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Baker, Smith, Loer, Ripstra, Lewis, Jonas, Noack and Dr. Merrill.

The President, Secretary, Treasurer, Curator, and Editorial Committee made annual reports, which were received and ordered filed.

The following officers were installed for 1913:

President—F. Elmo Simpson.

Vice President—J. T. Kelly.

Secretary—Ben G. Green.

Treasurer—E. C. Verkler.

Librarian—Mitchell Baker.

Curator—J. H. Ripstra.

Virgil M. Brand and Ben G. Green of the Executive Committee.

Messrs. R. J. Thomas and W. W. C. Wilson were elected to membership.

The President appointed the following committees for the year: On Medallic Production—J. H. Ripstra, M. P. Carey and J. T. Kelly; on Membership—H. T. Wilson, Ernest Jonas, and J. A. Lewis; Editorial Committee—M. P. Carey, Ben G. Green, and Dr. F. B. Merrill.

Under exhibits Mr. Brand showed the 20 and 100 lire of Italy, 1912 coinage.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Numismatische Mitteilungen and Spink's Circular for December; auction catalogues from Elder and Michael; and catalogue with fixed prices from Boudeau.

Adjourned to meet Feb. 7, 1913.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB, BRANCH #5, A. N. A.—Nov. 29 meeting called to order at 8.10 P. M. at the Springfield Board of Trade Rooms. Mr. Prevost was elected President pro tem; Mr. Fuller, Secretary pro tem.

Voted that Mr. Stone be appointed a committee of one to prepare a set of by-laws.

Voted that the name of this organization should be the Springfield Coin Club, Branch #5, A. N. A.

Voted that the by-laws as read by Mr. Stone be adopted.

Voted that the present officers remain in office until the regular election at the first meeting in January.

Voted that we hold two meetings each month, the second and fourth Wednesdays.

Voted that Mr. Frazer be appointed a committee on rooms to report at the next meeting.

Voted that the Springfield Coin Club accept the charter of the A. N. A., and so notify the Secretary of the A. N. A.

Voted that Mr. Oliver be appointed the membership committee for the balance of the year.

The following ten members were present: Messrs. J. W. Prevost, W. A. Keager, E. D. Curtis, C. A. Frazer, E. G. Ward, T. J. Champagne, J. W. Sullivan, J. M. Oliver, W. C. Stone, and W. S. Fuller.

Adjourned at 10 P. M.

W. S. FULLER, Secretary pro tem.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1913. Meeting called to order, G. J. Bauer acting as President. Members present—Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Plumb, Bernstein, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Koeb and Bun-nell.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Anniversary Medal Committee, submitted a pencil sketch of design for medal, and after a few minor changes it was moved and carried that the design be accepted and Mr. Koeb instructed to proceed with work on die, etc. Upon Mr. Koeb's explanation that there was a chance of the die breaking in manufacturing, it was decided that the Association would be responsible for a breakage in the die work. The cost for cutting dies (on account of Mr. Koeb doing the work on his own time, and with the assurance that we have 50 medals struck in bronze) will be about \$1.00 each, and as we expect to give a few away, it was moved that a price of \$1.15 each be made for die cost, with 60 cents each additional for striking in bronze, making a total cost of \$1.75 for each medal. If any member wishes to have a medal struck in silver, he may have it done by paying the extra cost of silver. Motion made and carried that Mr. Koeb submit at next meeting different colors in bronze, so we may select the color desired.

President Bauer appointed Dr. French, and Mr. Merritt to arrange date, price per plate, etc., for informal dinner to be given soon by the Association at the Hotel Rochester.

Mr. Merritt proposed for membership, Mr. Paul C. Wild, 143 Spring Street, Rochester, and Mr. L. G. Amberg proposed Mr. Max Weisbuch of 234 No. Clinton Street, both of whom were duly elected.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, January 21st.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB, BRANCH #5, A. N. A.—Meeting held on Dec. 11, 1912, at the Springfield Board of Trade Rooms. Called to order by the President at 8.20 P. M. The minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Voted that the rules be suspended and that Wilson C. Emery be elected as a charter member.

Voted that the next meeting, which would come on Christmas Day, be omitted, and that the next meeting be held on Jan. 8, 1913.

Voted to hold at the next meeting an exhibition of Colonial coins of America, an entertainment, and auction of part of the collection of George M. Delaney of Westfield, Mass.

The following eight members were present: Messrs. J. W. Prevost, W. A. Keager, J. W. Sullivan, E. D. Curtis, J. M. Oliver, W. C. Stone, Carl E. W. Wilcarm, and W. S. Fuller.

Adjourned at 10.10 P. M.

W. S. FULLER, Secretary pro tem.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting of the Club held Friday, Dec. 13. President Heaton in the chair. Present: Messrs. Webster, Hesslein, Hartell, Boyd, Swanson, Belden, Reilly, Blake, Scott, Heaton, Frey, Imhoff, Newell, Proskey, Valentine, Nangle, Elder, Smith, Sears, Raymond, Jaegg, Kohler, and Bush.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The special committee on the new medal reported, and were authorized to purchase a die and seventy-five medals.

Mr. Smith suggested that the Club give a dinner to which ladies could be invited and a special committee of Messrs. Boyd, Elder and Blake were appointed to take charge of the matter.

Application for membership was received from Walter S. Scott.

The following officers were elected for the year 1913:

President—Augustus G. Heaton.

Vice President—Albert R. Frey.

Secretary and Treasurer—Wayte Raymond.

Executive Committee—Elliott Smith, George H. Blake, Thomas L. Elder and F. C. C. Boyd.

Publication Committee—Albert R. Frey, Howland Wood, and David Proskey.

Membership Committee—J. W. Scott, Rudolph Kohler, and Dr. D. W. Valentine.

Medallic Art Committee—Augustus G. Heaton, Victor D. Brenner, S. Hudson Chapman, J. de Lagerberg, Gustav Senft.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee was authorized to send a cablegram of congratulation to Prince Louis of Battenburg on his promotion to First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Frey read a very interesting paper entitled "The Lamp of Aladdin." Announcement was made that Mr. Frank C. Higgins would give an address on the story of "Coins and Coinage" before the West End Womens' Republican Club, Jan. 9th.

The topic and exhibition of the evening, "Siege Coins." The principal exhibit was made by C. H. Imhoff, who exhibited coins from the following cities: Alcmarr, Brussels, Cattaro, Campen, Cork, Deventer, Gotha, Ormonde, Frankenthal, Vienna, Woerden, Zara, Zivicee.

Mr. Scott exhibited a number of German, Dutch, and Austrian silver coins of unusual size.

Topic announced for the next meeting "Paper Money."

Meeting adjourned to meet Friday, Jan. 10.

WAYTE RAYMOND, Sec'y & Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB, BRANCH NO. 5, A. N. A.—The third meeting was called to order on Jan. 8, at 8:30 P. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms by the President. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—J. W. Prevost.

Vice President—J. M. Oliver.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. S. Fuller.

Voted that the club have an auctioneer, and the Chair appointed Mr. Curtis.

Voted that the club have a Librarian, and the Chair appointed Mr. Emery.

Voted that the club membership numbers be auctioned off at the next meeting.

Voted that the by-laws be suspended and that Samuel Thyburg be admitted as a charter member of the club.

An exhibit of Colonial coins of America was held, and some very fine specimens were shown by the members.

An auction of a fine collection of half dollars followed.

Seven members and one visitor were present.

Adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

WILLARD S. FULLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 18, 1913.

BRANCH NUMBER ONE, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The third monthly meeting of Branch No. 1 was held in the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society on Tuesday evening, January 21, President Green presiding. Present: Messrs. Green, Leon, Wolsieffer, Loer, Simpson, Ripstra, Williams, Wilson and Miss M. Naerup. Miss L. Naerup was present as visitor.

The minutes were adopted as read.

Henry A. Fowler resigned from membership.

Medallic membership cards, donated by Mr. Leon, were distributed by the Secretary. These cards are numbered in the order of members joining. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Leon for these very appropriate tokens for receipt for dues.

The meeting was turned over to Mr. Wolsieffer, chairman of the entertainment committee. An interesting contest followed in which Ben G. Green, H. A. Williams and F. Elmo Simpson were winners in the order named. The prizes donated by Mr. Wolsieffer were as follows: First, minor and silver proof set of 1910; second, Philippine peso in proof; third, Philippine 50 centavos in proof.

A general discussion ensued over the questions: 1: "What was the first coin struck for American circulation?" 2: "What was the first legally authorized coin of the government of the United States of America?"

The Secretary was instructed to obtain all information possible regarding the consensus of opinion relative to these subjects.

Under exhibitions Mr. Leon showed twelve fine bronze medals of the French kings; Mr. Wilson, a model two cent piece.

The next meeting will be ladies' night, and Mr. Wolsieffer was again appointed as chairman of the entertainment committee, with Messrs. Ripstra and Leon as assistants.

It was suggested that as the next meeting would take place between the anniversaries of the births of Lincoln and Washington, a display of Lincoln and Washington objects would be very appropriate.

Adjourned to meet February 18, 1913.

MARIE A. NAERUP, Secretary.

THE U. S. CENTS OF 1802 AND 1803.



The reader will kindly review the inquiry made by Mr. A. C. Gies of Pittsburgh in the May Numismatist, Page 186, and F. G. Duffield's explanation of the same in June Numismatist, Page 210.

Mr. Duffield, quoting George W. Rice, claims that there was but one reverse die of 1802 and 1803, consisting of the following peculiarities:—Stemless wreath, double regula, and the second half of an S seen below the last S of States, and that all those bearing the date 1803 were struck first.

Mr. Rice in his article says: Before me are five coins, which I will mention in the order I believe them to be struck:

1. Cent dated 1803 from the obverse and reverse dies under consideration, both dies unbroken.

2. Cent dated 1803 from same dies, but the obverse die has been broken as described (TY of Liberty connected to border by break), the reverse die is perfect.

3. Cent dated 1802 with same reverse die. The obverse die of 1803 having become useless, there was substituted for it a good die made for and dated 1802. Both dies are unbroken. There would be a question about this coin, following 1 and 2, if it were not for 4 and 5, but with them existing there can be no doubt as to the position or sequence.

4. Cent dated 1802 from same dies, but the reverse shows a piece broken from the edge of die above "ATE". It cannot be doubted that this coin, from a broken die, was struck after the three pieces above, which were struck with a perfect reverse die, even though it is dated 1802, and the two of the others are dated 1803.

5. Cent dated 1802 from same dies, but the reverse now shows the second break mentioned above "OF A". It is obvious that this cent must have been struck after all the four others.

Now if the reader will kindly refer to the accompanying cut made from the writer's specimen, he cannot help but see that there were two distinct dies of this peculiar freak. There appears in #4 a break over ATE. In #5 this break is present with another over OF A. Who can explain the peculiar coincidence of the exact break occurring over OF A without the break over ATE? Although this does not prove that the 1803 were not coined prior to 1802, it does prove that there were two distinct dies.

If two why not three?

CHARLES E. MCGIRK, M. D.,
Philipsburg, Pa.

ENGROSSED RESOLUTIONS OF HONORARY MEMBERSHIP PRESENTED
TO THE HON. WM. A. ASHBROOK OF JOHNSTOWN, O.

Testimonial

Whereas—
a Bill granting the

American Numismatic Association

a Federal Charter was passed by Congress, and on May 31st, 1912, was signed by the President of the United States, The Honorable William H. Taft, the effect of which was to give the American Numismatic Association the highest National recognition, placing it immediately upon a plane with the leading similar organizations of the world, thus realizing a long cherished hope and ambition of the members of our association; and

Whereas, It is felt that the credit for the success of this recognition is largely due to the untiring zeal and personal devotion of our worthy fellow Member, The Honorable WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK, of Johnstown, Ohio, who, many times in the face of absolute and certain failure, never lost an opportunity, regardless of sacrifice of time and personal interests, to steadfastly persist in his efforts for its success; therefore in National Convention being held at Rochester, New York, Aug. 26, 27 and 28, 1912, be it

Resolved, That we recognize his interest in the advancement of Numismatic Science in America, and his devotion and loyalty to the American Numismatic Association.

Resolved, That we hereby extend the thanks of this Association to him for his untiring zeal, personal sacrifice and devotion to at all times further the interests in our behalf.

Resolved, as an additional evidence of our gratitude and appreciation we recommend that he be unanimously elected an

Honorary Life Member

of the American Numismatic Association +
Resolved, that these resolutions be spread in full upon the records of this Association and that an engrossed copy of same be transmitted to him.

Emory A. Sear
Emory A. Sear
L. H. Younger
Committee
on
Resolutions

Certificate.

In accordance with the above resolution

Mr. William A. Ashbrook

has been unanimously elected an

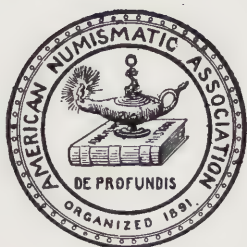
Honorary Life Member

of the

American Numismatic Association

and this Certificate is issued by its proper officers
at Rochester, New York, this twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1912

Judson Sumner
H. O. Granberg
Waldo C. Moore
President
Chairman Board of Governors
General Secretary



American Numismatic Association

The Largest and Most Active Numismatic
Organization in the World.

Dues, 50 cents a year.

Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50.
Payable January first yearly.

For particulars address the GENERAL SECRETARY,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

Officers

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First Vice-President—F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.
Second Vice-President—R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.
General Secretary—Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.
Treasurer—Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio.
Librarian—H. H. Yawger, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.

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ame Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Official Magazine

THE NUMISMATIST

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H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted Feb. 15, 1913.

- 1643 W. Harold Manning, 29 Colbourne Cres., Brookline, Mass.
- 1644 Chas. Cota, Pierrepont, N. Y.
- 1645 Thos. J. O'Neill, 383 E. 139th St., New York City.
- 1646—H. Keighly-Peach, Box 571, Baltimore, Md.
- 1647 W. A. Krager, 27 E. School St., Springfield, Mass.
- 1648 Chas. A. Frazer, Municipal Bldg., Springfield, Mass.

- 1649 Frank P. Gibbs, Olean, N. Y.
 1650 Stephen D. Stephens, 204 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, N. Y.
 1651 Geo. W. Stevens, Museum of Art, Toledo, O.
 1652 Max O. Noack, 27 W. Indiana St., Chicago, Ill.
 1653 Samuel H. Benson, Palmyra, Pa.
 1654 Chas. E. Prince, 279 Midwood St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1655 Alfred W. Allen, 333 Batavia St., Toledo, O.
 1656 John Hokanson, 830 Townsend St., Chicago, Ill.
 1657 John W. Sullivan, 144 No. Main St., Springfield, Mass.
 1658 Wilson C. Emery, 159 Dickinson St., Springfield, Mass.
 1659 Ramon P. Coffman, 408 Pioneer Bldg., Madison, Wis.
 1660 Dr. Clifford V. C. Comfort, 149 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Jan. 15, 1913. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to March 15, 1913, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the March issue.

APPLICANTS

Sidney Wilson Raven,
 549 Bay St., Ottawa, Ont.
 Louis E. H. Flinker,
 2631 N. Mozart St., Chicago, Ill.
 Frank T. Rynn,
 8 Shirley St., Ayer, Mass.
 W. H. Cramer,
 5817 Mignonette St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Geo. A. Bouteiller,
 185 Auelette Ave., Windsor, Ont.

PROPOSED BY

R. W. McLachlan
 Geo. W. Parent
 Edgar H. Adams
 Waldo C. Moore
 Waldo C. Moore
 E. Vernon Moore
 Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm
 Waldo C. Moore
 Edw. A. Hoare
 Geo. L. Tilden

Change of Address.

H. C. Laible, John R. St., to 342 Dix Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Jas. H. Gardner, Columbus, O., to 2215 Park Ave., Ensley, Ala.
 M. P. Carey, 67th St., to 6710 Elizabeth St., Chicago, Ill.
 Ralph Sachs, 124th St., to 385 Ft. Washington Ave., New York City.
 Geo. E. Baldwin, from White River Junction, Vt., to Box 1509, Pittsfield, Mass.
 J. A. Walker, Cedar Ave., to 4843 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 P. H. Griffith, 415 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
 James A. McLaughlin, from New Haven, to 241 Spring St., West Haven, Ct.

Waldo C. Moore

Lewisburg, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1913.

General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All dues in the A. N. A. and subscriptions to "The Numismatist" for 1913 are now due and payable to the General Secretary, Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio. All members are requested to make early remittance. Please be prompt in this matter. The Secretary is laboring on a basis of no salary, and with him, as with most everyone, time is everything.

NEW JAPANESE COIN MAGAZINE.

The announcement is made by the Jun Kobayagawa Company of Yokohama, Japan, that it will this year begin the publication of a monthly magazine to be entitled "The Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan," to be edited by H. A. Ramsden, F. R. N. S. The magazine will be conducted in English and Japanese, and will be devoted to numismatic and philatelic subjects, with special attention to those branches of the countries of Eastern Asia. It is expected to print forty pages of reading matter with each issue. The annual subscription will be 4 yen Japanese currency, or \$2.

ENGROSSED RESOLUTIONS OF HONORARY MEMBERSHIP PRESENTED
TO MR. W. W. C. WILSON OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

Testimonial
Whereas, on May 9th, 1912, the President of the United States, Honorable William H. Taft, signed a bill granting to the

American Numismatic Association
a Federal Charter

And Whereas, MR. W. W. C. WILSON, of Montreal, Canada, has made a deed of trust providing that the transfer of "The Numismatist" shall be made to the American Numismatic Association when and as soon as the Association shall become incorporated; now, therefore be it

Resolved—
That the American Numismatic Association, in national convention assembled, in Rochester, New York, Aug. 26, 27, and 28, 1912 hereby accepts his generous gift which places at the disposal of this Association the untrammelled control and ownership of its official magazine.

Resolved, That we hereby extend to him the thanks of this Association for his generosity and good will.

Resolved, as a further evidence of our appreciation and gratitude, we recommend that he be unanimously elected to

Honorary Life Membership
in the
American Numismatic Association
Resolved,

That these resolutions be spread in full upon the records of this Association, and that an engrossed copy of the same be transmitted to him.

Chas. J. Sears
Carl W. Mearns
H. H. Yawger

Committee
on
Resolutions

Certificate.

In accordance with the above resolution

Mr. W. W. C. Wilson

has been unanimously elected an

Honorary Life Member
of the
American Numismatic Association

and this Certificate is issued by its proper officers
at Rochester, New York, this twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1912. + + +

Joann Bremer
H. O. Granberg.
Waldo C. Moore

President

Chairman Board of Governors

General Secretary



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's Building, Broadway, at 156th Street, New York City, Saturday evening, January 18, 1913, at half past eight o'clock, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

The minutes of the regular meeting of December 16th were read and, on motion, approved.

The following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report that the Society has made good progress in its work during the past year. Substantial additions have been made to its collections and library and the finances are in satisfactory shape. The details of its various activities will be given in the reports of the officers and committees.

In April last an offer was made by Mr. Samuel P. Avery to contribute the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to establish a fund, the interest of which shall be devoted to the increase of the Society's numismatic collections, on condition that three others contribute a like amount, making this fund ten thousand dollars. Two members of the Society, Messrs. Archer M. Huntington and J. Sanford Saltus, have agreed to become contributors to this fund. A fourth contributor must be secured if the Society is to secure this much-needed gift.

This offer was reported to the Society at the regular meeting in April, and has been mentioned in the reports of your Council at each meeting since then; it has also been mentioned in the bulletins which have been distributed to the members after each meeting.

Your Council feels that, as gifts go at the present time, this request is a modest one, and that if the members and friends of this Society understood the importance of this fund to the Society, and the good that it would accomplish, there would be twice the number of contributors and a fund of twenty thousand dollars instead of ten.

Your Council hopes that this appeal may result in changing this fund from a possibility into a reality.

Since the December meeting three associate members have been elected:

Mr. Nehemiah Vreeland, Paterson, New Jersey;

Mr. Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio;

Mr. Charles T. Tatman, Worcester, Massachusetts.

The Society has lost by death, during the year, the following members:
January 22, William Watts Sherman, Life Member, Elected November 20, 1905;

February 1, Edwin Hawley, Life Member, Elected January 15, 1906.

February 2, Charles Morris, Life Member, Elected May 15, 1893.

February 8, James Tolman Pyle, Life Member, Elected April 24, 1902.

February 11, Edwin H. Weatherbee, Member, Elected March 20, 1899.

March 3, Prof. George N. Olcott, Member, Elected November 18, 1907.

March 9, Edward S. Renwick, Life Member, Elected February 28, 1882.

September 7, A. Loudon Snowden, Honorary Member, Elected March 18, 1879.

September 22, Ferdinand Hermann, Life Member, Elected January 16, 1893.

October 6, Andrew G. Agnew, Life Member, Elected December 21, 1908.

October 8, Morris Loeb, Life Member, Elected November 17, 1909.

October 27, Frederic Vernon, of Paris, Corresponding Member, Elected December 17, 1910.

November 13, John T. Willets, Life Member, Elected May 15, 1883.

December 8, Gen. Gates P. Thruston, Corresponding Member, Elected May 20, 1879.

December 10, John T. Atterbury, Life Member, Elected January 20, 1902.

December 18, Thomas Tomlinson Bates, Corresponding Member, Elected June 25, 1868.

As reported at the last meeting, it has been decided to issue the American Journal of Numismatics, in future, in one annual volume, instead of four quarterly numbers, and your Council feels sure that you will find in the annual volume as much, or more, of interest than in the four numbers as heretofore published.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

CURRENT FUNDS.

Receipts.

Balance, January 20, 1912	\$1,619.68
Interest	1,057.85
Annual Dues	1,547.50
American Journal of Numismatics	81.33
Medals	262.00
Sundries	16.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,585.36

Disbursements.

Salaries and labor	\$ 720.00
Supplies	213.92
Light	346.61
Fuel	321.94
Freight and cartage	3.65
Postage	94.74
Stationery	187.60
Telephone and telegrams	60.89
Repairs and renewals	82.14
American Journal of Numismatics	1,500.00
Publication of Medals	24.14
Books, Periodicals and Binding	17.68
Publications	67.20
Furniture and fixtures	132.80
Sundries	140.45
Balance, January 18, 1913	670.60
	<hr/>
	\$4,585.36

PERMANENT FUNDS.

Balance, January 20, 1912	\$3,477.25
Donation to Edward Groh Memorial Fund	32.75
Balance January 18, 1912	<u>\$3,510.00</u>

LIST OF PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund	\$ 65.00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund	100.00
William Poillon Fund	250.00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund	500.00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest	1,000.00
Herbert Valentine Bequest	1,000.00
Joseph N. T. Levick Bequest	50.00
Edward Groh Memorial Fund	1,456.50
Endowment Fund	5,377.98
Life Membership Fund	16,710.52
	<u>\$26,510.00</u>

INVESTMENTS.

Four \$1,000 5% Bonds, Michigan Traction Co., par value	\$ 4,000.00
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y., Susq. & W. R. R.	2,000.00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.	1,000.00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.	1,000.00
Four \$1,000 4% Bonds, Southern Pacific R. R.	4,000.00
Three \$1,000 4% Bonds, Western Maryland R. R.	3,000.00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, Erie R. R., Prior Lien	2,000.00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, New Orleans Terminal	2,000.00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, St. L. & S. F. R. R.	2,000.00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.	1,000.00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.	1,000.00
Cash on deposit	3,510.00
	<u>\$26,510.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES PRYER, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE DOMESTIC CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Your Corresponding Secretary desires to report that nothing of particular interest has developed in his department during the year. The letters received have been replied to in due course by the Director—who being on the premises and having a stenographer can more readily look up and supply such information as may be desired.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The work of the Society has gone along smoothly and without interruption during the past year. The number of visitors from January 1st to December 31st was 7741. It is rather gratifying to note that in a number of instances people who have dropped in to look around have been sufficiently interested to come again and make donations to the collections.

An exhibition of medals, plaques and drawings by Signor Giovanni Cariati was held from December 11th to the end of the month. Signor Cariati is an Italian sculptor and medallist who came to this country last summer, with the idea of residing in New York. A catalogue, of 197 numbers, was issued.

This was closely followed by an exhibition of medals, statuary, paintings, prints, books and other material relating to Joan of Arc, which opened

on January 6th and will last until the 7th of February. This exhibition is being very well attended, there having been 2079 visitors so far.

The accessions to the cabinets since the last meeting consist of two sets of the four medals designed by Gutzon Borglum for the American Red Cross, presented by that organization, four silver coins of Annam and one of Japan from Mr. Charles Gregory, twenty coins and three specimens of paper money from Mrs. William Herbert Washington, a plaque of Washington Irving, by Brenner, from The Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, one medal from Mr. Charles de Kay, two from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and a silver dollar of the Republic of China from Mr. Howland Wood.

The accessions for the year amount to 1007 coins, 495 medals, 27 decorations, 103 tokens, 13 specimens of paper money, 4 dies and 3 hubs—a total of 1652 pieces, also 55 plaster casts.

The following is a list of donors:

Edward D. Adams
American Red Cross
Samuel P. Avery
Miss Agnes Baldwin
Bauman L. Belden
Samuel R. Betts
Miss Margaret Boyd
Victor D. Brenner
Roger Noble Burnham
C. & E. Canesse
Giovanni Cariati
Chicago Numismatic Society
Committee of the Survivors of the
S. S. Titanic
Solomon Davis
Charles de Kay
Julius de Lagerberg
Joseph Denoro
L. Duval et L. Janvier
Thomas L. Elder
William B. Osgood Field
Miss Mary W. Fitzsimmons
Albert R. Frey
David R. Gibson
Government of Eastern Bengal and
Assam
Hugo O. Greenhood
Charles Gregory

Archer M. Huntington
R. W. McLachlan
Dr. W. R. Martin
Dr. W. T. R. Marvin
Conrad Munster
Edward T. Newell
His Eminence William, Cardinal
O'Connell
Carl Olsen
Charles L. Paasch
Daniel Parish, Jr.
Louis Patriarche
Samuel T. Peters
William Poillon
H. A. Ramsden
Miss May Reilly
J. Sanford Saltus
Scientific American
T. Spicer-Simson
Lyndon P. Smith
St. Nicholas Society of the City of
New York
Dr. Horatio R. Storer
Sullivan & Cromwell
Mrs. William Herbert Washington
W. Boerum Wetmore
Howland Wood
A. Murray Young

The Society's collection of ancient coins has been considerably increased by donations from Mr. Newell, Miss Baldwin and others. Mr. Saltus has added largely to the collection of decorations and war medals, a considerable number of Colonial and other American coins and tokens have been received and some notable additions made to the medals and plaques by contemporary artists; also many older medals and miscellaneous coins and tokens have been received.

The collection of 228 medals of Joan of Arc, which is now on exhibition for the first time, was, with the exception of seven specimens, presented by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus in January 1912.

As the individual donations have been described at the regular meetings, during the year, a further mention of them is unnecessary at this time.

The Society still has the opportunity of acquiring the Ro Collection of Ancient Chinese Coins, consisting of 511 specimens of the money in use before the adoption of the round coins. This is one of the largest and best collections of its kind in existence. It was formed by Professor Ro, the rector of the Chinese University at Peking, who spent many years getting it together. It was placed on exhibition here in September, 1911, and the owner has kindly allowed it to remain for a much longer period than at first intended, but it will probably be removed in the near future unless arrangements for its purchase can be made. As the Society has no funds available for a purchase of this kind it has to depend on the generosity of its members,

several of whom have offered to contribute provided the remainder of the amount needed can be obtained.

The accessions to the library since the last meeting are 10 books, 25 periodicals, 7 pamphlets and 2 catalogues, including the third volume of the *Corpus Numorum Italicorum* presented by the King of Italy.

The accessions for the year are 109 books, 428 periodicals, 52 pamphlets, 189 catalogues and one autograph letter, a total of 779, from the following donors:

His Majesty, The King of Italy	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Edgar H. Adams	Nederlandsch Genootschap voor
Edward D. Adams	Munt-en Penningkunde
American Numismatic Association	Newark Museum Association
Miss Agnes Baldwin	New England Society in the City of
Bauman L. Belden	New York
Memmo Cagiati	New York Numismatic Club
S. H. Chapman	Numismatic Society of London
Chicago Numismatic Society	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society,
B. Preston Clark	Montreal
Die Bayerische Numismatische Gesellschaft	Ohio Archaeological and Historical
Die Numismatische Gesellschaft in Wien	Society
Die Vereinigten Numismatischen Gesellschaften Deutschlands und Oesterreichs	Oneida Historical Society
Director of National Museums, Venezuela	Daniel Parish, Jr.
Dresden Numismatischer Verein	Behrendt Pick
Essex Institute	Philatelic West
William B. Osgood Field	Royal Museums, Berlin
Francesco Gnechchi	J. Sanford Saltus
Charles Gregory	J. W. Scott Company
Archer M. Huntington	E. J. Seltman
Joan of Arc Statue Committee	Smithsonian Institution
Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademien, Stockholm	Societa Numismatica Italiana
Richard Hoe Lawrence	Societe Royale de Numismatique,
Duke of Loubat	Brussels
Magyar Numizmatikai Tarsulat	Societe Suisse de Numismatique
Dr. W. T. R. Marvin	Theodore Spicer-simson
Metropolitan Museum of Art	Spink & Son
	Svenska Numismatiska Forening
	University of Toulouse
	United States Treasury Department
	Howland Wood
	Worcester Art Museum

Many books have been bound, and the re-arrangement and cataloguing of the Library is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. When it is considered that a complete catalogue of this library would mean, not simply a list of the books that it contains, but a card index of the articles in several hundred volumes of numismatic journals, it will easily be seen that the preparation of such a catalogue is a work requiring much time and labor. We are certainly indebted to Mr. Savage for the careful and accurate work that he has done in the library, and I feel assured that in due time he will give us a catalogue that will be of great value to all who consult our books.

The work of the Society is three-fold:

The collection and preservation of everything relating to numismatics.

The dissemination of numismatic information, through its publications and in other ways.

The improvement of medallic art in this country. This will come as the people realize that a coin or medal can be as beautiful an example of the sculptor's art as any statue or other large piece, and that beautiful coins and medals can be produced and will be produced in proportion to the demand for them.

What the Society may accomplish in these lines depends largely on the co-operation of its members,—not a few of its members but all of its members—and each one who has the inclination can help the Society in some way. Financial assistance is needed at all times, but frequently a little time spent in the Society's interest is of more value than money. A word spoken at the right time might influence donations or bequests, attendance at meet-

ings, visits to the building at other times, and any evidence of interest in the Society's work, as well as suggestions for its improvement, serve to encourage those who are working in its interest to still greater efforts in that direction.

Respectfully submitted,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Director.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OF THE JOURNAL.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee on the Publication of the Journal begs to report that the four numbers for 1912 have been issued—the last number is probably in the mail by this time. One hundred and ninety-two pages of reading matter and twenty-six plates comprise the volume for this year, which brings to an end the Journal as a quarterly, as hereafter it will be published in an annual form.

Respectfully submitted,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
HOWLAND WOOD,
T. L. COMPARETTE.

GOVERNORS' ADDRESS BY MR. DANIEL PARISH, JR.

Gentlemen of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Director has requested me to make a few remarks this evening in relation to the past, but it seems to me that it is best not to dwell too much upon that which relates to omnibus and horse cars, but to remember that we live in the days of subways and automobiles, and appreciate the favored position in which kind Providence has placed us. We should not consider this in a vainglorious or boastful spirit, but more with a view to make the best use of our present and future opportunities, which are without limit to the human eye.

We find ourselves accessible, but not in the limelight, retired, but not out of the way; opposite a cemetery but very much alive. Having expressed to you my view of the situation, I wish you all a happy New Year.

Address by Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors:

A year passes quickly—and here we are at the annual meeting again, the announcement of which takes us almost by surprise.

It seems inevitable that time flies faster as we get older.

Now let us look back and see what has been accomplished during the past year.

We have had some very good meetings, with interesting discussions and exhibitions which have really been quite instructive and beneficial. This has been a big step in the right direction, the only unfortunate part is that these meetings have been so poorly attended.

To make this feature of the Society more successful we have got to appeal to our fellow-members to pass the word along that this movement is worthy of support and that it tends to develop and disseminate valuable information. So may I ask that those present will assist by making it known that these meetings are worth attending.

Our Director would also appreciate suggestions as to subjects for future meetings.

The regular business meetings of the Society in my mind accomplish but very little—we listen to the same practically stereotyped report made by our Director with a few variations as to details, and once in a while an additional report or communication develops, but it is nearly always the same song, even though set occasionally to new music.

I feel that unless we wake things up a little and develop some activity in new directions the attendance and interest on the part of our members will not increase.

We can't afford to go to sleep and be self satisfied—we have, in my mind, been much too quiet already.

Ways and means should be developed to do and accomplish more that will bring the members together and awake them from the lethargy of the past.

Now will not a few offer to come forward and make suggestions, and offer to push things a little? We have a lot of Committees who appear only on paper—they never meet—they never do anything, their only value is the dignified list of good names that is printed once a year.

Now, frankly, I think it is up to the Director to have some of these committees get busy—to find material to call them together to consider. New material is always developing from some source, and a few appropriate suggestions made by him would not only give these Committees something to do, but also reflect credit on the Society.

I don't want to cause any offence, but there ought to be a great deal more energy displayed in the business end of the Society, and I am willing to take my own share of my own criticism.

It is not fair, because our good friend, Mr. Belden, sits in his chair here as Director, to leave him the whole load to shoulder. He should receive both assistance and suggestions—and I hope he will receive more material and substantial support in the future, so that at the end of each succeeding year we can show that the Society has succeeded better and accomplished more than in the past.

This masterly inactivity on the part of our members these last few years has been a great source of regret to me. It does not seem at all fair to Mr. Huntington and others who have done so much for us and placed us in the position of being one of the prominent Numismatic Societies of the world; neither is it fair to the Society.

Now I am not going to say anything more in this line, and trust I have not overstepped the bounds by trying to sound a call-to-arms to wake us up.

There has been a lot of good work done in the Society during the year—and our Director had quite a strenuous time this fall knocking the Cariatid exhibition into shape so that it really reflected credit to the Society. We are also to be congratulated on the present beautiful "Joan of Arc" exhibition, for which we should extend our thanks and appreciation to our fellow-members Messrs. J. Sanford Saltus and George F. Kunz. It has been highly spoken of by everybody, and certainly has done much to bring the Society before the public and make its presence more widely known.

I thank you for your attention.

The amendment to the By-Laws, which was presented at the last meeting, changing the title of the Committee on the Publication of the Journal to Committee on Publication, was, on motion, adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the attention of the Membership Committee be directed to the practice, which prevails in many Societies, of, on the death of a member, inviting his son, or other representative, to become a member in his place.

The question of the status of Associate Members, attending business meetings of the Society, was brought up, and it was *moved, and carried*, that the rights and privileges of Associate Members be announced in the next Bulletin.

The election of three members of the Council, to succeed Messrs. Pryer, Drowne and Belden, was next in order, and Messrs. Charles Pryer, Henry Russell Drowne and Bauman L. Belden were unanimously elected, to serve for the full term of five years.

Addresses, Papers, and Exhibitions being next in order, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus made some interesting remarks regarding Joan of Arc, and the exhibition being held in the Society's building.

This was followed by a general discussion—in which all present took part—of the policy of the Society regarding its publications, the relative attention that should be given to coins and medals, what should be done to interest collectors in the work of the Society, and other matters of interest.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Saltus, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Society hold an exhibition of Colonial, Continental and United States Coins during the months of December, January and February next, and that the Council be directed to take up this matter and make the necessary arrangements.

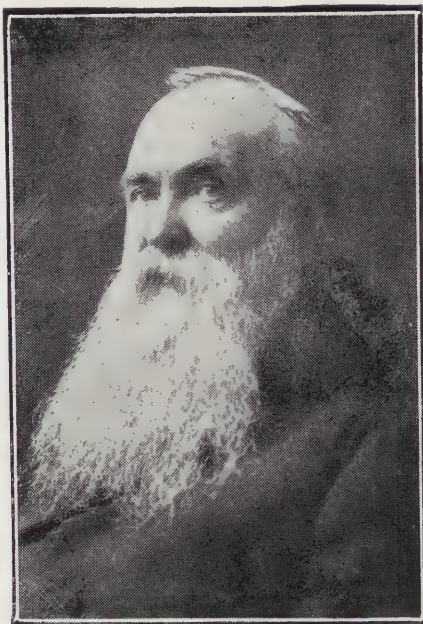
The meeting then, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

MRS. FRED E. MERRITT.

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death of Mrs. Fred. E. Merritt, the wife of Fred E. Merritt, Treasurer of the Rochester Numismatic Association, on Jan. 21. Mrs. Merritt is survived by her husband, a daughter, Miss Ruth E.; a son, Carl K., of Knoxville, Tenn., and a sister and two brothers. The burial took place at Riverside Cemetery on Jan. 24. Many of the members of the Association who visited the Rochester Convention had the privilege of meeting this gracious lady, and on their behalf, and that of the members of the entire Association, The Numismatist extends its deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.



PROF. BYRON N. ROOKS.

Prof. Byron N. Rooks, A. N. A. Member No. 614, died at Lawrence, Kansas, on Nov. 28, 1912, of apoplexy. He was buried at Burlingame, Kansas, on Dec. 1.

Since the death of his second wife, in 1911, Mr. Rooks had resided with his son, B. N. Rooks, at Broomfield, Colo. In the Fall of 1911 he visited a number of his old schoolmates of 1867 and 1872 at Lawrence, and later went to Burlingame, Kansas, the home of his father and mother.

On Nov. 25th, while witnessing a game of football between the Universities of Missouri and Kansas, Prof. Rooks caught a severe cold, and upon reaching home had an attack of apoplexy. On the 26th he had another stroke, from which he died.

Prof. Rooks attended the university at Lawrence from 1867 to 1872. Leaving Lawrence, he entered the legal department of Ann Arbor, graduating from there in 1882.

The day of the Quantrell raid Mr. Rooks brought a message to Lawrence, but was too late in arriving to save the town. He came of a prominent family, his father being a judge in Pennsylvania, and his brother was so prominent that Rooks county was named for him.

Judge Rooks had an interesting career. He was on the bench when the Dred Scott decision was entered and he at once decided that he could not render decisions in accordance with that one. Accordingly he resigned and came to Osage county, Kan.

He opened the first coal mine in Kansas, and coal was carried by freighters as far as Santa Fe, New Mexico.

A collection of United States coins, owned by Mr. Rooks, which contained many fine specimens, was sold by B. Max Mehl on June 17, 1911. His portrait appeared in Mehl's Monthly on Page 70 of the May-June, 1911, number, and we are indebted to Mr. Mehl for the loan of this cut.

Prof. Rooks is survived by one son, B. N. Rooks, of Broomfield, Colo., to whom he left his collection, with all other effects, both personal and real.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

A lecture on the "Story of the Coin," illustrated with a large exhibit of ancient and modern coins, was delivered by Frank C. Higgins before the West End Woman's Republican Club and invited guests at the Hotel Astor on the afternoon of Jan. 9.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale by Leo Hamburger of Frankfort-On-the-Main, Germany, on Oct. 28 and following days, when the Paul Joseph collection was sold: (The sums are in marks, one-fourth of a dollar.)

October 28 and Following Days.

4699	75	5451	100
4715	330	5455	80
4731	705	5543	255
4836	100	5586	145
4837	115	5671	115
4843	345	5669	175
5059	145	6093	450
5098	150	7008	105
5184	105	8024	700
5216	900	8027	440
5217	350	8210	625
5243	115	8247	300
5246	100	8370	325

November 6 and Following Days.

5	610	614	1700
143	310	615	54
191	335	619	500
247	300	623	1450
305	400	625	1900
410	400	626	1750
444	810	627	3600
462	700	628	1525
524	900	636	980
537	320	638	600
544	1650	647	4600
555	350	723	1100
557	490	731	650
559	405	840	750
564	785	904	395
584	550	999	315
585	740	1029	410
604	900	1030	410
605	1800	1104	3600
606	830	1105	3200
611	1250	1106	1800
612	335	1141	640
613	7250		

November 12 and Following Days.

28	1050	1731	285
217	445	2016	185
218	320	2019	500
615	105	2023	600
631	140	2027	950
712	400	2029	750
950	260	2067	365
1022	220	2229	550
1220	54	2306	1200
1222	75	2313	925
1232	290	2320	860
1570	380	2323	525

Many fine prices were brought at the sale of the fourth part of the Morris collection, held on Dec. 13, 1912, by Ben G. Green at Chicago. Among the most noteworthy are:

Myddleton British Settlements silver token, Crosby P. 344, Plate 88—\$32.00.	Lot 228	\$10.25
Bryan Money. Oblong Zanesville variety. Perfect—\$17.50.	233	\$21.50
Hard Times Tokens. Low 141. Very good—\$5.60.	234	\$15.00
Do., Low 143. Bergen Iron Works. Ex. fine—\$5.10.	236	\$33.00
Store Cards—	237	\$53.00
Lot 140. 19 pcs. \$5.00	238	\$26.00
Lot 144. 21 pcs. \$6.50	239	\$50.00
Lot 147. 26 pcs. \$2.90	245	\$52.00
Lot 148. 29 pcs. \$5.75	246	\$35.00
Lot 152. 2 pcs. \$4.00	247	\$36.00
Lot 180. 253 pcs. \$11.50	250	\$35.00
Lot 182. 185 pcs. \$19.00	257	\$35.00
Lot 183. 187 pcs. \$10.50	259	\$16.00
Lot 186. 505 pcs. \$63.00	267	\$17.00
Lot 189. 418 pcs. \$71.00	291	\$35.00
Lot 190. 384 pcs. \$47.00	300	\$32.00
Lot 195. 1865 pcs. \$45.00	312	\$21.00
Lot 196. 1067 pcs. \$31.00	324	\$26.00
Lot 200. 1455 pcs. \$43.00	340	\$16.00
	341	\$18.00
	361	\$10.00
	387	\$37.00
	440	\$10.50
	Baker	\$28.75

Attention has been directed to the circular of a California firm, located at San Francisco, offering California half and quarter dollar so-called "gold" tokens for sale. The circular reads: "The lowest net prices to dealers in quantities is \$25 for the half dollar size and \$16.50 for quarter-dollar size per hundred, smaller quantities at the same rate. These gold pieces contain more gold than alloy, say, about 14 karat. We also have these in 10 karat gold. The half dollar size at \$21 per hundred and the quarter dollar size at \$12 per hundred."

Collectors should need no further information to warn them against this class of pieces, which are by no means collectible. They do not at all come within the scope of a collection of the numerous varieties of fractional gold pieces that are associated with California, and were really struck there in the years of their date. The prices at which these pieces are offered at wholesale, and the karat, also well proves their character. Many of these pieces are on sale at San Francisco constantly, and are made as souvenirs for sale to tourists, and have absolutely no connection with the tiny goldpieces struck in the early fifties and later.

It is extremely gratifying to all the friends of Edward T. Newell, the well-known numismatist, to learn that his work on the "Reattribution of Alexander Tetradrachms" has met with such prompt and complete recognition both here and abroad. Not only have many favorable comments been made upon this exhaustive work by European numismatic journals, but the

Continental catalogers have been quick to take advantage of the definite manner in which each variety has been classified by Mr. Newell, and accordingly use his book as a guide in preparing their catalogues. This work on the Grecian tetradrachms, which embraced numerous very original theories as to the origin and significance of the tetradrachm and its mint mark, was first published in serial form in the American Journal of Numismatics, published by the American Numismatic Society of New York City.

The Joan of Arc exhibition, now being held in the building of the American Numismatic Society, on West 156th Street, has aroused much interest, and is being largely attended. Besides numerous paintings, prints, bronzes, etc., relating to her, also is shown an extensive line of coins and medals relating to the subject. A fine catalogue (price 25 cents) itemizing the various objects of interest on exhibition has been issued. The exhibition is being held under the auspices of the Joan of Arc Committee, the Museum of French Art, French Institute in the United States, and the American Numismatic Society.

Following are some of the prices realized at the sale in New York City on Jan. 17 by Thomas L. Elder:

Quarter Eagles—	Saxon Triple Thaler. 1603. Fine—
1796. No stars. V. F.—\$60.00.	\$23.00.
1805. Old bust, small head. Unc.	Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel broad double thaler. 1655. Ex. F.—\$8.10.
—\$20.00.	Saxon double thaler. Frederick I. Ex. fine—\$16.50.
1807. Extremely fine—\$17.00.	Do., 1619. John Geo. I. Ex. F.—\$17.
1830. Large head. Unc.—\$24.00.	Do., 1652. John George. Almost Unc.
1831. Uncirculated—\$24.00.	—\$9.30.
Saxon Double Crowns—	Do., John Frederick the Magnanimous. Ex. fine—\$28.00.
1600 Christian. V. F.—\$8.00.	Eichstadt broad double thaler. 1700.
1620 John George. V. F.—\$7.50.	Vacant chair. Fine—\$6.00.
Tyrolean Double Crowns—	France. 5 franc silver pattern. 1872.
Leopold Hogmouth. E. F.—\$8.00.	Proof—\$6.00.
Ferdinand. Large bust. Unc.—\$7.50.	Cherry cabinet, 20 drawers—\$15.20.
Ferdinand, long curls. Abt. Unc.—\$6.00.	
Claudia and Leopold. V. F.—\$7.	

So far as can be learned, the Elton card to which Mr. Wood refers on Page 23 of the January Numismatist, was first brought to notice by Dr. Charles Clay of Manchester, England, about 1868. He sent a rubbing of it to Mr. Mason of Philadelphia, editor of Mason's Magazine. In a note Mr. Mason stated that it might be fictitious, of modern English origin. In the same year, when J. N. T. Levick heard of the token, he said that he thought it was fictitious. Mr. Levick's opinion was well entitled to consideration, as he was one of the best posted collectors of American store cards at a period when the greatest interest was taken in that series. The token was disposed of when Dr. Clay's splendid collection was sold by Leavitt & Co. in New York City in 1871, and it brought \$13. The Clay specimen was pierced, but not battered or much worn, and probably is the same piece that Mr. Wood refers to as being in the Appleton collection. Apparently but one specimen has ever come to notice.

A. Riechmann & Co. of Halle, Germany, announce that in the Spring of 1913 they will publish "The History of the Coins of the Electorate (Mark) Brandenburg under the Great Electors and Elector Friedrich III." Dr. E. Bahrfeldt is the author.

We have received a catalogue of a sale of siege and countermarked coins, to be held by J. Schulman, of Amsterdam, Holland, on March 17 and 18.

In the March NUMISMATIST there will be a number of very interesting articles, chief among which will be one on Canadian Pattern Coins, by R. W. McLachlan, with numerous illustrations, and another by Charles de Kay on the Medals that have been issued by the Circle of the Friends of the Medallion. Fine illustrations of all the seven medals which have been issued by the society will be shown.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



Through the courtesy of Director F. B. McGuire of the Corcoran Gallery of Art of Washington, D. C., we are privileged to reproduce the Corcoran Medal, recently awarded, in conjunction with the W. A. Clark cash prizes, at the fourth exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings. The recipients of the medals and prizes were:

First—\$2,000 and the Corcoran Gold Medal to Childe Hassam of New York for his painting "The New York Window."

Second—\$1,500 and the Corcoran Silver Medal to Daniel Garber of Philadelphia for his painting "Wilderness."

Third—\$1,000 and the Corcoran Bronze Medal to Gardner Symons of New York for his painting "The Breaking of the River Ice."

Fourth—\$500 and the Corcoran Honorable Mention Certificate to Carl J. Nordell of Boston for his painting "Femme Nue."

The awards were made by a jury composed of Gari Melchers, Weimar, Germany, Chairman; Ben Foster, New York; W. Elmer, Schofield, N. Y.; Frank W. Benson, Salem, Mass., and Richard M. Brooke, Washington.

The annual awarding of medals by the American Museum of Safety took place in New York on Dec. 16, 1912. The most notable award was that of the new Rathenau medal to Thomas A. Edison. This medal, last Summer was placed at the disposal of the American Museum of Safety by the Allgemeine Electricitaets Gesellschaft (A. E. G.) of Berlin, to be awarded annually for the best device or process in the electrical industry for safeguarding industrial life and health. The competition is open to the world, and it is the first instance of where bestowal of a high European honor has been given to an American institution.

The inventions for which Mr. Edison is being awarded the Rathenau medal are the result of his latest experiments with the storage battery. It will be in recognition of his application of his storage battery in new forms, with special adjuncts in relation to safety in mines, tunnels, work under water, in factories where explosives are made, powder magazines and where explosive gases are generated or in use. General application of the storage battery in this field has reduced the hazard to workers fully 100 per cent.

The Rathenau medal is well known in the European scientific world. It was presented to Dr. Emil Rathenau, president and founder of the A. E. G., the greatest European electric company, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, with the felicitations of the Kaiser for his services in the field of electro-technics. Dr. Rathenau introduced electric lighting into Germany and incidentally he is an old and warm friend of Thomas A. Edison. One medal is to be struck each year from the original die for the museum to award.

TWO LETTERS FROM BALTIMORE TO TEXAS

These letters are of as much interest to EVERY numismatist as they are to the numismatist who wrote them and the one whom they were written to.

Mr. B. Max Mehl,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Baltimore, December 12, 1912.

My Dear Mr. Mehl:—

Your favor of the 1st inst. received with enclosure as stated. Want to thank you for the remittance, and also say that I am very well pleased with the amount realized at the sale. I feel that the aggregate is fully up to, if not more, than my expectations. I am very well pleased, also, with your handling of the sale.

With kindest regards, and wishing you the compliments of the season,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) D. A. WILLIAMS.

Mr. B. Max Mehl,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Baltimore, January 2, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Mehl:—

Your favor of the 21st ulto., enclosing check covering balance in settlement of sale, was received by me on Christmas day, and the enclosure contributed to the pleasure of that day.

I want to reiterate that I am well pleased with the success of the sale, and want to express to you my appreciation of the way in which you handled same. With kindest regards,

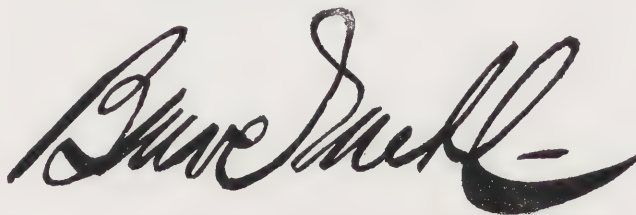
Sincerely yours,
(Signed) D. A. WILLIAMS.

If you are a prospective seller, is it not worth your while to at least write me for terms, which will be sent you promptly, cheerfully and without any obligation to you. I solicit your patronage upon my record—backed by UNASSAILABLE, PROVEN FACTS of my CONSTANT fair and honest service.

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WANTED.—Ohio numismatic issues, such as Broken Bank Bills, Wild Cat issues, shinplasters, Encased Postage Stamps, Civil War Cards, Merchants' Cards, Tradesmen's Tokens, Masonic Mark Pennies, Check or Card Money. State condition and prices. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

WANTED.—On approval, U. S. Cents, 1793-1801, inclusive; collectors' duplicates. Nothing under Very Good. Everything must show. Correspondence solicited. Chas. E. McGirk, Philipsburg, Pa.

WANTED.—Small coin cabinet, about ten by twelve by sixteen inches high. A. J. Jansen, care Southern Moline Plow Co., New Orleans, La.

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FOR SALE.—Silver Dollars. Carson City Mint, 1872, \$3; 1878, \$2; 1879, \$4.50; 1890, \$3.50; 1891, \$3.50. San Francisco Mint, 1878, \$2; 1879, \$2; 1881, \$1.50; 1882, \$2; 1883, \$1.50; 1884, \$1.50; 1892, \$1.50; 1898, \$1.50. Also complete set of World's Fair Tickets, 1893, ten pieces, at 25 cents per set. T. E. Leon, 250 W. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE.—Canadian coins, tokens, and medals. Send your want list. Henri Melancon, Dept. of the Naval Service, Ottawa, Canada.

WANTED.—To exchange H. T. Tokens. Send your list of duplicates also list of wants, stating condition on both lists. Will buy for cash any slave tokens or curious money. C. E. Bunnell, 21 Bly St., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED.—Isle of Man coins; cash for all you have if price is right. Will exchange foreign coins, latest model high-power 25-35 Savage rifle, antique pistols, minerals, or curios for binocular fieldglass. E. W. Waynick, 3029 Magnolia Avenue, Sacramento, Calif.

WANTED.—Coins, stamps, (collections), accumulations, autograph letters, numismatic books, Crosby, Hayes, Gilbert, Low, Doughty. Keystone Coin & Stamp Co., 708 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

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No. 3

Patterns Struck at the Royal Mint for Canada.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

Patterns, among numismatists, stand for a series of coins usually struck in limited numbers as samples to be submitted for designs when a new coinage, or other change in the circulating medium, is contemplated. They are sometimes produced by engravers, seeking positions in the mint, as specimens of their handiwork or by firms tendering for a coinage which the mint, for some reason or another, is unable to undertake. There are instances wherein the whole of a new coinage has been condemned and melted down before any part thereof had got into circulation. Consequently, patterns as a rule, are coins that have never been put into circulation.

Although some patterns are by no means rare, most of those emanating from the Royal Mint, London, owing to the care exercised by the authorities, are very rare and are usually found in proof condition. They are as a consequence much sought after by collectors, and command high if not extravagant prices.

Until a few years ago, only five or six of such coins having any relation to Canada were known to Canadian collectors. They had been snapped up, by British collectors of colonial coins, as soon as they were offered, and hidden away in their cabinets, before anyone on this side of the Atlantic had a chance to learn of their existence. But through the dispersion of the Montagu, Murdock and other extensive collections, some twenty-five varieties have come to our knowledge, a number of which have been secured by the more enthusiastic Canadian numismatists.

As no list of these patterns has ever been prepared, and believing that such a list would be of interest to the many who have taken up the study of Canadian coins, I propose to publish one here, with such historical notes and comments, as may seem to me to be helpful to students of the series. This seems all the more necessary as those who have prepared works on Canadian coins, have in a great measure, overlooked even the heretofore known varieties.



1. Obv. GEORGE IV D:G:REX. laureated and draped bust of George IV to the left. Rev. COLONIAL 1823. A wreath of oak leaves enclosing 1-50 DOLLAR. Bronze. Size 34 millimeters.



2. Obv. As last. Rev. Similar to last except that the wreath encloses 1-100 DOLLAR. Bronze. Size 26 m. m.

These are the patterns, regarding which Christmas claims, in the Numismatic Chronicle of 1862, that: "In the years 1822-1823, an attempt seems to have been made to institute one universal coinage for the British Colonies in the terms of dollars and cents." The Spanish dollar was at that time the main circulating medium of many of these colonies, both in the east and west, and to make the necessary change the dollar was often cut into halves, quarters, eighths, and even sixteenths. With the view of preventing this mutilation, a coinage of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and 1-16 dollars, was issued for Mauritius in 1820, and a similar one in 1822, for the West Indies, with the addition of the half dollar. These have been claimed by some writers as Canadians. It was no doubt following the idea suggested by this colonial silver coinage that these bronze patterns were issued and possibly these helped in the adoption of a decimal coinage for the present provinces of the Dominion, but the suggestion was not carried out until thirty-five years later. Both denominations are to be found in the collections of Messrs. Thomas and W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal.

Province of Canada.



3. Obv. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA. Laureated head of Queen Victoria to the left. Rev. 20 | CENTS | 1858 within a wreath consisting of nine maple leaves, two rose leaves and two double maple seeds on each side, silver, size 23 m.m.

This differs from the regular issue on the reverse only. The figures of the date and value and the leaves are larger than the regular issue, which has no rose leaves or seed pods. This reverse was afterwards adopted for that of the twenty-cent piece of New Brunswick, issued in 1862 and 1864. In my own collection.



4. Obv. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA; coronated head of Queen Victoria to the left within an inner circle. Rev. ONE | CENT | 1858 within an inner circle. Outside of the circle is a wreath of maple leaves with their apexes all pointing outwards, a seed pod between each leaf, bronze, size 23 m.m.

This pattern differs both in size and design from the one adopted. In it the Queen's head is coronated, while the wreath is altogether different. The size although most convenient, was not acceptable, as in the dark, it could have been easily passed for a twenty-cent piece. Only two specimens known, one of which is in the collection of Mr. Thomas Wilson and the other is in England.

5. Obv. Same as last. Rev. Plain. Bronze. Size 23 m. m.

As scarce as the last, there are specimens in the collection of Messrs. Thomas and W. W. C. Wilson.



6. Obv. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA. Laureated head of Queen Victoria to the left within an inner circle. Rev. ONE CENT 1858 within an inner circle and a circle of maple leaves. Nickel. Size 25 m. m.

This varies from the regular issue only in the metal in which it was struck. There appears to have been some suggestion taken, from the example of the United States in 1857, that nickel should have been adopted. But the old fashioned bronze of the Romans, which had been reintroduced into France, some years previously, was adopted, in this leading the mother country by two years. It was substituted for copper in Great Britain in 1860. Most countries adopting a nickel minor coinage employ a much thicker flan, that it may not be passed for silver. It is in my own collection.

Province of Nova Scotia.



7. Obv. VICTORIA D:G:REG:BRITT:F:D. Laureated and draped bust of Queen Victoria to the left. Rev. NOVA-SCOTIA ONE CENT 1861. A heavy wreath of roses and rose leaves enclosing a crown. Bronze. Size 25 m.m.

8. Obv. Same as last. Rev. As last, except that the last figure in the date is wanting. Bronze. Size 25 m. m.



9. Obv. Same as No. 7. Rev. As No. 7, except the value which is HALF CENT. Bronze. Size 20 m. m.

No specimen of either of the cents are to be found in Canada, but the half cent is in the collection of Mr. Thomas Wilson and my own. This is one of the instances where a design was adopted and dies prepared for striking a coinage which was rejected before it was completed. This fact is testified to by the die on which the last figure of the date is missing, any number of dies can be made from it, upon which the last figure can be punched in to produce a new coinage each year, when it changed. Then too, there are several pairs of the completed dies in the mint museum. In case of an ordinary pattern, only one pair would have been made. The reason for its rejection can easily be seen when it is known that shortly before this the trailing arbutus or mayflower was adopted as the emblem of Nova Scotia, and appeared on the penny and halfpenny pieces of 1856. The rejected design displayed no mayflower while the regular one does.



10. Obv. Same as No. 7. Rev. ONE CENT at top and NOVA SCOTIA at the bottom, a wreath of roses and leaves and mayflowers inclosing a crown and the date 1861. Bronze. Size 25 m. m.



11. Obv. Same as No. 9. Rev. As last, except the value which is HALF CENT. Bronze. Size 20 m. m.

The cent is in the collection of Mr. Thomas Wilson and my own. No specimen of the half cent is known in Canada. The reverse is that of the regular issue but the bust and lettering of the obverse, being larger, are not so attractive. The bust of Queen Victoria on the regular issue is the same as on the imperial coinage.

Province of New Brunswick.

12. Obv. VICTORIA D. G. REG. NEW-BRUNSWICK Laureated head of Queen Victoria to the left. Rev. 10 | CENTS | 1862 within a fret work border. Silver. Size 18 m. m.

Two specimens known, one is in the collection of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson. This design somewhat modified appears on the silver coins of Newfoundland, first issued for circulation in 1865.

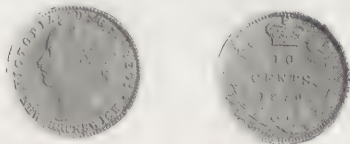


13. Obv. As No. 9, but the letters are smaller, while the neck and shoulders are more slender. Rev. As No. 11, except the name of the province, which is New Brunswick. Bronze. Size 20 m. m.

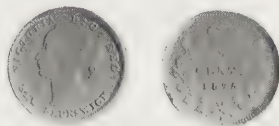
This, although not an authorized coin, can hardly be classed as a pattern as it is comparatively common. It was never coined for nor issued in New Brunswick, having been struck through mistake in the mint. The order for the new decimal coinage was received from the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the same time, and as the former order called for half cents, it was believed that this coin was required for both, and dies made accordingly. Coins struck from the New Brunswick half cent dies were sent out with those ordered from Nova Scotia. The Nova Scotia standard differed from that of New Brunswick in recognizing the pound sterling as worth \$5.00, hence, the need of half cents to make change for the six pence, which passed for $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.



14. Obv. Same as No. 12. Rev. As No. 3, except the date which is 1871. Silver. Size 23 m. m.



15. Obv. As No. 12. Rev. 10 | CENTS | 1870 within a wreath of maple leaves, above is a crown. Silver. Size 18 m. m.



16. Obv. As No. 12. Rev. As last, but the date is 1875, and the value, 5 cents. Silver. Size 14 m. m.

The 20-cent piece is in my collection. The two latter are unknown in Canada. I cannot understand why patterns were struck at the Royal Mint for New Brunswick, after the province had entered into Confederation and after a coinage had been struck for the whole Dominion. I should have been inclined to class these as mules, but for the fact that the reverse of the 20-cent piece of 1871 is from a special die, while Mr. Caldecott of London, in whose collection, the two smaller pieces are to be found, claims that no mules are ever struck at the Royal mint.

Dominion of Canada.



17. Obv. Same as No. 3. Rev. 20 | CENTS | 1871 within a wreath of maple leaves, above is a crown. Silver. Size 23 m. m.

In my collection, I am also at a loss to know why this pattern was issued, except that there was at that time an inclination towards a reversion to the 20-cent piece, two years after it had been replaced by the 25-cent piece. The design is the same as the regular coinage of 1858.

Newfoundland.



18. Obv. VICTORIA D. G. REG. NEWFOUNDLAND. Laureated head of Queen Victoria to the left. Rev. Wreath as on No. 15 enclosing TWO | DOLLARS | 1864 with a crown above. Bronze. Size $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. m.

This pattern was rejected no doubt on account of its close resemblance in size and design to the ten-cent pieces of Canada and New Brunswick which could easily have been gilded and passed off on the unwary.



19. Obv. Same as last. Rev. TWO HUNDRED CENTS above, ONE HUNDRED PENCE below divided by ornamental designs on the right and left, 2 | DOLLARS | 1865 in block letters within an inner circle. Bronze. Size $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. m.

This pattern differs from the regular issue in the size and form of the letters and figures in the value and date.



20. Obv. VICTORIA D. G. REGINA above NEWFOUNDLAND divided by a similar ornamental design to that on reverse of last. Rev. As last, but 2 | DOLLARS | 1870 is smaller and in Roman letters. Gold. Size $17\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.

There was evidently some dissatisfaction with the design of the two dollar piece on account of the number of patterns issued. None of them is to be found on this side of the Atlantic. A specimen of No. 20 is in the British Museum.



21. Obv. As No. 18. Rev. As No. 3, except the date, which is 1864. Bronze. Size 23 m. m.



22. Obv. Same as No. 18. Rev. As No. 15, except the date which is 1864. Bronze. Size 14 m. m.

This would show that there was some intention to adopt the design of the New Brunswick silver coinage for that of Newfoundland, but variations in the design on the rejected pattern ten-cent piece of that province took its place. I have not heard of the existence of a ten-cent piece, and it would appear from the similarity of the two dollar piece that no coinage of ten cents was contemplated. In any case it has never been such a popular coin in Newfoundland as in Canada. The five-cent piece is in the collection of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson.



23. Obv. VICTORIA QUEEN. Laureated bust of the Queen to the left. Rev. ONE CENT above, NEWFOUNDLAND below, a wreath of mayflowers enclosing a crown and the date 1864. Bronze. Size 25 m. m.

This is a scarce design with the title of the Queen in English, same as that found on the coinages of some of the British possessions in the east, only two specimens known, neither of which are to be found in Canada.



24. Obv. VICTORIA D:G:REG: bust as on last. Rev. Same as last. Bronze. Size 25 m. m.

In the collection of Mr. Thomas Wilson and in my own collection. It would appear that the order for the new decimal coinage for Newfoundland was received late in 1864 and that a number of pattern dies were prepared that year, but the regular issue did not take place until 1865. This design differs only in date from the regular issue.



25. Obv. As No. 7, but the letters of the inscription are smaller and the bust more slender. Rev. As No. 23, except the date which is 1865. Bronze. Size 25 m. m.

The obverse of these coins is the same as that on the Nova Scotia coinage and the reverse that of the regular issue. No specimen known in Canada.

These twenty-five varieties are all that are known to Canadians. They have mainly come to our knowledge through descriptions in coin sales and through the courtesy of Mr. Caldecott of London.

Since the foregoing was first published Mr. Gravel's collection has passed into the hands of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson. We have therefore substituted his name where Mr. Gravel's formerly occurred. And, further, as J. B. Caldecott's collection has just passed under the hammer at Sotheby's, in London, I have thought well to give the price each Canadian pattern piece realized at that sale.

No. 1, £13 15s.; No. 2, £9 12s. 6d.; No. 3, £4; No. 5, £4 15s.; No. 6, £4 18s.; No. 7, £6 15s.; No. 9, £8; No. 11, £3; No. 14, £2 16s.; Nos. 15 and 16 together, £2 12s. 6d.; No. 17, £3 10s.; No. 18, £7; No. 21, £5 15s.; No. 22, £3 15s.; No. 23, £7 10s.; No. 25, £6 5s.

Besides this, No. 24 was sold in duplicate in a double proof set of 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces in silver of the coinage of 1865, the lot bringing £7, while No. 13 is comparatively common. This would only leave six wanting in the Caldecott collection. I have not been able to learn the destination of most of these patterns, but know that No. 22 passed through the hands of Mr. Henry Chapman to Mr. W. W. C. Wilson and that No. 24 was purchased by Mr. G. W. Parent. Others may also have found their way to Canada.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

On Feb. 20 the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architecture, at its annual d'inner, given at the Hotel Plaza, awarded three gold medals for the best apartment houses erected in New York City during last year. The first prize went to Lee & Fleishman for the apartment house at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

On Feb. 21 the officers and Trustees of the American Museum of Safety met at Delmonico's to establish the conditions for annually awarding the gold medal which Mrs. E. H. Harriman has given for the American railroad which shall accomplish most in safeguarding lives.

On Washington's Birthday, at a peace testimonial dinner given to President Taft at Sherry's, under the auspices of the American Peace and Arbitration League, the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Science was presented to him. Mr. Joseph H. Choate made the presentation speech.

The Elliott Cresson medals, the highest honors in the gift of the Franklin Institute for notable work done for the betterment of living conditions or improvement in art, science or mechanics, were awarded in Philadelphia on Feb. 27 to the following:

Charles Proteus Steinmetz, Schenectady, electrical engineering; Emile Berliner, Washington, telephony; Isham Randolph, Chicago, civil engineering; John William Strutt (Baron Rayleigh), Witham, Essex, England, physical science; Sir William Ramsay, London, chemistry; Emil Fischer, Berlin, organic and biological chemistry.

This medal was illustrated in *The Numismatist* of July, 1912, on Page 256.

A MISSOURI COUNTY WARRANT.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.



To those who are interested in the study and collecting of the paper-money issues which in times past have served the various purposes for which they were issued, this article is of special interest. Perhaps some may say, "Show us, we are from Missouri."

Fancy during the early seventies a visit to the northern foot-hills of the Ozark Mountains—at least to that section of the State of Missouri known to-day as the county of St. Clair. In the States that was a time of numerous scrip issues, many specimens of which may be seen in the present-day cabinets of the curious.

The author of "The Shepherd of the Hills" tells us that "Preachin' Bill," who runs the ferry, says, "When God looked upon the work of his hands an' called hit good, he war sure a lookin' at this here Ozark country. * * * 'Taint no wonder 't all, God rested when he made these here hills; * * * fer he done his beatebest."

St. Clair County a decade later than the nineteenth mid-century mark furnished the numismatic issue about which this paper treats. It was a certificate or warrant of the denomination of one dollar, payable to the bearer and was issued from Osceola, the county seat, during the money disturbances of the above mentioned period.

Osceola is a beautiful little city on the bank of the ever winding Osage River. Less than one hundred miles to the north of this city lies the old Oregon Trail, once famous as the overland route to the California gold fields.

The above illustrated bond or note is dated Dec. 1st, 1873, and signed by James H. Lenney, Clerk, and Asahel Heath, President. Its marginal measurement is seven inches in length and three in width. It is lithographed in green and black, the border being in green. From a glance at the several devices on the obverse, one would surmise that St. Clair County in the past was, and to-day is, an agricultural community. The reverse of the bill is ornamented with an artistic design in green, across which are the words "RECEIVABLE FOR COUNTY TAXES" in large white letters.

In 1870 St. Clair County was very short of funds, as was the condition at that period with many of the counties within the various States of the

Union. More funds were needed to care for the county government at that time than could possibly be obtained by way of directly taxing the countrymen. Therefore the county, through the county court, conceived the idea of issuing notes or scrip in denominations of one dollar, which should be received by its citizens for all demands whatsoever of the community or county. Even the payment of taxes was provisioned for in this manner. In fact, the county by making such previous preparation agreed to make good any future contingency.

The county issued quite a sum of this class of I. O. U., which it is learned relieved the situation until the funds of the county warranted their retirement, which was done within a few years after their issue.

It is very doubtful if any of this county scrip could be secured, as perhaps but few specimens are in existence. In fact the specimen herewith illustrated is the only one known to the writer, and considerable correspondence was necessary before this one came to light. By the courtesy of one of the elderly collectors of Osceola we are privileged to illustrate the certificate, which made St. Clair County, Missouri, famous in a numismatic way.

THE NEW FIVE-CENT PIECE.



Through the courtesy of the Hon. George E. Roberts, Director of the United States Mint, we are enabled to show in this number a reproduction of the new five-cent piece, which is now being coined at the mint. It was intended to issue this coin early in February, but it was not until Feb. 17 that regular coinage started, when one press produced them at the rate of 120 per minute.

The design is radically different from that of any five-cent piece that has ever been issued at the Mint, and is slightly concave on both sides, somewhat like the present ten and twenty-dollar pieces. Directly under the figure "3" of the date 1913 on the obverse is the letter "F" for the designer of the piece, James Earl Fraser of New York City. It is said that Mr. Fraser took as a model an Indian of the Cheyenne tribe who recently visited New York City. The bison was modeled after a specimen in the New York Zoological Garden.

Mr. Fraser, the designer, is reported as saying that the capital "F" below the date has met with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint, and also the National Art Commission.

Already, it is said, the presence of this tiny letter has aroused a certain amount of criticism, similar to that which greeted the appearance of the letters "V. D. B." on the Lincoln cent, which resulted in their removal, doing an injustice to Mr. Brenner, its designer, and violating all precedents.

It is to be regretted that the new coin does not show much more finished die work, which could easily have been accomplished. We are inclined to think that the rough finish of the design will encourage counterfeiters, whose handicraft need not now fear comparison which it has met in the past with the ordinarily delicate and finished mint issues.

The new piece certainly has radically changed the old-time tradition

that Columbia is our best representation of "liberty." In view of the rather restricted character of both of the Indian and the buffalo to-day, it is an open question whether either is a good symbol of "liberty." St. Gaudens, in an interview, once stated that his conception of a symbol of liberty was that of "a leaping boy."

We still prefer Miss Columbia as the proper representation of freedom, and regret that she does not appear on the new five-cent piece. We have no doubt that the original enlarged model of this design was of a handsome character, but that it would not allow for the great reduction to the size of a five-cent piece is quite apparent. From an artistic point of view no doubt the design is all that it should be, but there is another element to be considered in the making of a coin design, and that is the one of practicability. For instance, the date and the motto are in such obscure figures and letters that the slightest wear will obliterate them beyond understanding.

Altogether the new design emphasizes the absolute necessity of the appointment of a proper committee to pass upon new coin designs. Such a committee should be composed of sculptors, numismatists, and die engravers. One of this committee should be the Chief Engraver of the Mint. It will not be until the appointment of such a committee that we may expect to see a coin that will embody all the proper requisites.

THE FEBRUARY NUMISMATIST APPRECIATED.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

I am just in receipt of your February number, and want to congratulate you heartily on the greatly improved appearance of *The Numismatist*.

The paper you are using shows up your illustrations in very satisfactory shape, and the great number of illustrations throughout the magazine, the articles themselves, and the size of the publication certainly show that you are doing excellent work.

I am pleased to see that the seal of The American Numismatic Society heads the account of the proceedings of the fifty-fifth annual meeting.

Yours very truly,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

New York City, Feb. 5, 1913.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

February number of *The Numismatist* just received. I am well pleased with its new dress. The publication is surely getting to be a hummer. Its contents must inspire and gladden the hearts of every reader. I always await the coming of each issue with extreme interest.

Wishing the magazine continued success, I am,

Very respectfully,

WALDO C. MOORE.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1913.

THE 1913 ASSAY COMMISSION.

Numismatists were again well represented upon this year's United States Assay Commission, which recently met at Philadelphia and performed the usual duties. President Judson Brenner of the A. N. A. again served. Mr. Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the A. N. A., was one of the commission, and another well-known numismatist, the Hon. James H. Manning, of Albany, N. Y., was a third official witness of our annual "trial of the pyx." It is understood that this year's tests were unusually careful, but that they failed to develop the slightest errors in the work of the various mints. As is the custom, each member of the commission received a medal commemorative of the occasion. This was of the same design as that of last year, but struck in bronze instead of silver, as given in 1912.

LINCOLN INDIAN PEACE MEDAL.

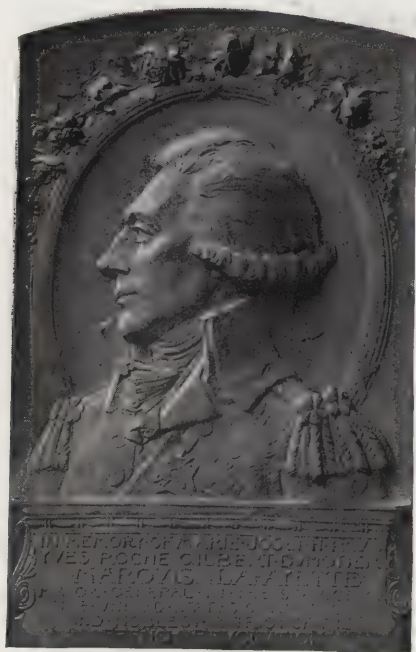
BY A. G. PARKER.



The above beautiful Indian Peace Medal was recently found at Genoa, Neb., by John Vaught, a man employed by the village of Genoa to repair the water works reservoir, which is located on a hill just back of the town. He found it while digging about three feet below the surface, and did not know what it was until the next day, when he cleaned it. Fortunately he struck the medal on the edge with his spade which made a slight dent on the obverse edge, but did not mar it very much. The hill referred to was at one time used as a burying ground by the Pawnee Indians, and it is supposed that the medal was buried with its owner, a Pawnee Indian chief, some time between the years 1862 and 1868, as I am told the Indians did not use this burying ground after that time. The vicinity of Genoa was the original home of the Pawnees, and their village sites and burying grounds surround the town in all directions. One village site in particular appears to be very old, probably not having been used for 200 years, as we do not find any signs of contact with the white man, such as broken glass, iron implements, buttons, or bullets, which are always found on village sites occupied by the Indians after coming in contact with the white man. The remains of their lodges are circular, and range from 15 to 30 feet in diameter. They are all round, and were made by scooping out the dirt to a depth of about two feet and placing a row of logs in an upright position around the outer edge and banking the dirt around the outside. The roof was probably made of poles and skins, with a hole in the center for the smoke to pass out. The location of this village was an ideal one. It is on the highest ground in that vicinity, a steep hill with a flat top located at the junction of the Beaver Valley and the Loup River Valley, giving them an unobstructed view for many miles up and down the Loup and Beaver Valleys, making it easy to locate a herd of buffalo or deer, miles away, or should a wily Sioux venture to come near he was very likely to be discovered and treated in the same style shown on the reverse of the Lincoln medal just found.

Medals Issued by the Circle of Friends of the Medallion.

BY CHARLES DE KAY.



Collectors of coins and medals are naturally bent on filling gaps in their cabinets. They regard the whole field or some particular division of the field from the historical standpoint, and, as a result of their patient industry, great is the gain of history. But there is another side to this study which they understand well enough yet may not pursue: the artistic side, which leaps to one's eyes on catching sight of certain Greek coins and Renaissance medals.

It is well therefore that clubs and societies should pay attention to the medal, medallion, and if possible the coin from the viewpoint of the artist. Special societies have been formed in Paris, Brussels, and Vienna to encourage the production of minor works of the sculptor's art, in relief more or less pronounced, which will employ the best men and at least try to satisfy the critical demands of connoisseurs. For some years New York has had such a society in the Circle of Friends of the Medallion. It issues a medal, medallion, or plaque every six months to its own members, so that in order to obtain its pieces it is necessary to join the Circle and pay the annual dues of ten dollars. Up to the present time its address has been the National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park, the Managing Director being the founder of that club, Mr. Charles de Kay.

A peculiar feature in the medals issued by the Circle of Friends of the



where a medal was, if it was required. The book-container solves the problem well, for it is handy on the shelf and along with it goes a brief essay on the person or the event it celebrates.

The La Fayette medal, for example, issued in November, 1911, designed in spirited style by J. F. Roine of New York, has for the text a short account of the Marquis, and in addition some words specially written on this occasion by Monsieur Jusserand, the French Ambassador. The Home medal with handsome designs by Isidore Konti of New York is accompanied by poems contributed by several writers. The reverse of the Dickens medal issued last Spring, design by John S. Conway of Tenafly, N. J., has been much admired by sculptors for the bold employment of the hats on the heads of Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim as well as for the subtle modeling of the faces. A very curious and new bit of history is contained in the booklet devoted to Saint Brendan with medal designed by Mowbray Clarke. This Irish saint

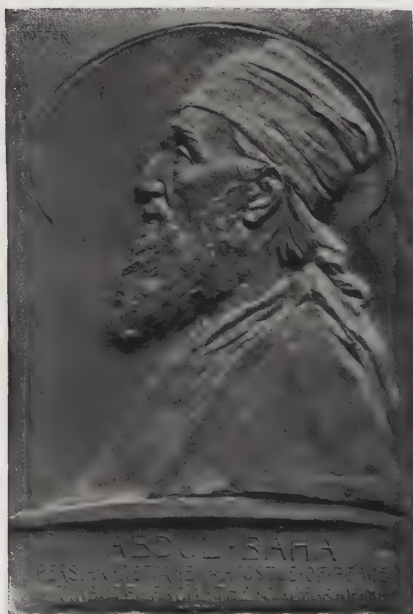


of the sixth century was famous throughout the middle ages as a bold navigator, in his youth, who made two voyages into the Western Atlantic, and during his second voyage discovered one of the islands off the American continent, thus antedating Leif Ericson, Prince Madoc of Wales and Christopher

Columbus. His life and exploits have been found in old Irish manuscripts. Other medals are: "Hudson and Fulton," modeled by John Flanagan, and "Motherhood," by Victor D. Brenner.

The seventh and last medal to appear is issued in honor of a living man, Abdul Baha, the Persian apostle of peace, who visited this country recently. It was modeled by Louis Potter, the sculptor who died at Seattle so unexpectedly during a tour of the north-west coast. It is the last work he touched, finishing it just before he left New York for a pleasure trip.

These seven pieces are truly works of fine art wrought by our own sculptors, each working according to his own method. The result is no



stereotyped series, but in every instance the expression of a separate individual. The American Numismatic Society, the National Sculpture Society, the Grolier Club, and the Institute of Arts and Letters bring out fine modern medals from time to time; but there is no other society like the Circle which devotes itself to the spreading of a love of sculpture in relief among amateurs and stimulates artists to work in this charming branch.

SOME NOTES ON HARD TIMES TOKENS.

BY EVERETT VAN VOORHIS.

As to rarity some of this series surpass the noted Ephraim Brasher doubloon, as there are five known of this rarity, while there are only two of Low's 161, "J. Cochran, bellfounder." Of quite a number of other varieties the number known is less than five, yet see the difference in prices brought when one is sold. The doubloon, \$6,200; Low's No. 161, \$61.

I have been credited in *The Numismatist* as saying that Low's No. 62 was always found struck from a rusted die. It may be, and then it may not be. All I have seen show a slight roughness in field on coin, some more than others, and in some cases it takes a strong glass to see it at all. Of course on a worn coin it cannot be seen.

Many other tokens of this series have the same slight surface roughness as No. 62, which can be easily seen with a good glass. They also may have been struck from rusted dies, but in my opinion it is caused by improperly finished dies.

It will be noticed on the obverse of Low's Nos. 29, 112 and 125, that the front hair is never struck up. Many collectors think this is due to wear, but the fact is the die at this part was too deeply cut to make the impression on the copper. This also shows on the reverse at the exact spot.

No. 157, "Machine shop," has 13 stars instead of 14. This is mentioned in Low's Supplement under some corrections to his former list. Having the same obverse as No. 91, the same correction is made to this number also.

Does No. 90, "Bucklin," without stars, really exist? I find in an old Woodward catalogue where one was sold, and it is also mentioned in Low. Has any one seen it? Why I mention this is I sometimes doubt the existence of this piece. As the "Bucklin" tokens are so poorly struck, it may be that this specimen was so much worn that the stars did not show. I have seen a No. 89 that was so poorly struck and worn that the stars just barely showed.

In Low's list, No. 151, "W. Gibbs," and 155, "T. D. Seaman," are mentioned with a reverse the same as the obverse of No. 66, but it will be noticed that the ground under the steer on each of these numbers is longer than on No. 66.

Low's No. 172, "Van Buren," occurs in bright brass as well as silvered. I have one that shows this plainly.

I doubt that there are more than three or four known of No. 57, "Sub Treasury and Democracy." I think it should be graded rarity 6.

There are two varieties in size of planchets of No. 54 slave token. The smaller size always shows a slight raise on the rim of the coin on the obverse below the letter R of SISTER, and on the reverse rim below the left ribbon of the wreath.

No. 51 is known in size 30.

The thin planchet variety of No. 145, "Bucklin," is generally found well centered on obverse, with milling all around, while the thick planchet variety is just the opposite in this respect.

No. 72, "Brigham," is very much rarer in my estimation than No. 73, really 10 to 1.

Has anyone seen a No. 63 without the usual obverse die crack? It is possible this occurs struck from a perfect die, but I have never seen it.

It seems queer to me that Low's No. 7 in brass and white metal should have not been given numbers in the Supplement. They are as distinct varieties in metal as some mentioned there, and then the white metal specimen differs somewhat in design from the others. Also No. 6 in silver is another, if this last does really exist.

OBITUARY.

DR. W. T. R. MARVIN.

William T. R. Marvin, head of T. R. Marvin & Son, one of the oldest printing houses in Boston, died on Feb. 24 at his home, 70 Perry St., Brookline, Mass. He was 81 years old, and though his business activity during the past year was somewhat lessened by illness he kept in close touch with his office to the last.

Dr. Marvin, whose full name was William Theophilus Rogers Marvin, was born in Boston on Dec. 30, 1832, and was the son of Theophilus R. Marvin, who in 1822 established the printing house which bears his name. It was originally at 32 old Congress St., but in later years was changed to 24, then to 42 and afterward to 131 Congress St.

The plant was wiped out by the fire of 1872 and temporary quarters were established on Cornhill. From there the business was moved to 49 Federal St. and later to the present quarters at 73 Federal St.

William T. R. Marvin was graduated from Boston Latin School in 1850, where he secured the much prized Franklin medal. He entered Williams College, and was graduated from that institution in 1854.

Immediately following his graduation he entered the printing house of his father. He was given an interest in the business in 1856, and the firm then became known as T. R. Marvin & Son, and has always remained so. Soon after the Boston fire, Fred C. Fairbanks went to work for the elder Marvin, and for many years he has been a partner of William T. R. Marvin.

Dr. Marvin wrote many important numismatic articles for *The American Journal of Numismatics*, and was the author of an extended work on Masonic medals, which originally appeared in the the above mentioned Journal, and continued through several volumes, finally being issued in book form. This work was of excessive interest to those identified with Masonry, as it listed, with extended explanations, 428 different varieties of medals pertaining to the order. It is said that these articles by Dr. Marvin were followed with so much attention that the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York commenced the collection of the series.

Dr. Marvin's scholarly attainments eminently fitted him for editing the manuscripts left by Mr. C. Wyllys Betts relating to a series of medals Mr. Betts had brought together which were associated with the Colonial history of this country. Dr. Marvin, with Mr. Lyman H. Low of New York City, assembled these manuscripts, which were published, with voluminous notes, under the title of "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals."

The character of these notes show the careful and untiring search that had been made by the editors to show if possible the relation the various medals, indicated by Mr. Betts, had to our Colonial history, the result being the existence to-day of the last mentioned work, which is just beginning to receive the appreciation and attention it deserves, and which in the future will be regarded as one of the greatest numismatic works issued in America. Dr. Marvin also aided Mr. Benjamin Betts in all his Spanish-American publications and the work on the medals associated with John Law.

The intense love for American history felt by Dr. Marvin, and particularly for those numerous obscure portions about which little is known, but to which attention is directed by numismatic issues, had resulted in his preparation of a number of intensely interesting articles bearing upon the explanation of the origin of certain Colonial medals, which had been but

lightly touched upon in Mr. Betts' work. One of these, entitled "The Phipps-Albemarle Medals," was published in *The American Journal of Numismatics* last October. This article brought to light a most interesting series of facts concerning these little-known medals, and their association with early New England,—facts which would have remained submerged, but for his painstaking and scholarly investigation. A more recent article, and one along the same line of investigation, appeared in the last number of the same *Journal*, entitled "The Treasure Ship Medals," in which Dr. Marvin had assembled all known information regarding a most instructive series of medals which were commemorative of many important naval engagements during the days preceding the confederation of the Colonies.

Dr. Marvin was an honorary member of *The American Numismatic Society*, the *American Numismatic Association*, a corresponding member of the *Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia*, a foreign associate of the *Societe Royale de Numismatique de Belgique*, and a member of the *Boston Numismatic Society*.

For many years he had been editor of *The American Journal of Numismatics*, the official magazine of *The American Numismatic Society of New York City*. He was also a member of the *Printers' Board of Trade of Boston*.

Dr. Marvin had lived in Brookline since 1872, and served on the *Brookline School Committee* from 1875 to 1897. He was at one time secretary of the committee. He was prominent in Masonry, serving as senior warden of the *Grand Lodge of Massachusetts* in 1885. He had membership in *Columbian Lodge*, and was its secretary for 30 years.

Williams College ever held a warm place in Dr. Marvin's heart. His father received a degree of AM from that institution and half a century later the degree of LHD was conferred on the son for his literary attainments and for his "absolute loyalty to the college." Since entering the college he had missed only two commencements.

He had membership in various social and fraternal organizations in Boston and Brookline, but ill health obliged him to withdraw his interest from some of these. At one time or another he held membership in the *Bostonian Society*, the *Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*, *Bunker Hill Monument Association* and the *Brookline Thursday Club*.

For many years he was a communicant at the *Church of the Messiah* on *St. Stephen's St.* He served as a vestryman at this church, and about a year ago retired as junior warden. He leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters.

The funeral was held at the *Church of the Messiah*, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 27.

THEODORE J. GARLIC.

The death is announced of Mr. Theodore J. Garlic of Tulare, Calif. Mr. Garlic was born at West Vienna, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1837. He was graduated from the *Saquoit Academy*, and successively followed the occupations of farmer, school teacher, soldier, practical engineer, and plumber. At the time of his death he was a real estate dealer.

For twenty years he had been a collector of numismatic issues pertaining to the United States and other countries, of which he had 746 specimens in his collection.

Mr. Garlic's membership number in the Association was 795.

JOHN W. CONNELL.

The information has been received that John W. Connell of Philadelphia, Pa., died on Jan. 27, 1913, in that city. Mr. Connell's membership number was 610.

RALPH R. BARKER.

Just before going to press The Numismatist received the news that Mr. Ralph R. Barker, of Newport, R. I., had passed away on Feb. 26. Mr. Barker held No. 41 in the American Numismatic Association.

Mr. Barker was one of Newport's most prominent citizens. He was a Director in the National Exchange Bank and the Island Savings Bank, President of the Builders and Merchants' Exchange; a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Miantinomi Club, and a Trustee of the United Congregational Church. He is survived by a widow, a son, and a daughter, Miss Laura Stone Barker, one of the most popular of the younger winter colony.

COLUMBUS DAY MEDALS.

BY HARRY A. GRAY.



In 1910 the Massachusetts Legislature passed a bill making October 12th a legal holiday, to be known as Columbus Day. The Knights of Columbus of Boston made arrangements for an elaborate celebration, which was carried out most successfully. One feature of the celebration was the striking of a medal, which is the subject of this article. To defray the expense of the celebration, subscriptions were collected from prominent citizens. In 1910, 90,000 medals were struck, of which 85,000 were sold. The dies were destroyed and the balance were sold for junk. Beside the 90,000 which were struck in oxydized composition, 100 were struck in bronze, size 48. (See illustration above).

These were distributed as follows: President Taft, the Pope, Governor Foss of Massachusetts, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, universities, libraries, and prominent officers of the Knights of Columbus. The cost of production of the small medal was 4½ cents each. The large medal cost \$4.21 each to produce. The 1910 and 1911 medals were both designed by J. Philip O'Connell of Roslindale, Mass. Mr. O'Connell is forty years old, and is a native of Cambridge, Mass. His occupation is drafting and designing. He is employed by the City of Boston as a draftsman. He is also a State officer in the Knights of Columbus.

Besides designing the medals, Mr. O'Connell personally took charge of the distribution and sale of them both in 1910 and 1911. An interesting fact connected with these medals is that with the proceeds of the medals

sold not only the whole expense of the celebration was paid but every dollar of the money subscribed by citizens was refunded to them. This is probably unique for a public celebration.

The second medal issued bore the following design: Obv. Arms of Massachusetts, (COLUMBUS DAY. MASSACHUSETTS, OCTOBER 12, 1910). Rev. View of landing of Columbus. Struck in oxydized composition. Size 16. With loop.

The third medal showed on the obverse, at the top, a Flaming Torch between two olive branches, on a scroll, to right of torch, (1492), to left of torch, (1911), below torch in three lines, (COLUMBUS DAY-MASSACHUSETTS-OCTOBER 12. 1911.), at bottom, two olive twigs with stems crossed. Rev. on a panel, a portrait of Columbus nearly facing. Panel inscribed across bottom (COLUMBUS). On a scroll to left of panel (1492), to right, (1911). On a shield, below the panel, Arms of Massachusetts, the shield is flanked by two United States flags. In the distance to the left are two ancient ships. To the right is an aeroplane above an ocean greyhound. Struck in oxydized composition with loop. Size 16. 50,000 struck in 1911; 45,000 sold. The dies are destroyed. No large medals struck this year.

The 1912 medal showed on the obverse a portrait of Columbus nearly facing, in a triangular frame, surmounted by an ornamental design. Across the top (COLUMBUS), to the left (MASSACHUSETTS), to the right, (OCTOBER-12-1912). Rev. A plain field on which is the Arms of Massachusetts. Triangular, with loop and ring. Size 21. No large medals struck this year. Same metal as preceding. These medals were all struck by the Whitehead & Hoag Co. of New Jersey.

THE DESIGNER OF THE OBERSE OF THE GOBRECHT DOLLAR.

(Through the kindness of H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis., we are able to reproduce a letter from Charles Toppan of Philadelphia dated June 18, 1836, to a friend, in which he mentions the design of the seated figure of Liberty, which was placed on the pattern dollars of Christian Gobrecht, then assistant engraver at the Mint, and which, beginning with 1840, was used as the obverse design of every silver dollar that was coined from that year up to 1872, when the silver dollar was discontinued, and its place was taken in 1873 by the trade dollar. The same design, however, was continued on the half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime up to 1892, when it was replaced by the present design by Charles E. Barber, the Chief Engraver of the Mint. It was also used on all the twenty cent pieces that were issued.—Ed.)

Edward Stabler, Esq.,

Phila., 18th June, 1836.

Dear Sir:—

Hard labor and solitary confinement have been my lot ever since my last letter to you, and must be my apology for permitting your recent favors to remain so long unanswered.

An interregnum of five minutes gives me an opportunity of writing a few lines, picking up a few of our late productions in the vague way and making my acknowledgements for the very beautiful specimens of your art, which your several letters have brought me.

You will no doubt be pleased to hear that friend Gobrecht is employed by Uncle Sam, preparing Dies for a new coin, after designs by Sully.

Instead of a head of Liberty on the dexter side, there is to be a full length figure of her ladyship, in a sitting posture, holding the staff and cap in one hand and the shield in the other by her side, the reverse is to be the imperial Bird flying, surrounded by the Stars and disincumbered of the Grid-iron, olive branch and arrows. The engraving is well advanced and bids fair to do credit to the skill of the artists.

When finished I hope both of us will have frequent opportunities of criticising the work upon the golden stamp.

I enclose but a few samples, will however in a few days send others.

Trusting that you will continue occasionally to favor me with specimens of your handywork, and the sight of your hand and seal

I remain

Yours very truly,

(Signed) CHAS. TOPPAN.

WE TOOK HAVANA ONCE.

National Tribune, Washington, D. C., Apr. 21, 1898.

(David Proskey has kindly loaned this newspaper clipping which relates to the Moro Castle medal which was referred to and illustrated on Page 14. The extract is taken from Bancroft's History of the United States.—Ed.)

"Assembling the fleet and transports at Martinique and off Cape St. Nicholas, Admiral Pococke sailed directly through the Bahama Straits and on the 6th of June came in sight of the low coast around Havana. The Spanish forces for the defense of the city were about 4,600; the English had 11,000 effective men and were recruited by nearly a thousand negroes from the Leeward Islands and by 1,500 from Jamaica. Before the end of July the needed reinforcements arrived from New York and New England; among these was Putnam, the brave ranger of Connecticut, and numbers of men less happy, because never destined to revisit their homes.

"On the 13th of July, after a siege of 29 days, during which the Spaniards lost a thousand men, and the brave Don Luis de Velasco was mortally wounded, the Morro Castle was taken by storm. On the 11th of August the Governor of Havana capitulated, and the most important station in the West Indies fell into the hands of the English. At the same time nine ships of the line and four frigates were captured in the harbor. The booty of property belonging to the King of Spain was estimated at \$10,000,000.

"The siege was conducted in midsummer against a city which lies just within the tropic. The country around Morro Castle is rocky. To bind and carry the fascines was of itself a work of incredible labor, made possible only by the aid of African slaves. Sufficient earth to hold the fascines firm was gathered with difficulty from crevices in the rocks. Once, after a drought of 14 days, the grand battery took fire by the flames, and, crackling and spreading where water could not follow it nor earth stifle it, was wholly consumed.

"The climate spoiled a great part of the provisions. Wanting good water very many died in agonies from thirst. More fell victims to a putrid fever, of which the malignity left but three or four hours between robust health and death. Some wasted away with loathsome disease.

"Over the graves the carrion-crows hovered and often scratched away the scanty earth which rather hid than buried the dead. Hundreds of carcasses floated on the ocean. And yet such was the enthusiasm of the English, such the resolute zeal of the sailors and soldiers, such the unity of action between the fleet and the army, that the vertical sun of June and July, the heavy rains of August, raging fever and strong and well-defended fortresses, all the obstacles of nature and art, were surmounted and the most decisive victory of the war was gained."

AUCTION SALES OF COINS.

- March 12.—Artistic Medals and Plaques. Duplicates Royal Cabinet of Munich. A. Reichmann & Co., Halle, (Saale,) Germany.
- March 17-18.—Siege Coins and Countermarked Coins. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.
- March 10.—Tolstoi Collection of Russian Coins. Adolph Hess Nachf., Frankfort-Am-Main, Germany.
- March 29.—Colonial and Continental Bills, Canadiana, United States, and European coins. T. L. Elder, New York City.
- April 7.—The fourth part of the Zschiesche and Koder collections. Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Coins. Medals of Private persons, (about 1000); Non-European Coins and Medals; Old and Modern Plaquettes; Numismatic Books. Otto Helbing, Nachf., Munich, Bavaria.
- April 9, and following days.—Fifth part of Zschiesche and Koder collections. Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins. Otto Helbing, Nachf., Munich, Bavaria.
- April 14.—Free Masonic Medals; Napoleonic Medals; Polish Coins and Medals. Otto Helbing, Munich, Bavaria.
- April 14.—Important Collection of Roman Coins. Bruder Egger, Vienna, Austria.
- April 17.—Coins and Medals of the Tyrols. Bruder Egger, Vienna, Austria.

SOME NOTES ON THE RUTTER STORE CARD.

BY HOWLAND WOOD.

In The Numismatist for February, 1912, Page 47, is a notice of the rare Rutter card struck at Boston, with the statement that it was probably issued about 1836. I am inclined to think the piece was issued a few years earlier. The address on the card in question is RED STORE, FULTON ST., which location is not given in any of the Boston directories under Rutter's name. A search through these gives us the following facts: The name first appears in the directory for 1813 as William Rutter, Grocer, Lynn St. In 1816 we find William Rutter and Asa Hayes, traders, 4 Town Dock. In 1818 the name was changed to Wm. Rutter & Co., traders, 17 Bray's Wharf, (David Manley being a partner). In 1821 the name William Manley appears in place of David, and the place of business is once again the Town Dock. Rutter's name does not appear in the 1822 directory. In 1823 we find William Rutter, trader, 1 Town Dock. In 1825 we find the following: William Rutter, trader, Bixby & Valentine's Wharf, and, (Wm.) Rutter, (Chas.) Gaylord & Co. (Matthew M. Teprell), book sellers and stationers, 6 Ann St. In 1826 we find Rutter still on Bixby & Valentine's Wharf, but out of the firm of Rutter, Gaylord & Co., which is now Gaylord & Hatch. We find Rutter however in a new partnership; Freeman (John), Rutter & Co., at 46 N. Market St., stationers. In 1827 we find Rutter again by himself running a variety store at 152 Ann St. Ann St. is now North St.

In 1829 the name appears as William Rutter and Co., variety store, Cross St., near Commercial, and the following advertisement appears in the directory:

WILLIAM RUTTER & CO.

Cross St. near Mercantile Wharf, Boston,

Dealers in Paper, Stationery, Paper Stock, Old Iron, Etc.

All kinds of Blacksmith's work on hand, for sale or executed at short notice.

N. B. Cash paid for Rags, Junk, Iron, &c.

This is the only advertisement I have been able to find of Rutter's, and it is worth noting that rags, junk and iron are here for the first time mentioned. His token reads, CASH FOR RAGS, JUNK, IRON, COPPER, BRASS, &c. In 1830 he seemed to have dispensed with his partners, who were Reuben Mossman and Artemas Tirrill, and from now on he appears to have had no business associates. We find from 1830 to 1835 simply this notice in the directory: Wm. Rutter, variety store, Cross St., near Commercial. In 1835 we find him in the junk business at Snow's Wharf, where he continued till 1839, when he moved to 221 Broad St., on which street he stayed until 1863 in which year his name appears for the last time.

Now let us look up Fulton St., the location that appears on his token. Before 1828 where this street is now, were wharves and water. In this year Fulton St. was platted on the recently filled in land, but the name Fulton was not given to the street till 1831. Therefore the token cannot be earlier than this date. Cross St. crosses Fulton, and we find that Rutter was on Cross St. near Commercial between 1830 and 1835. Commercial Street is the next street parallel to Fulton, and Rutter's shop was probably on the corner of Cross & Fulton Sts. The token must therefore have been issued between the years 1831 and 1835, for after that date Rutter was no where near Fulton St.

I therefore consider this card entitled to admission to the Hard Times series.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. The Numismatist will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1 Inch, Single Column .....	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
$\frac{1}{8}$ Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
$\frac{1}{4}$ Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

BY the death of Dr. Marvin many numismatists in this country have lost a kindly friend, and numismatic literature a patient, painstaking, and scholarly exponent. Numismatic research was faithfully pursued by him during almost the whole of his long and useful life, and with as much ardor, if not more, in the closing year of his career, during which his intellectual faculties seemed to be never more keen. Dr. Marvin had been one of the old school of Boston numismatists, among whom were Dr. Storer, William S. Appleton, Dr. Green, Jeremiah Colburn, W. Elliott Woodward, and Dr. Crosby, who made that city at one time the numismatic centre of this country. Dr. Marvin was always quick to recognize the value of a numismatic article or work, and did not confine his interest to any one line of study. This quality made him well fitted for the position as editorial chief of The American Journal of Numismatics, which he so long and admirably filled.

His interest in that journal was intense to the very last day of his life, and its dignified pages well reflected the character of its editor. Although over eighty years of age, yet Dr. Marvin had recently declared, with all the enthusiasm of a beginner, his intention to prepare a series of important numismatic articles, upon one of which he was engaged at the time of his death.

WHILE the subject of more careful cataloguing of coins is receiving attention, the fact must be borne in mind that it is a pretty difficult matter to devise a plan by which coins may be described so as to completely meet the views of various collectors. For instance, some cataloguers describe a coin's condition as it is presented to the unassisted eye. On the other hand, some collectors judge condition by means of a high-powered glass. It is obvious that these two systems are sure to bring about a conflict of opinion. Those who have in hand the preparation of a set of rules for the proper description of coins should consider this, and should provide for it. Critics of present-day cataloguing should also bear in mind that the cataloguer occupies a most difficult position if he expects to please all parties concerned in a sale—namely, the original owner and the buyer. If he is too conservative in his descriptions the owner does not think he has been treated fairly, but if the cataloguer over-describes he falls into the bad graces of the buyer. Another important fact that should be remembered is that cataloguers cannot give a great deal of space to the description of a common coin, owing to the cost of publication. In the matter of counterfeits we believe all dealers and cataloguers should, and we believe they do, stand ready to redeem such if they should inadvertently pass through their hands. In this connection we think it advisable that the Association should appoint an official Counterfeit Detector.

AGAIN we call attention to the fact that a very handsome prize has been donated for the purpose of increasing the membership of the A. N. A. The gold Association medal to be presented by Mr. Woodin to the member who secures the most new members for 1913 is a very handsome prize indeed, and is well worthy of considerable effort.

IMPORTANT.

Advantage has not been taken of The Numismatist's reading "ad" department to the extent that warrants its continuance. This page has been conducted for some months for the purpose of providing the members of the Association with a medium by which they could advertise their wants at a very reasonable rate. However, contrary to the belief that such a department was needed, it seems to have failed to meet the favor of our members, and therefore will be discontinued after the present issue. Hereafter no advertising space less than one inch may be obtained.



THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB DINNER, HELD AT HOTEL McALPIN, JANUARY 24, 1913.

DINNER OF THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

On the opposite page we give an illustration of a very successful dinner that was held by the members of the New York Numismatic Club at the Hotel McAlpin on Jan. 24. Very interesting speeches were made by President A. G. Heaton, the Rev. W. J. Tilley, of Harrison, N. J., on "A Five Franc Piece of Napoleon;" ex-President Frank C. Higgins on "The Scope and Influence of Numismatics;" Mr. Henry Russell Drowne on "Coins that Make History;" Mr. J. W. Scott, "Reminiscences of a Numismatist;" Mr. Albert R. Frey, on "The Penalty We Pay," and Messrs. Bauman L. Belden and Edgar H. Adams on general numismatic topics.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. F. C. C. Boyd of New York City, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Blake of Jersey City, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. Valentine of Englewood, N. J.; Mr. Bernard Nangle with Miss S. E. Cromie of Bayonne, N. J.; Mr. P. C. Hartell with Miss L. L. Magnus of Whitestone, L. I.; President Heaton, ex-President Higgins, Dr. D. R. P. Heaton, the Rev. Mr. Tilley, and Messrs. J. W. Scott, David Proskey, Drowne, Frey, Rudolph Kohler, Thomas L. Elder, Bauman L. Belden, and E. H. Adams.

The dinner was a great success from every point of view, and great credit should be given to the Committee of Arrangements, which consisted of Mr. Boyd, Chairman; Messrs. Blake, and Elder. To the enterprise of Mr. Boyd especially was due the success of the dinner, for the reason that he insisted that the management provide the proper number of waiters to serve the dinner, notwithstanding the fact that it was the night of the great walk-out of the waiters, over 450 from the Hotel McAlpin alone joining the exodus. So smoothly did everything pass off (owing to the efficiency of several head waiters) that this fact was not made apparent to the diners.

THE WILSON INAUGURATION MEDAL.



Above we illustrate the official medal of the Inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson and Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, which was ordered and paid for by the Washington Inaugural Committee. The photograph is an enlargement of the medal. The exact size of the medal is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Three thousand in bronze were struck for general distribution; thirty in sterling silver for the chairmen of the various sub-committees and other officers connected with the inauguration, and three solid gold medals—one for President Wilson, one for Vice-President Marshall and one for William Corcoran Eustis, Chairman of the Washington Inaugural Committee.

The work of preparing the dies, the striking and finishing of the medals was all done in the factory of the Whitehead & Hoag Co. at Newark, N. J. Owing to the wish of the committee, Mr. Wilson's eye-glasses were omitted.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



FABRICATIONS OF AMERICAN COINS.—No. 13. This piece is a combination of two reverse designs of New York cents, of which there never was a piece of contemporary issue. The obverse is that of reverse of No. 9 of this series while the reverse is the reverse of No. 7. It represents Bolen 36 reverse with the reverse of Bolen 37. According to record, it was struck only in copper to the extent of five specimens.

We are indebted to Theophile E. Leon of Chicago for bringing to our attention the probable existence of a very interesting variety of California private gold coinage. Mr. Leon states that some time ago he had a conversation with a Mr. Rumbles, a California lawyer, who told him that in 1849 an English syndicate operating a gold mine above Sacramento issued a number of octagonal gold pieces of the value of one and two pounds, or, respectively five and ten dollars. The design of the coins was indicative of the scene of issue, the gold mine being located on the Feather River, or the Rio de las Plumas, as it was known before the American occupation of California. On the obverse was the representation of the river, with shrubbery, &c., above being the design of a feather. Below was the date, "1849." It is said the employes of the gold mine were paid in these pieces. Mr. Rumbles informed Mr. Leon that he had one of them, but had given it away some years ago, and could not now locate the recipient. It is said when Mr. Shinkle's book on California private gold coins was shown Mr. Rumbles, he said that he knew of still another variety of California private gold that did not appear there, but did not reply to Mr. Leon's last letter.

Mr. Leon has also informed us that there is a five dollar Dubosq & Co. goldpiece in the Byron E. Reed collection at Omaha, Nebraska. This is supposed to be the only one known. Of the ten-dollar Dubosq & Co. goldpieces there are but two known, one of which is in the collection of Virgil M. Brand (a very fine one) and the other in the collection of the University of Pennsylvania (this a much worn and poor specimen) at Philadelphia.



Above we present an excessively rare store card of the Hard Times period, which was issued by a well-known firm of locksmiths in New York

City, and which should be included in the Hard Times issues. In connection with it we are privileged to publish a personal account of Mr. Day, the senior member of the firm, which was furnished by one of our members, F. J. Carpenter, whose wife is related to Mr. Day. In the New York Courier and Enquirer of March 21, 1837, we find this advertisement, which probably refers to Mr. Day:

STEAM ROLLING MILL, No. 321 West Street, New York.—Dealers in rolled metals and mechanics in general are herewith respectfully informed that the subscribers are now ready to receive and execute orders for rolling gold, silver, brass, copper, and silver composition (German silver) of almost any width and gauge number; they are likewise prepared to attend to the sheet brass manufacture and to castings of various descriptions.

Orders left either at the mill, or at Day, Newell & Day's lockfactory, 589 Broadway, or at Dr. Feuchtwanger's store, 377 Broadway, will be promptly attended by DAY & RODGERS, 321 West St., near Bank St.

In the same New York newspaper of April 4, 1838, is found this advertisement:

Day, Newell & Day, Lock Manufacturers, No. 589 Broadway, have on hand

Front door Locks, Bank and Store do.; Mortise and Rim Locks; locks and Bolts for Folding Doors, &c., Opp. Niblo's.

The store card is known in both Feuchtwanger metal and in copper, and is excessively rare in either metal. The dies for it were cut by the firm of Wright & Bale, whose mark "W & B" appears upon one side.

Following is the information which Mr. Carpenter has kindly furnished us, and which is very interesting:

"My brother-in-law, Charles H. Day, who now lives in Fordham, New York City, and who is the grandson of the Jacob Godfrey Day who was the senior partner of the old firm, says his father, John Day, son of Jacob Godfrey, was born in the house at 589 Broadway. He remembers his grandfather very well, and tells something about him.

"It seems his grandfather (Jacob Godfrey of the old firm) went crazy over a certain lock he was interested in perfecting, and had to be put away in a sanatorium. He had always been an expert at picking locks, and, although his mind was affected, he still held on to his talent. His son, John Day, took him to the sanatorium, and saw him well placed in a room and the door securely locked as supposed, but when he got home he found the old gentleman sitting contentedly in his accustomed chair.

"Finally he got so bad they had to take him to an insane asylum. Here he was put into a room with a door with an insane lock upon it. This lock was entirely on the outside of the door and did not show at all on the inside, there being nothing but a plain wooden surface there. This did not bother Day in the least, and he passed in and out at will. They would lock him in, and in a minute he would open the door and walk out. Finally they found out how he did the trick. As soon as anyone would start out, he would follow them to the door as though he wished to go out, and just as they were closing the door he would slip a piece of tin in between the door frame and the door, and this would prevent the latch from passing into the striking plate, and of course the door was not locked at all.

"My brother-in-law is not sure of the dates, but thinks the firm of Day, Newell & Day was formed about 1830. The firm was composed of Jacob Godfrey and his brother Samuel, and Mr. Newell, and later it was simply Day & Newell, and from this firm many others have sprung.

"In 1851 this firm introduced their changeable key locks in England and other countries, where they replaced all the old fashioned kinds then in use."



Low 81.

The following interesting note regarding the above coin was sent to The Philatelic West by Mrs. H. H. Miller of Forrester, Ill.:

This coin, while not of government mint, was used as money at Howell Works in Monmouth County, New Jersey. The works were owned by James P. Allaire of New York. I have read that the furnace was built in 1831, but that is a mistake as my grandfather, a skilled iron worker, was foreman of the works in 1826. The works were closed in 1849 or '50 owing to the native ore becoming exhausted. The place was a small village in itself, as the works furnished employment for many men. There was the so-called mansion house, rows of tenant houses, a large brick boarding house, a wholesale and retail store, church and school house. When I was a girl the furnace was in ruins, though many of the houses were inhabited, and Mrs. Allaire and her son still lived there. After their death the place was abandoned and was called "the deserted village." It is now owned, I think, by Mr. Brisbane of New York, an editor of Hearst's. There were two kinds of coins used, one for the store trade and the other for purchasing garden truck, etc., and were called store and garden money. There were also one, two, three and five dollar bills used. This money was adopted to avoid book-keeping, as at the end of the run which was from nine to eleven months, the men were paid what was due them in legal money.



Low 163.

The first mentioned token is known to numismatists as Low No. 81, and the second variety mentioned by Mrs. Forrester is also mentioned in Mr. Low's work on "Hard Times Tokens." We take pleasure in reproducing illustrations of both varieties for our readers. In Mr. Low's work he refers to the Howell Works as follows:

"The Howell Works had their origin in an establishment called the Monmouth Furnace, founded in Howell, Monmouth Co., N. J., (now Allaire,) in 1814; about 1822 James P. Allaire took possession, changing the name to Howell Works, under which title they were carried on for about twenty-five years. Mr. Allaire died in 1858. A few years before his death it became the Allaire Works, famous for its marine engines, etc., the fine workmanship of which gave them a fine reputation. In this concern the well-known John Roach began his career. Just what relation the Garden had to the Works does not appear, but that it was connected with them in some way we have on good authority. Another, different and without date, will be found in the last group of undated pieces. From the device the token bears it was very likely a social resort of the workmen, under control of the Company. These tokens, as well as "shin plasters," for various denominations, were used as currency. The paper bills were engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, of New York, and were for 6¼, 12½, cents, \$3, \$5, and \$10, and possibly other denominations, payable to the bearer and signed by the President of the "Howell Works Co."

HOWLAND WOOD.



Howland Wood, who has just been appointed the Curator of the American Numismatic Society, was born in New Bedford, Mass., May 30, 1877. He is descended from Quaker stock and his mother is distantly related to Sir John Franklin, the celebrated Arctic explorer. He grew up and lived in Providence, R. I., until the year 1900, and graduated as a Bachelor of Arts from Brown University in that year. After graduation he moved to Boston and has been connected with the photo-engraving business for the past twelve years.

He began to collect coins as a school-boy, and has been actively pursuing the subject ever since. For the past ten years he has specialized in Oriental numismatics, and has collected an extensive library on this subject. In the year 1905 he was elected the General Secretary of the American Numismatic Association at the Convention held in St. Louis during that year. He held this position for three years, and has been the Chairman or a member of the Board of Governors up to 1912.

Howland Wood is a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of London, a member of the Indian and Yokohama Societies, and became a member of the American Numismatic Society in 1909; he has occupied a position on the Publication Committee and is assistant editor of the *American Journal of Numismatics* under Dr. Marvin. He also reorganized the old Boston Numismatic Society in 1907, and became the Secretary of the same in the following year. He is also one of the founders of the New York Numismatic Club.

Mr. Wood has a large numismatic acquaintance both in this country and abroad. He has written numerous monographs on Canadian and Oriental coins, and has contributed extensively to W. H. Valentine's recent work on the "Modern Copper Coins of the Mohammedan States."

The American Numismatic Society is to be congratulated in having secured the services of such a painstaking and conscientious curator.

—A. R. F.

F. H. CROXALL.

The information has been received that Mr. F. H. Croxall, of East Liverpool, O., died on Oct. 10, 1912. Mr. Croxall's number in the Association was 1000.

EDWARD P. TENNEY.

The announcement is made that Edward P. Tenney, of Roselle, N. J., passed away in July, 1912. Mr. Tenney was No. 1370 in the American Numismatic Association.



American Numismatic Association

The Largest and Most Active Numismatic
Organization in the World.

Dues, 50 cents a year.

Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50.
Payable January first yearly.

For particulars address the GENERAL SECRETARY,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

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Official Magazine

THE NUMISMATIST

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H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted March 15, 1913.

- 1661 Sidney Wilson Raven, 549 Bay St., Ottawa, Ont.
- 1662 Louis E. H. Flinker, 2631 N. Mozart St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1663 Frank T. Rynn, 8 Shirley St., Ayer, Mass.
- 1664 W. H. Cramer, 5817 Mignonette St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1665 Geo. A. Bouteiller, 185 Auelette Ave., Windsor, Can.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Feb. 15, 1913. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to April 15, 1913, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the April issue.

APPLICANTS

PROPOSED BY

Samuel Thyberg,	
39 Mass. Ave., Springfield, Mass.	John M. Oliver
Thos. W. Emerson,	Willard S. Fuller
33 Spring St., Hamilton, Canada	John A. Wood
Henry M. McCulloch,	Waldo C. Moore
Lawrenceville, Pa.	Edgar H. Adams
C. R. Anderson,	Waldo C. Moore
Box 486, Ogden, Iowa	W. M. Rosen
Miss Lillian Naerup,	Waldo C. Moore
847 Bradley Place, Chicago, Ill.	T. E. Leon
Fred H. Everich,	S. C. Stevens
1225 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, O.	R. Hosbury
R. W. Kenney,	Waldo C. Moore
Care Citizens Natl. Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.	Harry J. Lelande
Chas. M. Dyer,	Farran Zerbe
2659 Monroe St., Toledo, O.	R. Hosbury
J. W. Oswald,	Waldo C. Moore
2209 Ashland Ave., Toledo, O.	R. Hosbury
Geo. E. Simpson,	Waldo C. Moore
Bank of Ybor City, Ybor City, Fla.	Waldo C. Moore
Wm. A. D. Lees,	E. Vernon Moore
Red Deer, Alberta, Canada	Edgar H. Adams
Walter B. Gould,	Waldo C. Moore
Winterport, Me.	Edgar H. Adams
R. C. Gillis,	C. R. Hill
805 Ferguson Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.	Harry J. Lelande
Robert T. Webster,	Farran Zerbe
141 Fulton Ave., Rochester, N. Y.	H. H. Yawger
Urban V. Sillaway,	F. E. Merritt
297 5th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	Edgar H. Adams
Chas. B. Robbins,	W. O. Staab
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Waldo C. Moore
B. N. Rooks,	W. H. Miner
R. R. #2, Broomfield, Colo.	Waldo C. Moore
	H. O. Granberg

Change of Address.

David Harlowe, from Milwaukee, to Railroad Commission, Madison, Wis.
 Thos. A. Batterbury, from N. Y. City to 35 Fisk Ave., Winfield, Long Island, N. Y.
 D. C. Recanzone, from Tombstone, to Box 6, Hurley, Ariz.
 J. Elmer Laws, 3d St., to 524 I. N. Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Howland Wood, from Brookline, Mass., to American Numismatic Society, West 156th St., N. Y. City.
 Thomas Hedley, Main St., to 162 Herkimer St., Hamilton, Ont.
 Malcolm N. Jackson, Beacon St., to 314 Clark Road, Brookline, Mass.
 W. B. Tennant, to Box 372, St. John, N. B.

WALDO C. MOORE,
 General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1913.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All dues in the A. N. A. and subscriptions to "The Numismatist" for 1913 are now due and payable to the General Secretary, Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio. All members are requested to make early remittance. Please be prompt in this matter. The Secretary is laboring on a basis of no salary, and with him, as with most everyone, time is everything.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

In reply to the letters of Messrs. Krausz and C. E. Bunnell in the February number, I desire to state that an article was prepared by Joseph Hooper and published in *The Numismatist* on Page 21 for February, 1892, giving twelve specific conditions of coins. A further article appeared in November, 1894. Another article on "Gradation of Coins According to Condition" occurs in *The Numismatist* for May, 1906, on Page 155. The same subject was brought up at the Philadelphia Convention in 1908, and Howland Wood published a report appearing in the Year Book for 1910, which follows:

A SCHEME FOR A UNIFORM STANDARD OF CLASSIFYING THE CONDITION OF COINS.

Since assuming the office of Secretary of this Association many members have asked me to inaugurate some scheme for a uniform standard of classifying the condition of coins. It can be safely said that every member has some standard by which he judges the condition of coins, and it can be safely said that no two of these standards are exactly alike. Now, no two persons can think and see exactly alike in all respects, but if some standard were given the utmost publicity there is no reason why everyone concerned would not think nearer alike. My experience has been that the holder or owner of a coin is inclined to over estimate its condition, and the non-owner of a coin is apt to under estimate its condition. In other words, the condition of the coin varies if you own the coin or some one else owns it. It is human nature. This will be the hardest phase to adjust, but if some descriptive standard was down in black and white, this variance of opinion could be reduced. These remarks apply to collectors as well as to dealers. My experience has been that no two dealers judge condition exactly alike, but I think the dealer holds to his standard more consistently than the collector, who, to bid intelligently has got to learn the standard of each dealer. This learning of many standards I would like to do away with. There is another phase to be taken up. The condition of wear as "fine", "good", "fair", etc., is not enough. Some qualifying word should be employed as well, such as "bright", "scratched", "tarnished", etc. A good many dealers object to calling attention to faults, defects and other imperfections in coins, as the mentioning of these defects in cold type tends to make the coin appear worse than it really is. This is partly true, or rather has become so, for only marked defects are stated, and whenever a coin's bad points are mentioned, the general supposition is that the coin is pretty bad. Another phase also must be borne in mind, the question of expense. Elaborate descriptions are not sought for, but fair descriptions, and a good deal can be said in a few words, if the right words are used. It is these right words in the right place that I want to bring before the meeting. I think it best to put the following suggestions before you for discussion. Possibly it will be best to read the suggestions as a whole and then take up each point by itself, and, if in the opinion of those present the final decision meets with approval, to adopt the same and give it the utmost publicity.

PROOF—Coins struck by a hand press from new and sharp dies that are polished, on flans that are polished. Any defects in striking, or imperfection in the planchet should be noted. If the coin has suffered since striking, the blemish should be mentioned. The word "proof" should be qualified by such word as "brilliant", "dull", "tarnished", "hay-marked", "finger-marked", "scratched", "rubbed", etc.

UNCIRCULATED—Struck for circulation, but not worn in any way. Any defects, such as scratches, nicks, bruises, finger-marks, spots, tarnish, etc. should be mentioned, also poor striking and defects in planchet. Copper coins that have dulled or have changed color but show no signs of wear, may be termed uncirculated, but no corroded coin should be termed uncirculated.

VERY FINE—The condition but little below uncirculated, with imperceptible wear, or showing only under close scrutiny. Lightly tarnished

coins may be placed under this classification, but the fact should be mentioned. Badly tarnished coins should never be called very fine nor should coins marred in any way other than in a slight change of color.

FINE—Showing very slight traces of wear only in the parts in highest relief. Any blemishes should be noted.

VERY GOOD—A worn coin but every part distinct, nothing but very marked defects need be mentioned.

GOOD—Everything distinct but somewhat worn.

FAIR—Much worn but all outlines showing.

POOR—Everything below fair.

Nicks, scratches, corrosion, tarnish, marks, faults in striking and in the planchet, file marks, discoloration, spots, etc., should be stated in the description of every coin above good. These remarks do not necessarily apply to very cheap coins when put in lots, but these coins should not be given a high rating. Holes, partial or complete, solder marks, rings and loops should be stated in all coins above fair.

If coins have been scoured or cleaned or plated (when they should not be) the fact should be mentioned.

The color of the coins, especially copper coins, should be stated if the piece is of any value.

Coins brightened by chemicals should not be called bright, but should be termed "cleaned".

In lots of coins one description for the whole should be avoided, by this is meant such terms as "average very good" or "fine to poor". Rather the classification thus expressed: "Fine (2), good (10), fair (6)," should be the way. Lots of very cheap coins need not be expressed in so many words on account of expense of cataloguing.

Terms, such as "good for piece" should never be used unless the reason why is stated as well.

If obverse and reverse are markedly different in condition, both sides should be described. However, if the coin is a cheap coin, the average of the two sides may be stated.

"Bright" and "brilliant" are terms defining the natural condition of the coins, not an artificial rendering of the surface.

The terms, "evenly struck", "off center", "weak" or "strong impression" should be used in every case where the value of the coin warrants the additional description."

As a member of the Committee on Classification, and as Chairman of the Board of Governors, I suggest that the above classification be adopted by dealers who are members of the American Numismatic Association, and that such additions or alterations as may be found valuable be published from time to time in *The Numismatist*. A nearer approach to a uniformity of classification will come by observing the above descriptions, and such uniformity of description by dealers and a disposition of fairness on the part of buyers should bring about good results.

H. O. GRANBERG.

Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 4th, 1913.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

The following letters may be of interest to your readers as showing, (a) that none of the old type of nickels will be struck this year; (b), that there is delay in striking the new ones, and (c) that nickels will also be struck at the San Francisco Mint this year.

Treasury Department, Washington, Jan. 10, 1913.

Commodore W. C. Eaton,

Hamilton, N. Y.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 3rd inst. I beg to say that the old type of 5ct. piece will not be coined at all in 1913.

The San Francisco Mint as well as the other mints will issue the new 5ct. piece.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Geo. E. Roberts,

Director of the Mint.

10 Jan. 13.

Sir:

Your letter of the 8th instant has been received. We do not know when the proof coins for this year will be ready, as we are delayed by experiments with the new five cent piece.

Our orders are that there will be none of the old design five cent piece struck this year.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Albert A. Norris,
Acting Superintendent,
Mint U. S. Philada.

A similar letter was received from the Superintendent of the Mint at Denver. As my remittances were retained with the promise to send the coins as soon as struck, and none has yet been received, it would appear that none has been struck yet.

While on the subject of United States coins it may be of interest to those who are interested in minute varieties to report that Doctor Cornell has submitted to me several copies of the 1909 cents of the Philadelphia Mint showing quite distinct varieties in the letters V. D. B. and their periods. In some the bottoms of the periods are level with the bottom of the letters; in others the bottoms of the periods are distinctly lower than the bottom of the letters, while in others the period after V. is higher than those after the other two letters.

I note that you considered the 3ct. ticket of the Municipal Traction Co., of Cleveland, of sufficient interest to give a cut of it in the January number of *The Numismatist*. It may be of interest to know that I have three varieties of that ticket; one like the cut; another of the same size but with block lettering, and another about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch larger in diameter and thinner. The wording is the same on all.

Very cordially,

W. C. EATON,
Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Hamilton, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1913.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

I secured the back volumes of *The Numismatist* some time ago, and have recently enjoyed the many interesting and instructive articles found therein. I notice in Vol. 4, No. 4, April, 1892, that Joseph Hooper, who was elected an Honorary Member at the Rochester Convention, wrote numerous interesting articles, and he designed a medal for the Association which I wish to ask if it was ever struck. If not, why not? It is from that design that the cut now appearing on the front cover of *The Numismatist* originated, but the cut is much inferior to the original design, which was larger, size 34. The obverse had an inscription on the outer rim, "American Numismatic Association" Org'd. 1891. De Profundis (out of the greatest depths). A volume of ancient history underneath the numismatic lamp; meaning that the science takes first place as a truthful historical record, and is above written history. The rays of light thrown out from the flame signify the light thrown on ancient history by our science. The aid of education is shown by the hand pouring oil into the lamp from an ancient vial. The present cut does not show this. Reverse: head of Pheidon, King of Argos, B. C. 895, under whose reign coins were first used. An appropriate motto surrounds the whole and reads: "Types of extinct civilization more historic than history."

It is also pleasing to see that the classification of coins was discussed as early as 1891, and practically reported same as the best dealers classify them at present. Another thing the early numbers worked for was honesty, integrity, and fairness between dealers and collectors; and a strong condemnation of counterfeits. The best dealers now guarantee the coins they sell to be genuine and as represented. Let us collectors demand that all dealers adopt this rule, so that the inexperienced and unsophisticated may not be imposed on.

Yours truly,

H. O. GRANBERG, Collector.

Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 28, 1913.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1912. Meeting called to order, Mr. Stanley presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, Rowley, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Gillette, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Bostwick, Harold, Emerich, Clark, Webster.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. President French called attention to the fact that all members of the R. N. A. were not members of the A. N. A., and as there was some doubt as to whether it was necessary for a member of the R. N. A. to also be a member of the A. N. A., to be in good standing with the R. N. A. as Branch No. 2 of the A. N. A., the Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors, for information on this point.

Motion made and carried unanimously that as the Secretary's stenographer had given considerable time in the interests of the R. N. A. a vote of thanks be extended, and as a slight token of appreciation, a \$5.00 gold piece be presented, with the compliments of the season. Motion made and carried that a vote of thanks be extended to the Treasurer and Secretary in behalf of the Association, for their work during the past year in the interests of the Association.

Nomination for officers for the ensuing year was opened, with the following result:

L. J. Woolsey—President.

G. J. Bauer—Vice President.

F. E. Merritt—Treasurer.

H. H. Yawger—Secretary.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Ballard, Plumb, Harold, L. G. Amberg, and Bunnell.

By a unanimous vote the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for each candidate, and they were duly elected.

By a unanimous and standing vote, Dr. G. P. French, founder and first President of this Association, was elected as Honorary President, ex-Officio.

The amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws as proposed at last meeting was taken up, read and discussed and passed by a unanimous vote.

President French gave a short review of the year's work, mentioning when and how the Association was organized, spoke of the Convention, telling some of the kind words he had heard and read in regard to our efforts to make the Convention a success, and ended by thanking every member for his efforts in helping him make our Association what it is.

Motion made that in the near future at one of our regular meetings we have an informal dinner, to which Mr. Horstman, Manager of the Hotel Rochester, be invited as our guest, to thank him for his many favors to our Association during the past year, and as a token of our regard, some slight remembrance be presented him, in honor of the season. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, January 7, 1913.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB, BRANCH No. 5, A. N. A.—Held its fourth meeting on Jan. 22, 1913, at the Board of Trade rooms, and was called to order by the President at 8:15 P. M.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Voted that we reconsider vote of last meeting to auction off membership numbers.

Voted John M. Oliver be given number one.

Voted that the balance of the members be assigned numbers as drawn.

Voted that we exhibit large cents of 1816 and earlier, and have a talk on same by Mr. Oliver at the next meeting.

Voted that we buy a copy of Scott's latest copper and silver catalogues and have same bound separately, to be kept in charge of the Librarian and brought to each meeting.

Exhibit of half cents by the members.

Auction of a collection of copper and silver coins.

There were two've members and one visitor, Mr. Townsend, present.

Adjourned at 10:15 P. M.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 1, 1913.

W. S. FULLER, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1913. An anniversary dinner was served at the Hotel Rochester preceding the twenty-sixth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association, it being held in honor of Mr. Horstman, manager of the hotel, in recognition of the many kindnesses and favors extended the Association during the past year. The dinner was a thoroughly enjoyable occasion for all present and was served in true Hotel Rochester style. After the dinner, Dr. French, in behalf of the Association, presented Mr. Horstman with a handsome loving cup, inscribed "Presented to Wm. Horstman by the Rochester Numismatic Association, January, 1913." Mr. Horstman, though completely taken by surprise, responded very fittingly. Several short talks were given by different members, 18 of whom were present.

Meeting was then called to order, President Woolsey presiding.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Bostwick, Harold, Emerich, Koeb, Bunnell, Webster.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Under unfinished business, the matter of Ernest Soper was taken up: As he did not appear to defend himself against the charges preferred, (the Secretary having notified him that action would be taken at this meeting) under motion, a ballot was taken and it was unanimously voted that he be expelled from the Association, and the Secretary was instructed to notify him of his expulsion.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Anniversary Medal Committee, submitted samples of three colors of bronzes—one in silver bronze, one in light bronze, and one in old French bronze. Most of those present preferred the old French bronze, but at the suggestion of Mr. Koeb the matter was laid over until next meeting, when he would show a sample of the Anniversary medal in each of the three colors, from which selection could be made.

There was a long discussion about the rating or classification of catalogue sales. It was suggested that a standard classification be adopted by all the dealers. It was thought that Mr. Howland Wood's classification would be understood by everybody and suggestion was made that this standard classification be published in *The Numismatist* from time to time so that all might become familiar with it.

Bills were presented for letterheads and envelopes, also Mr. S. D. Burritt's bill for the loving cup, and motion was made and carried that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Burritt for the special price he made us on the very handsome cup which was presented to Mr. Horstman.

Motion was made and carried that the Association purchase the copy of the book on "Hard Times Tokens" by Low which Mr. Adams had sent, and on which he had made a price of \$10, and that draft be sent him for this amount with a letter of thanks for his kindness in procuring same for us.

Resolutions of sympathy were passed upon the recent bereavement of our Treasurer, Mr. Merritt, through the death of his wife.

It was suggested that each member either give or loan some of his duplicate specimens to the Rochester Historical Society, for exhibition purposes; and it was thought that this might form the nucleus for a nice collection of coins in the future. President Woolsey appointed a committee to attend the next meeting of the Rochester Historical Society to present the matter to them and ascertain what care and protection the coins would receive while in their possession. Mr. R. T. Webster, one of the members of the R. N. A., who is also Curator of the Rochester Historical Society, was appointed Chairman of the committee, and Messrs. French and Bunnell are to act with him. Mr. Webster stated that they had a very fine line of cases for exhibits at their headquarters, and ample protection would be assured. It was urged upon all members to do all they could to further this worthy object.

Letters from Messrs. E. H. Adams, Henry Chapman, Waldo C. Moore, B. Max Mehl, Dr. Henderson and Mr. Hooper, expressing regret at their inability to be present at the dinner, were read by the Secretary.

Mr. F. B. King presented the Association with a copy of Ed. Frossard's Monograph of U. S. Cents and Half Cents, 1879, and a vote of thanks was given him for his kindness.

A vote of thanks was also presented to Dr. French for Scott's Book of

Copper Coins of the World, old edition, which he furnished for our library.
Meeting was then adjourned to Tuesday, February 18.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society was held on Feb. 11th at the University Club. Mr. Wheeler presided in the absence of Dr. Greene. The following members were present: Messrs. Wheeler, Gray, Tilden, Storer, Joy, Sears, Shumway, Bird, Jackson, Chase and Wood.

The meeting was preceded by a dinner, called at 6:30. After this the chairman, Mr. Wheeler, addressed the members and referred to the resignation and coming departure of the Secretary, Mr. Wood, to New York. Dr. Storer, in a well-chosen address, presented in behalf of the Society, a loving cup to Mr. Wood, who had been secretary to the Society since its reorganization to the present time. Mr. Wood then replied, thanking the members for the sentiment expressed.

Mr. Wheeler appointed a committee, composed of Messrs. Storer, Bird and Wood, to nominate officers for 1913. This committee placed in nomination Dr. S. A. Green for President, Dr. Malcolm Storer for Vice-President and Curator, Horace L. Wheeler for Treasurer, and George L. Tilden for Secretary. The retiring secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for these officers and they were declared elected. Fred Joy proposed the name of Frank A. Farnum for active membership, and Mr. Wood proposed Malcolm N. Jackson for active membership and Dr. Wm. T. R. Marvin for honorary membership. On motion the by-laws were suspended and the above were declared elected. The treasurer then made his report, which was accepted. Mr. Chase made a motion that the thanks of the Society be tendered the treasurer and the same be placed on the records. Mr. Joy made a motion that the Society extend its thanks to Mr. Wood for his work as secretary.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Gray—Large size Massachusetts Columbus Day Medal 1910, only 100 struck. Liberia patterns, private scrip of old Boston houses.

Mr. Tilden—Sierra Leone Dollar, Burmah pice, uncirculated, and an 1799 dollar, uncirculated.

Mr. Sears—Augustus Humbert 50-dollar slug, 1851, 1795 half dime, rare combination of obverse Steigerwalt 8 and reverse Newlin 2.

Mr. Joy—Oregon exchange 10-dollar gold piece.

Mr. Bird—1793 cent, Crosby 6F, with beading complete.

Dr. Storer—Guantanamo medal for First Lieutenant, the Cardinal O'Connell medal, P. S. Gilmore medal in wood, the Charlestown Minute Man, the rare silver medal of the Boston ships, Columbia and Washington, and the Lalande medal.

The evening was enlivened by an animated discussion between Messrs. Sears and Jackson as to whether the New Orleans mint coined any silver in 1909.

GEORGE L. TILDEN, Secretary.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 109th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Feb. 7th, Vice President J. T. Kelly presiding. The following 17 members were present: Messrs. Windau, Kelly, Green, Verkler, Nelson, Carey, V. M. Brand, Leon, Baker, Williams, Smith, Loer, Rau, Davis, Ripstra, Jonas and Edward Michael.

Mr. H. F. Williams was installed as a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. John Dow was elected to membership.

The matter of renewing the lease of present quarters for a future term was discussed and, after an informal vote in which 11 expressed their preference for the present rooms and 4 in favor of moving, a motion was carried authorizing the Executive Committee to either renew the lease or secure other quarters, as they may think best.

Under exhibits Mr. Brand showed a proof four ducat piece of Austria of 1913, a 40 franc piece of Westphalia, a 10 cash, Republic of China and a 50 cent, Republic of Portugal; Mr. Windau two \$50.00 gold pieces; and Mr. Green 4 ninety cent encased postage stamps, all different backs.

Quite a number of coins were sold at fixed prices, the sale being conducted by Mr. M. P. Carey.

The following magazines were received since last report: Philatelic West, Numismatist, Numismatische Correspondenz, Spink's Circular and Numismatischer Verkehr for January and the Numismatist for February; auction catalogs from Elder, Green, Low and Mehl.

Adjourned to meet March 7th, 1913.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB, BRANCH No. 5, A. N. A.—Held its fifth meeting Feb. 12, 1913, at the Board of Trade rooms, and was called to order by the President at 8:10 P. M. Twelve members were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The auction committee reported that the Daggett collection, which was sold at the last meeting, had brought \$25.92, there being no rare coins in the collection.

The President appointed Membership Committee of two members: Messrs. John M. Oliver and C. A. Frazer.

Entertainment Committee—Messrs. W. C. Stone and C. E. W. Welcome. Auction Committee—Messrs. E. D. Curtis and W. S. Fuller.

The Entertainment Committee reported the following entertainments: Feb. 26, 1913, exhibit of Confederate money by Mr. Ward; March 12, United States cents, 1816 to 1857, by Mr. Fuller; March 26, Coins of France, by Mr. Prevost; April 9, paper money of United States before the civil war, by Mr. Stone; April 23, coins of China.

The entertainment consisted of an exhibit of United States cents, from 1793 to 1816, and a very interesting paper was read by Mr. John M. Oliver on "Types and Varieties." A cent of 1799 was shown which was valued at \$150, and one of 1804, valued at \$50.

Auction of Mr. Siman's collection followed.

Adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

W. S. FULLER, Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 17, 1913.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting of the club held Friday, Feb. 14, with President Heaton in the chair.

Members present were: Messrs. Boyd, Blake, Proskey, Adams, Hidden, Jaegg, Nangle, Reilly, Belden, Frey, Heaton, Higgins, Swanson, Elder, Raymond, Valentine, Kohler, Hartell, Smith.

President Brenner of the American Numismatic Association was the guest of the Club.

Minutes of last meeting and report of Treasurer read and approved.

Publication committee reported that the year book of the Club would soon be ready.

The dinner committee reported and was discharged.

An exhibition of odd-shaped and freak coin was made. The following members made exhibits:

By T. L. Elder—A freak quarter dollar, only half of which appeared on the planchet and a dime pressed into saucer-shaped form.

By F. C. C. Boyd—An 1838 cent, with obverse and reverse design incused.

By Elliott Smith—A large number of curiosities in the shape of freak coins, many in incuse having the same obverses and reverses.

By A. R. Frey—The mortuary thaler for Luitpold of Bavaria, recently issued by Lauer of Nuremburg.

By Wayte Raymond—Chinese cast coin tree of forty-eight pieces. Also knife, razor, and weight money, and Pu and key money.

Topic announced for the next meeting, "The Coins of Christ," by Frank C. Higgins.

Meeting adjourned to meet Friday, March 14th.

WAYTE RAYMOND, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Feb. 18, 1913.—The 27th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, President Woolsey presiding. Members present: Dr. French, Messrs. W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey,

Plumb, Bernstein, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Hand'ler, Stanley, Harold, Emerich, Clark, Bunnell, Dr. Comfort, and Mr. Webster.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

There was a discussion relative to the Association buying priced catalogues, and upon motion being made and seconded, Mr. Bunnell was appointed Chairman of a committee to purchase any priced catalogues he thought necessary.

Mr. Webster reported that the next meeting of the Rochester Historical Society would be held in the middle of March, and at that time we could take up with them the matter of loaning and presenting coins to that Association for exhibition purposes.

President Woolsey suggested that as Mr. Hooper would celebrate his 80th birthday on Wednesday, Feb. 19, we present him with some token of our esteem, and it was decided that Mr. Bernstein (in behalf of the R. N. A.) present him with a potted plant in a brass jardiniere upon which was inscribed "Presented to Mr. Joseph Hooper of Rochester, N. Y., in honor of his 80th birthday, February 19th, 1913."

Dr. French exhibited a fine line of 1838 and 1839 cents, which were in beautiful condition, showing all the different varieties, and most of the other members present had a number of pieces with them to exhibit.

A most enjoyable evening was spent by all present, everybody doing his share to make it such a meeting as would cause them to look forward to the next one.

Adjournment was then taken to Tuesday, March 4th.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB, BRANCH No. 5, A. N. A.—The sixth meeting was held Feb. 26, 1913, at the Board of Trade rooms, and was called to order by the President at 8.10 P. M., with ten members present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Auction Committee reported that the Simons coins sold at auction brought \$6.62, and the club received 61c commission.

Mr. John M. Oliver presented all the charter members, fifteen in number, with very handsome and artistic membership cards, and was given a hearty vote of thanks by all those present.

Voted that a committee of one be appointed by the president to investigate the subject of a medal for the club members. Mr. W. C. Stone was appointed.

Mr. Ward addressed the club on the subject of Confederate money, and showed his nearly complete collection of 300 recognized varieties, and gave a history of the issues of the rare first issue notes of \$500 and \$1000, which were viewed with much interest.

Mr. Stone gave a talk on the Confederate bonds and call certificates, and showed his fine collection of same.

Auction followed.

Adjourned at 10.15 P. M.

WILLARD S. FULLER, Secretary.

BRANCH NUMBER ONE, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The fourth monthly meeting of this Branch, "Ladies Night," was celebrated by a dinner at the Lambs' Club, at 7:30 P. M., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 25th. The following were present: Messrs. and Mesdames Green, Davis, E. Michael, Simpson, Merrill, Ripstra, Douglas, F. Michael and Boyd, the Misses L. Wolsieffer, Lillian Naerup, and Marie Naerup, and Messrs. Brenner, Leon, Wolsieffer, Loer and Kelly.

After an excellent dinner the members and their guests repaired to the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society, where an informal meeting was held. Mr. Judson Brenner was called upon by the president, and contributed some very interesting remarks, especially on the tariff on medals. He also commented on the subject of meeting place of this year's A. N. A. Convention, and at his suggestion a motion was made and carried that Branch No. 1 favors Detroit, and that Mr. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors, be informed of this sentiment.

A letter from Mr. Eames MacVeagh, in which he expressed his regret that he could not attend, but asked that all present accept with his com-

pliments a specimen of the new nickel five-cent piece, also his communication to Mr. Leon regarding the designer and the significance of the new nickel, were read.

After the presentation of these coins a motion was made and carried that the secretary extend a vote of thanks and appreciation to Mr. Mas-
Veagh.

Under exhibits Mr. Ripstra showed a number of fine Lincoln and Washington medals. Miss M. Naerup, \$10 greenback, 1861 issue, payable at Boston, also medals of Lincoln and one of the "Wide Awake" buttons.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

MISS MARIE A. NAERUP, Secretary.

A COIN OF TRAJAN DECIUS.

BY FREDERIC STANLEY DUNN, University of Oregon.

In "The Classical Weekly" of New York for March, 1912.

A dull lead-colored, jagged-edged, rather oblate piece of old money, half-way between the size of a nickel and a quarter of a dollar, with a crowned head and surrounding legend on one face, and the device of two standing women and an arched, wide-spaced inscription upon the other—such was the coin that recently happened into my hands, bringing with it weird reminiscences of centuries past and that indefinable charm that comes from out the wraithland of antiquity. I was forthwith an unresisting prey to indescribable sensations, as only he knows who has ever fondled an ancient coin. What wonder, when that coin may have the power to tear away whole millenia and spirit one far back into the babyhood of our era!

I did not at once recognize the portrait upon the obverse, though I confessed vague memories of having seen that same face once before. At any rate, there was that about the radiate crown, clinging at a rakish angle to the back of the head, something about the prominent ears, nose, and chin and wrinkled forehead, which immediately recalled to my mind the portrait-busts of some of the later Roman Emperors I had seen reproduced somewhere, perhaps in Drury's History, or in Baumeister's Denkmaler. This, it is true, was not a very great advance toward the identification of this particular Emperor, for it always has seemed to me that the numismatic likenesses of the later Emperors, say Gallienus and his successors, gave a score or more of them a strangely striking family resemblance.

Neither did a first cursory glance at the legend surrounding the portrait reveal much more. The legend, I well knew, should disclose the Emperor's name and crown-title, and I confidently expected an easy task here, for the lettering was not at all effaced or obliterated; there would be not the least call to use a magnifying glass. But, to my dismay, many of the letters, though not worn, seemed indistinctly formed, and all that was yielded by a rapid survey was IMP., leading off in the formula, low down on the left, almost directly under the portrait, an AVG., equally as clear at the close of the legend on the right, and, at the top of the coin, just over the Emperor's head, the letters—IANVS. Here, at least, was one of that long list of Emperors whose name ended in—IANVS, though this, too, was not a very hopeful step toward individualization, if one were to run down the catalogue of such personages.

But, happily, the logic they call "the method of residues" came to my assistance and reduced the mighty tribe of the —IANI to more comfortable limits. This present Emperor could stand neither near the beginning nor at the close of the list. A formula that began, as did this one, with IMP. and ended with AVG. was evidence of late times in the Imperium, for, under the earlier Principes, Augustus was customarily given a position nearer the beginning, rather than at the immediate close, of the crown-title. So, although there were exceptions early and late, the chances were pretty strong that this IMPERATOR . . . IANUS . . . Augustus came later than the reign of Caracalla at least. On the other hand, so late a period as that of

Diocletian would have made D.N., Dominus Noster, not indeed a necessary, but a highly probable introductory phrase for the throne-name. So the formidable family of the —IANI was dwindling considerably.

There were several other considerations that strengthened this rather wide guess. The leaden color of the coin, its diminutive size, light weight, certain crudities in the form of the letters, and general shoddy appearance all convinced me that this was a mintage of the late Principate, of the decline of the Empire, of a period somewhere, perhaps, around the reigns of Aurelian or the Thirty Tyrants; its lack of artistic finish denied it an earlier date. Added to these was the significant absence, from either face of the coin, of the Tribunician and Consular honors, which were rarely omitted from money of the earlier Principate, in the epoch when the Imperial office had not yet become an absolute despotism.

As a farther experiment, I looked on the exergue, beneath the device of the reverse, for any signs of those queer abbreviations called mint-marks, which might be expected, at a late period, on a coin of this type and size. But there were no evidences of any such characters as MED, the mark of ancient Milan, or SMTR, the monogram of Trier. My conclusions, therefore, were, that this was a coin of no later times, perhaps, than those of Gallienus, when the provincial mints began to rival Rome in their issues and when these odd subscriptions first came into style. Without as yet a more minute survey, I conjectured a period somewhere around the reign of the Gordians or of Valerian.

Having thus tentatively established the limits within which I might hope to classify the coin, I began a determined assault upon the legend of the obverse. A goodly portion had already been grasped with ease, enough, it would seem, to suggest a ready clew to the remainder. But the intermediate letters, containing the real heart of the name, were surprisingly obdurate. They were so ill-defined that I was puzzled to know with exactness just what letters were intended. At last I found myself in a panic of impatience and guessing with abandon. Ignoring even the bounds I had set myself, I fell to running over such names as I could recall which ended in "—ianus"—Aemilianus, Numerianus, Valerianus, Maximianus—but no,—either the letters or the spacing would not agree.

Baffled for the time by the obverse, I turned to the other face of the coin, to get help, if possible, from the two allegorical women. From the first, they had looked to me like twin replicas of an old picture of Daphne Peneia in a text of Ovid we had lately used, Daphne under the spell of her metamorphosis, her hands elongated into branches and upraised in horror. The outer hand of either was uplifting some globe-shaped object which might be a helmet, while a similar object was erected on a short pole at the left. The faces of the women were averted from each other. Fortunately the inscription, which I had rightly judged to be their common name, did not keep me waiting long for their identification. I soon made out PANNONIAE, although the letters shared the epigraphic peculiarities of this period; for instance, the first A was not joined at the top and had no cross-bar; the first N looked more like an M, being composed of three vertical strokes almost parallel; the two other N's looked like the numeral IV; the O was open at the bottom like the Greek capital "omega"; the E at the close could have been almost anything. There was a strong resemblance to Greek lines throughout, such that the first impression imparted was that of some word in Greek characters. So I had discovered the names of the two women. They were the Pannonias, in other words, personification of the two divisions of the original province, Superior and Inferior Pannonia. This, then, was one of that large class of mintages struck as compliments or memorials of the various provinces.

Not much wiser, except in the surmise that Pannonia was for some reason in the good graces of the Emperor, or that he on his part was suing for the favor of the province, I now returned to the obverse with renewed vim, but was again obliged to acknowledge defeat, for the letters would not seem to unravel. In despair, for I had hoped to be independent of assistance, I turned to Eckhel's *Doctrina Numorum*, oracle in all that concerns Roman numismatics, and consulted the Index of Inscriptions, for coins bearing PANNONIAE on the reverse. There were three Emperors, it would seem, who had employed such an inscription, namely, in the order of chronology, Traianus Decius, Hostilianus, and Aurelianus—all three, by coinci-

dence, having names ending in -ianus. The first brought with it a shock of surprise. I had not thought of Trajan Decius, for we usually call him Decius only. And then too, that Anglican "j" in Trajan is misleading, from long popular usage.

Upon Trianus Decius, therefore, I now put all my efforts. But, even with this generous assistance, I could make no headway. Somewhat embarrassed over this blow to my self-reliance, I had recourse again to Eckhel, and, on page 345 of Volume 7, I found that Decius's reverse inscription PANNONIAE was referred to three different styles of obverse legend, one of which read

IMP. C.M.Q. TRAIANVS. DECIVS. AVG.

And then the mystery of the sixth letter was cleared up, for I had been calling it an O all the time, and I began to remember this much-named Autocrator, this Gaius Messius Quintus Traianus Decius, blest with two "praenomina" and endowed with two "nomina" as well, one of which he ordinarily abbreviated like the usual "praenomen." And there came to me now, though too late to have been of any help, the recollection of a wrestle I had had once before with an Alexandrine Greek coin of this same Trajan Decius and of how, not being at the time familiar with his system of abbreviations and not recognizing his latter name, I had endeavored to make out of him the original Trajan, the soldier of the Danube.

With the key all before me, the TR still looked like two ill-shapen Greek capital "Iambdas," while DECIVS would have made a fair OUCTJS. My wounded pride in epigraphy was a little soothed by the reflection that no one else could have deciphered DECIVS out of that enigma. After being given the clew, I could scarcely recognize the letters; they were so badly formed.

And so, this was the famous Decius, though there was some question as to how much reliance one should place in a coin-portrait at this late date in the Principate. Certainly, if the mint-master made his A's like H's and his N's like IV's and disfigured DECIVS into OUCTJS, could he be trusted to turn off a true likeness, even if an Emperor were his patron?

At any rate, here was Decius, whose name, for two years, made the world—Roman, Goth, and Christian alike—tremble, that Decius, who, formerly an ordinary "son of the earth", born in far-away Pannonia, and despatched hither as ambassador in 249 A. D., suddenly found himself hailed as Emperor by the mutinous legions of the Danube barracks and compelled to lead the northern armies in attack upon Rome, and who, by virtue of a victorious battle at Verona, was successor to Philippus Arabs and Augustus of the Empire. Another one of those meteoric figures with whom Rome's capricious *Fortuna* had chosen to play her weird pranks, rising upon the world like a Jin's fondling in the Thousand and One Nights; no wonder his coin here was a memorial of the Pannonias, where his cloak first caught its purple and his head was first graced with the radiate crown. This was the Decius who swore to extirpate the sect of the Christians from the face of the earth and drove them into the catacombs and into the deserts of Africa and Arabia, but who, so shortly afterwards, a victim of foul treachery, intrepid Fortunatus that he had been, fell in so desperate a conflict with the Goths that his body could never be recovered for burial.

Now the coin did not tell all this to me. But what the coin did do was to recall some of it from disused corners of my memory, and to send me hungrily to my library for the rest. It was a beneficence for which I was grateful, for I had never known Decius so well before. A little coin was thus made to be a harbinger of my little minutiae of useful knowledge, a pictorial proof of much that is laid down in prosaic dicta and in characterless compendia. Within the compass of one little coin was born witness of the change in crown-title from that of the Flavians and the Antonines, the decadence in art, the carelessness in lettering, the debasement in metal, the breaking down of the old system of names, the increase in importance of the provinces, the constant testimony of deification in the wearing of the "corona radiata," the renunciation of the civic honors as a result of the assumption of absolutism.

Imperator Gaius Messius Quintus Traianus Decius Augustus, salve, vale, ave.

Following are some of the prices brought at a sale of coins, tokens, medals, store cards, paper money, &c., that was held by Ben G. Green at Chicago on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1:

JANUARY 31.

- Franco-American Jetons. F. No. 8. Copper. Fine—\$6.00.
 Do. F. No. 32. Silver. Fine—\$15.00.
 Do. F. No. 33. Silver—\$12.00.
 Do. F. No. 36. Copper. Fine—\$6.75.
 Do. F. No. 43. Copper. Unc.—\$31.00.
 Prince Edward Islands. B. No. 916. Fair—\$13.50.
 Swedish Plate Money. Half daler, 1752, Adolph Frederick. Fine.—
 Do. 1 Daler, 1741. Frederick I. Very good
 Do. 1 Daler. 1744. Frederick I. Good
 2 Daler, 1724, Frederick I. Very good
 Do. 4 Daler, 1730, Frederick I. Good.
 Lot of five above pcs.—\$37.25.
 Japanese bronze piece weighing one pound. Perfect—\$25.25.
 1½ Crown, 1661, St. Paul above monastery of Westphalia. Fine.—\$10.25.
 3 Crowns, 1614, German Order. Triple thickness. V. fine—\$10.50.
 3 Crowns, triple, 1664. Brunswick. Counterstamped 3. Fine—\$13.00.
 5 Crowns, 1609, Brunswick. Counterstamped 5. Fine—\$36.50.
 Indo China "hat money," Weight 12¼ oz. Fine—\$17.25.
 24 Livres. 1720. Ex. fine. Le Roux 254b.—\$24.00.
 Hungary. Ducat, (1458-90). Fine—\$16.00.
 Australian Tradesman's Tokens—
 Stainsfield 11. Copper proof, silvered—\$10.75.
 Do. No. 11. Plain edge. Copper proof—\$8.25.
 Do. No. 14. Silver 3 pence, 1858. Fine—\$6.00.
 Do. No. 15. Silver 3 pence, 1860. Fine—\$5.00.
 Do. S. 100. Very good—\$3.50.
 15c. Sherman and Grant notes, No. 624—\$30.00.
 \$10 First National Bank of Nevada. 1875. Very fine—\$14.50.
 \$10 Silver certificate. Very good—\$12.70.
 \$10 Treasury note. 1890. Very fine—\$12.00.
 Medal of Austria. Leopold. Silver. Fine—\$6.25.

FEBRUARY 1.

- Cent. 1793. Chain AMERICA. Better than good—\$5.00.
 Do. 1793. Wreath. Crosby 11-J. Ex. fine—\$36.00.
 Do. 1790. Old scratch on face. Otherwise fine—\$29.00.
 Do. 1804. Broken dies. Very good—\$10.00.
 Half Dime. 1860. Stars on obverse. HALF DIME within wreath on reverse. Unc.—\$7.20.
 Dollar. Gobrecht. 1836. Proof—\$15.25.
 Gold Dollar. 1853 D. Some scratches, otherwise fine—\$6.60.
 Do. 1864. Unc.—\$21.00.
 Do. 1870. Defect in planchet. Otherwise very fine—\$19.00.
 Quarter Eagles. 1804. About fine—\$11.00.
 \$3. 1865. Very fine—\$27.00.
 Do. 1881. Proof—\$13.30.
 Do. 1885. Ex. fine—\$10.50.
 Do. 1886. Proof—\$10.50.
 Half Eagle. 1807. Face to right. Ex. fine—\$10.00.
 Koson stater. Ex. fine—\$12.00.
 Set of Cincinnati war tokens issued by W. K. Lanphear. Various designs and metals. 108 pcs.—\$26.
 Numismatic Books—American Bond Detector. 1869—\$10.60.
 English Medals. London. 1747. Cloth and morocco—\$6.00.
 Snelling—\$10.00.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Capt. A. H. Rostron, the commander of the steamship Carpathia, who saved 700 of the survivors of the Titanic, was presented by President Taft with the Congressional medal on March 1.

Congress appropriated \$1,000 for the medal. After the ceremony Capt. Rostron went to the British Embassy, where Ambassador Bryce decorated him with the American Cross of Honor.



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

New York

ORGANIZED 1858

INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

Term ending January 1918.

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HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1916.

CHARLES G. DODD
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Term ending January 1917.

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Term ending January 1915.

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DANIEL PARISH, JR.
J. SANFORD SALTUS

Term ending January 1914.

EDWARD D. ADAMS
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Secretary:

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Foreign Corresponding Secretary:
EDWARD T. NEWELL

Director

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Curator:

HOWLAND WOOD

Librarian:

ALEXANDER D. SAVAGE

The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the American Journal of Numismatics. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

REGULAR MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE THIRD SATURDAY, OR SUCH OTHER DAY AS THE COUNCIL MAY DECIDE, IN EACH MONTH, EXCEPT MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.
PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

New York, February 15, 1913.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 4 P. M., Mr. William B. Osgood Field, one of the Governors, presiding.
The following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report that in accordance with Article V. of the Constitution the Council has elected the following Officers for the current year:

Governors—Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr.

Treasurer—Charles Pryer.

Secretary—Bauman Lowe Belden.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Henry Russell Drowne.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Edward T. Newell.

Mr. Howland Wood, of Brookline, Massachusetts, has been appointed curator of this Society. Mr. Wood will take up his residence in New York, and will assume the duties of his office on March 1st.

Mr. Alexander D. Savage has been appointed librarian.

The Board of Governors has appointed the following standing Committees for the current year:

Ancient Coins

Miss Agnes Baldwin
S. Hudson Chapman
Edward T. Newell

Building and Grounds

Newell Martin
Charles G. Dodd
Charles P. Huntington

Decorations, Insignia and War Medals

J. Sanford Saltus
J. Coolidge Hills
Stephen H. P. Pell

Foreign Coins

Albert R. Frey
Charles H. Imhoff
Charles Pryer

Foreign Medals

Robert James Eidlitz
Herbert Niklewicz
Daniel Parish, Jr.

Library

William B. Osgood Field
Archer M. Huntington
Daniel Parish, Jr.

Masonic Medals and Tokens

William Poillon
Benno Loewy
Dr. W. T. R. Marvin

Membership

William B. Osgood Field
Edward D. Adams
George F. Kunz

Oriental Coins

Howland Wood
Charles Gregory
Edward T. Newell
Rev. Dr. James B. Nies
John Reilly, Jr.

Paper Money

George H. Blake
Hiram E. Deats
Henry Russell Drowne

Papers and Exhibitions

Archer M. Huntington
Bauman L. Belden
Howland Wood

Publication

Charles G. Dodd
Edgar H. Adams
William B. Osgood Field
Archer M. Huntington
Howland Wood

Publication of Medals

John I. Waterbury
William B. Osgood Field
Edward T. Newell

United States Coins

William H. Woodin
Edgar H. Adams
Daniel Parish, Jr.

United States Medals

Augustus G. Heaton
Julius de Lagerberg
Frank A. Vanderlip

The following members have been elected:

Corresponding Member: The Department of Coins, British Museum.

Member: John Reilly, Jr., formerly an Associate Member.

Associate Member: Malcolm Storer, M. D.

Mr. Samuel P. Avery has again most kindly consented to let his offer of \$2,500, toward the establishment of a fund of \$10,000, the interest of which is to be used for the benefit of the Society's collection, to remain open for a short time longer, but it will be necessary to secure the fourth contributor to this fund very shortly, or else it will be lost to the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Director would report that the Joan of Arc exhibition closed on Sunday, January 9th.

This exhibition consisted of the Society's collection of Joan of Arc medals, a few coins of the period, which have not as yet been removed from the cases, and of a very extensive collection of prints, books, photographs, statuary and other things which was brought together by the Joan of Arc Statue Committee. This Committee also provided an illustrated catalogue.

The total attendance at the exhibition was 8750.

An exhibition relating to the Spanish-American Countries has been inaugurated by the Hispanic Society of America, The American Geographical Society, and this Society, each Society to exhibit, in its own building, such material as it may have relating to one of the Spanish-American Countries, a different country to be exhibited each week. This was started on Sunday last with Chili. Next week it will be Mexico.

The accessions to the collections, since the January meeting, consist of three decorations and seven medals from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, a plaque by Brenner from Mr. Henry Goldman, a medal on the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Florida from Mr. William Poillon, two coins of Mexico from Mr. Francis C. Nicholas and one coin of China from Miss Gertrude Dodd.

The accessions to the library are 10 books, 20 periodicals, 5 catalogues and one autograph letter. The donors are the Director General of the National Museums of Venezuela, the Joan of Arc Statue Committee, Rev. Dr. Foster Ely, Dr. George F. Kunz, Messrs. Edgar H. Adams, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr., and J. Sanford Saltus.

Respectfully submitted.

The Committee on United States Medals, Mr. Heaton, Chairman, reported progress.

The Committee on Foreign Medals, Mr. Eidlitz, Chairman, reported having prepared a memorial to Congress, regarding the duty on foreign medals.

It was moved and carried that the Committee on Foreign Medals be authorized to forward the memorial on behalf of the Society.

Mr. Judson Brenner, President of the American Numismatic Association, who was present by invitation, stated that the American Numismatic Association would be glad to co-operate with the Society in this matter.

It was moved and carried that Mr. Brenner's offer be accepted and the memorial amended accordingly.

The memorial, as amended, is as follows:

The Honorable Committee on Ways and Means,

The Honorable Oscar W. Underwood, Chairman.

Gentlemen:

We, The American Numismatic Society and The American Numismatic Association, desire respectfully to call attention to the subject of duties on Medals, as now imposed by the Customs Department of the United States. The Encyclopedia Britannica defines, "Medal", strictly the term given to a memorial piece, originally of metal, and generally in the shape of a coin, used however not as currency but as an artistic product. The term "medal"

is artistically extended by analogy to pieces of the same character not necessarily shaped like coins. The history of coins and medals is inseparable."

The Century Dictionary, quoting from Wroth's "Coins & Medals," says "Italian and French writers of the 15th and 16th centuries used 'medaglie' and 'medailles' to signify coins which, being no longer in circulation, were preserved in the cabinets of collectors as curiosities. Even in the last century our own word 'medal' was so employed."

At the present time there is absolutely no provision for the entry of medals as such. They are classed under the general head of "Manufactures of Metal" and a payment of 45 per cent. ad. valorem is exacted on all which are less than one hundred years old.

Medals are, as a rule, issued to commemorate events of importance and are of great educational and historical value. Many medals are of great artistic merit. Their value is based on their rarity and the skill and fame of the artist. The importation of medals into this country competes with no American manufacture, as they are sought almost exclusively by museums and collectors. While the revenue obtained from them by the Government is infinitesimal, it is a heavy burden upon a comparatively few individuals.

It frequently happens that two medals of the same size and of identical cost to produce vary 100 per cent. in value. It is inequitable, therefore, that a duty should be imposed as a manufacture of metal, when the selling price in no way represents the combined cost of manufacture and the intrinsic value of the metal.

Stamps and coins are entered duty free. Medals are in the same category with coins when such are no longer current.

In view of these facts, of the great educational value of medals, and the needed stimulation to medallic art in this country, we would respectfully ask that medals be entered duty free, provided that not more than two of the same kind be brought in by the same individual.

Should it seem desirable to exclude distinctly modern productions, it might be fair to maintain a duty on such as are less than ten years old. The fact that they do not compete with anything of American manufacture would, however, warrant a reduction in the present rate of duty.

Respectfully submitted,

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,

By Bauman L. Belden, Director,

By Robert James Eidlitz,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Medals.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,

By Judson Brenner, of De Kalb, Ill.,

President.

The Committee on Publication, Mr. Dodd, Chairman, reported that preparations were under way for the publication, by the Society, of the Medallic History of Abraham Lincoln.

The Chairman announced the subject of the meeting, Informal discussion and exhibition of the Coins of the Crusaders.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Drowne, Newell and Frey, and a general discussion followed.

Exhibitions were made by Messrs. Drowne, Newell, Frey, and Howland Wood.

After a few remarks by Mr. Judson Brenner the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

At the regular meeting Saturday, March 15, 3:30 P. M., the subject for informal discussion and exhibition will be the "Colonial Coins and Tokens of New York."

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Toledo, Ohio, is making splendid progress in a numismatic way. A new feature there has been the organization of The Toledo Collectors' League, whose membership includes young collectors of rare stamps, coins and curios. A membership campaign is planned by which it hopes to more than double its membership. Although it is less than two months old it already has fifty-two members.

The idea for the league originated in the mind of George W. Stevens, director of the Art Museum, who called a meeting of enthusiastic collectors on January 6. Officers were elected as follows: George W. Stevens, honorary president; Edward Sieler, president; George Chute, first vice president; Leo MacDonough, secretary; Robert Feitz, treasurer; trustees, Joseph Olinger, Gerald Krantz, Donald Dewey and Lloyd Werner.

The bylaws of the league provide for three meetings monthly, all of which will be held at the Museum of Art. Two meetings will be devoted to business and one to the interchange of stamps and coins among the members. Business meetings will be held in the evening and the exchange meeting will be held in the afternoon.

A cordial invitation is extended by the league to young collectors interested in the work of the organization to affiliate with it. Boys desiring to join the league are requested to communicate with any of the officers. Meetings are scheduled as follows: An exchange meeting, Monday afternoon, January 27, from 4 to 5 o'clock, and a business session, Monday evening, February 3, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

We desire to make the following correction in the article on varieties of 1878 silver dollar, by Howard R. Newcomb, in the February Numismatist, at the top of page 77: Figure 8 should be Figure 9, and Figure 9 should be Figure 8.

An Italian farmer on Feb. 1 made a valuable archaeological find in a field near Iesi. He discovered an earthenware vase containing 5300 silver coins of the Roman period. The vase weighs about 50 pounds. Most of the coins are rare specimens, and are in an admirable state of preservation. The field is owned by Count Honorati, who has renounced his right to a claim of one-half of the value of the discovery and has allowed Professor Dall Osso to remove the coins to the museum at Ancona for identification. Only one-half of them have been examined as yet, but their value is estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

The following is the coinage at the U. S. Mints for January, 1913.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total
Double eagles	\$581,160.00		\$2,130,000	\$2,711,160.00
Eagles	445,500.00	660,000		1,105,500.00
Half eagles	220,495.00	1,440,000		1,660,495.00
Quarter eagles	385,412.50			385,412.50
Total	\$1,632,567.50	\$2,100,000	\$2,130,000	\$5,862,567.50
Half dollars	95.50		226,000	226,095.50
Quarter dollars	47.75			47.75
Dimes	19.10			19.10
Total	162.35		226,000	226,162.35
1 cent pieces	127,200.00	13,000		140,200.00
Totals	1,759,929.85	2,113,000	2,356,000	6,228,929.85

The January Bulletin of the Chicago Numismatic Society contains a list of the members of the Society, both active and corresponding, with their addresses. Altogether 145 names are given.

Following are some of the higher prices brought at the sale held by Lyman H. Low in New York City on Jan. 27:

Gold Dollar. 1867. Brilliant proof—\$42.00.	Half Dime. 1794. Rev. 7 berries left 5 right. Dies cracked. Unc.—\$14.50.
Half Eagle. 1843. D. Ex. fine—\$13.	Do. 1860. With stars. Unc.—\$6.05.
Do. 1841 C. Ex. fine—\$8.25.	Twenty Cents. 1877. Proof—\$5.50.
Half Cents. 1793. Crosby 1-B. Fine—\$5.00.	Do. 1878. Proof—\$5.25.
Do. 1793. Same dies. V. G.—\$3.00.	Quarter Eagle. 1853. Arrows. '58. Both Ex. fine—\$29.00.
Cents. 1793. Wreath. Crosby 6-F. Very fine—\$21.00.	Half Dollar. 1836. Reeded edge. Proof—\$8.25.
Do. Crosby 9-H. Very good—\$6.00.	Dollar. 1803. Smallest "3". Unc.—\$7.75.
Do. Crosby 11-J. V. Fine—\$14.50.	Hard Times Token. Low 105. Very good—\$7.00.
Do. 1794. Hays 17. Ex. fine—\$10.50.	Silver Denari. Tiberius. Extra fine—\$4.10.
Do. 1794. Hays 27. Fine—\$36.00.	Do. Antonia. Fine—\$5.50.
Do. 1794. Hays 29. V. G.—\$16.00.	Do. Domitia. Ex. fine—\$16.00.
Do. 1794. Hays 30. V. fair—\$46.00.	Do. Matilda. Good—\$5.00.
Do. 1799 over '98. Good—\$21.50.	Do. Hadrian. Ex. fine—\$5.00.
Do. 1799. Perfect date. Very good—\$15.00.	Do. Pertinax. Extra fine—\$6.25.
1804. Dies unbroken. Good—\$10.50.	Do. Paulina. Fine—\$5.50.
Do. 1809. Very fine—\$7.25.	
Pattern Cent. 1856. Unc.—\$10.00.	
Do. 1865. About the same—\$9.75.	

The American Numismatic Society of New York announces that the building of the society will be open for the convenience of members and their friends on the following Monday evenings in 1913: March 3, April 7, May 5, October 6, November 3, and December 1. The building is open to the public daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

Messrs. Hosbury and Stevens of Toledo are doing fine work in the acquisition of new members for the Association, as will be noted by reference to the Secretary's page containing new applicants. We congratulate these gentlemen upon their earnest endeavors to foster numismatics in their section of the country, and trust their example will be generally emulated.

Mr. de Lagerberg kindly corrects a statement made in *The Numismatist* of July, 1899, Page 164, at the end of an article entitled "The Baron Goerz Dalers," to the effect that the month and date of Charles XII.'s death at the battle of Frederickshall, in Norway, should be Nov. 30 instead of Dec. 11 as stated in the article mentioned.

We have received a new publication entitled "The Stamp and Coin Collector," edited by Earl S. Garland, of Hannibal, Mo., which is to be devoted to stamps and coins. The subscription price is 50 cents yearly in America; 75 cents foreign.

Ben G. Green has just issued Supplement A to his Reference and Check Book, second edition, which gives a list of the coinage of the United States Mints for the year 1912.

We have received Fixed Price Catalogue No. 112 from Charles Dupriez of Brussels, Belgium. This contains 3247 lots of ancient and modern coins and medals of all parts of the world, with a few items of Americana.

It has been learned that the Mint has received instructions not to strike proof sets until the Fall.

Frank C. Higgins, ex-President of the New York Numismatic Club, has been delivering a series of lectures on the following topics: First, "The Dawn of the Gods;" second, "The Star of Bethlehem;" third, "The Great Pyramid and the Sphinx;" fourth, "Atlantis;" fifth, "The Seal of Solomon and Shield of David;" sixth, "Symbolisms of the World;" seventh, "The

Forty-Seventh Problem of Euclid;" eighth, "The Calendar;" ninth, "The Wise Men of the East," and, tenth, "Letters and Numbers." In all of these lectures coins play an important part and are largely used by Mr. Higgins in illustrating the many interesting theories which he advances. He has promised several numismatic articles to *The Numismatist*, one of which, upon the subject of a certain coin of Bactria, presents a startling theory as to the actual significance of its inscription.

In publishing the list of members of the A. N. A. in the November (1912) *Numismatist* the name of Frank H. Stewart of 404 Chambers Street, Camden, N. J., was unintentionally omitted. Mr. Stewart nevertheless has been a member of the A. N. A. for a number of years, and his card number is 1099.

The information comes from Washington that the issue of new nickels has been held up on account of a protest of the slot machine manufacturers. The manufacturers complained that just as they had perfected chewing gum and other slot machines to refuse counterfeit nickels and "slugs" designed for fraud, the Government was about to place in circulation a 5-cent piece, the design of which would practically nullify their inventions.

The catalogue of the Tolstoi collection of Russian coins, to be sold by Adolph Hess Nachf. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, on March 10, has been received. The lots number 3203, and date from 1796 to 1894. The catalogue is accompanied by twelve fine plates. An interesting feature of the collection is the fine series of the famous platinum coins, which are as follows: 1828, three rubel; 1829, three and six rubel; 1830, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1831, three rubel, two varieties of six rubel, and twelve rubel; 1832, three rubel, six rubel, and twelve rubel; 1833, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1834, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1835, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1836, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1837, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1838, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1839, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1840, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1841, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1842, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1843, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1844, three, six, and twelve rubel; 1845, three, six, and twelve rubel. This year evidently was the last in which platinum coins were issued.

The announcement is made that the business of Fred Michael & Bro., dealers in postage stamps and coins at 138 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, has been purchased by the junior partner, Edward Michael, who will continue the business at the present address. The *Numismatist* is requested by the dissolved firm to thank all their customers for their past patronage, and Mr. Michael wishes to assure them that they will be treated with the same attention in the future as in the past.

The *American Art News* of Feb. 8, 1913, makes the following interesting reference to Mr. Swanson, who recently executed the medal of Augustus G. Heaton, President of the New York Numismatic Club: "The talented young sculptor, J. M. Swanson, was commissioned late last year by the New York Numismatic Club to make a bas-relief portrait nearly lifesize of its president, A. G. Heaton, the artist, to appear on a metal medallion for presentation to the latter and on about eighty (half-dollar size) medals subscribed to by members for souvenirs. The commission has been executed, and Mr. Swanson's work is pronounced by Mr. Brenner, the designer of the Lincoln cent, to be very fine in artistic qualities and an excellent likeness."

Mr. Fred Michael of the firm of Fred Michael & Bro., recently dissolved, announces that he will continue his stamp and coin business at 937 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. We have just received from him a catalogue of gold, silver, and copper coins of the United States, at fixed prices.

The *Numismatist* returns thanks to Dr. Gohl Odon, of Budapest, Hungary, for the eleventh and twelfth parts of his Hungarian magazine, entitled "*Numizmatikai Kozlonk*," respectively bearing the dates of 1912 and 1913.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale of United States and foreign coins, medals, and currency, held by B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas, on Jan. 28, 1913:

- Half eagle. 1798. Rev. heraldic eagle. Abt. unc.—\$20.00.
 Do. 1818. About fine—\$20.00.
 \$3. 1865. Very fine—\$28.00.
 \$10. 1907. St. Gaudens, wire edge and periods—\$28.00.
 Moffat & Co. 1849. V. good—\$9.45.
 Carolina. \$5. C. Bechtler at RUTH-ERF. Rev. Carolina Gold. 134 G. 21 Carats. Ex. fine—\$34.75.
 Do. C. Bechtler at RUTHERFORD. Rev. Carolina Gold. 140 G. 20 Carats. Very good—\$30.00.
 Colorado. 1860. \$5. Clark & Co. Very fine—\$30.00.
 Do. 1861. \$2.50. Clark, Gruber & Co. Very good—\$24.25.
 Dollar. Gobrecht. 1836. Eagle with stars. Proof—\$21.50.
 Do. 1858. Proof—\$41.00.
 1876-1776 Centennial Dollar (so-called). Silver. Plain edge. Perfect—\$6.30.
 Washington Cent. 1791. Rev. Small eagle. Ex. fine—\$7.35.
 Quar. Dol. 1853. Without arrow hds. and rays. V. F. to good—\$5.00.
 Half Dimes. 1805. About fair, date very fair—\$4.20.
 Flying Eagle Cent. 1856. Very good, near fine—\$5.00.
 Cent. 1793 Chain. Crosby 3-C. Ex. fine—\$33.25.
 Do. 1793 Wreath. Crosby 6-F. Practically unc.—\$30.00.
 Do. Pattern. 1854. Liberty head. Unc.—\$3.15.
 Do. 1858. Indian head. Rev. broad shield. Brilliant proof—\$3.00.
 Do. 1858. Flying eagle, small. Rev. broad shield. Dulled proof—\$5.00.
 Twenty Cents. 1877. Proof. Tarnished—\$5.85.
 England. Gold. 5 Guineas. Charles II., 1684. Abt. fine—\$30.00.
 Queen Victoria Jubilee 5 pound piece Brilliant proof—\$33.00.
 1873 Pattern Trade Dollar—\$10.00.
 Quar. Dol. 1853. Without arrows and rays. Very fair—\$6.30.
 Dollar. 1872 S. Very good—\$5.80.
 \$20. St. Gaudens. Wire edge. Unc.—\$26.40.
 \$1 National Bank Note. 1872. No. 1. Fayette County National Bank of Washington, Ohio. Fine—\$5.25.
 \$2 First National Bank issue. No. 1. Same bank as foregoing. V. good—\$3.15.
 \$20. St. Gaudens. 1907. Wire edge. About perfect—\$27.10.

We wish to express our thanks to Mr. Bauman L. Belden, Director of The American Numismatic Society, for the gift of a set of the proceedings of that society from 1883 to 1907, inclusive, numbering nineteen pamphlets. They contain many interesting papers which have been read before the society upon a variety of numismatic subjects, some of which we hope to present to the readers of The Numismatist at intervals.

The announcement is made that Dr. Hans Olof Hildebrand, of Stockholm, Sweden, passed away on Feb. 2, 1913. The Numismatist reproduced a plaque of Dr. Hildebrand in the January issue. It is said the European newspapers contained long obituaries and his likeness.

Mr. Henry Chapman gives the information that the following coins were recently stolen from a collector of Fort Worth, Texas:

- 1796 half dollar. 15 stars, obverse very good, reverse fair with the half dollar on the reverse very dim.
 1796 half dollar. 16 stars, holed, nicely patched. Obverse very good, reverse fair with the ½ mark rather dim.
 1839 silver dollar. Milled edge, a dent on rim, on obverse facing Liberty. Condition very good.
 1851 silver dollar. Proof.
 1852 silver dollar. Proof.
 1879 \$4 gold piece. Very good condition. No special dents on piece.
 1877 20c piece. Proof, with stain from top of date to head of Liberty.

The catalogue of the collection of Greek and Roman coins belonging to Albert Oertel, of Berlin, which is to be sold by Adolph E. Cahn at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, on March 17, and following days, has been received. Altogether 1834 lots are listed, which include a number of numismatic books. Six plates accompany the catalogue.

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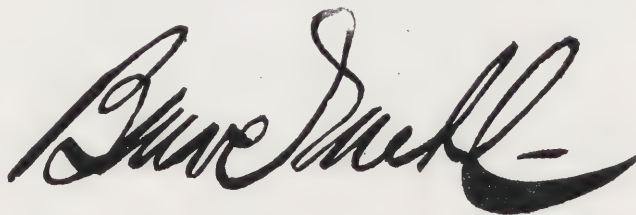
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A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Paul Mehl". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

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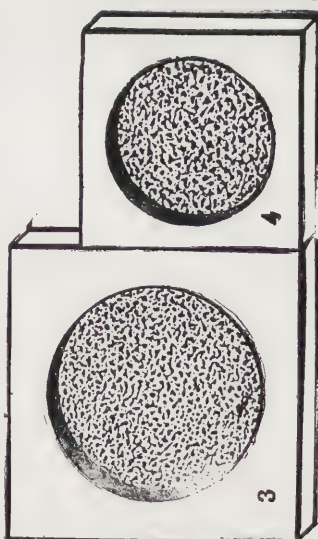
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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVI.

APRIL, 1913

No. 4

The Necessity Pieces of the Siege of Leyden.

BY FRANK G. DUFFIELD.

(We are indebted to Messrs. C. H. Imhoff, David Proskey, and F. G. Duffield for the loan for illustration of specimens of the Leyden pieces mentioned in this article. Mr. Imhoff kindly furnished the numbers each variety is listed under in the well-known authorities on obsidional pieces, Messrs. Duby and Mailliet. It is a noteworthy fact that the two silver pieces illustrated at the end of this article are in neither of these comprehensive works.—Ed.)



Copper. Duby, Plate IV., No. 3. Mailliet, Plate LXXI., No. 1.

Among the siege and necessity coins in my exhibit at the Rochester convention were some specimens of the cardboard or parchment pieces struck during the siege of Leyden in 1574. Many inquiries as to their origin were made by the visitors, and a description of them may be of interest to our members.



Copper. Duby, Plate IV., No. 7. Mailliet, Plate LXXII., No. 17.

The siege of Leyden was one of the many that occurred in the Netherlands during the revolt against Spanish rule in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The siege of the city was begun in 1573, the starvation policy being adopted by Spain to bring the city to terms. After several months the condition of the inhabitants became so painful that William of Orange prevailed upon the States to allow him to pierce the dykes on the Yssel and Meuse and open the great sluices of Rotterdam, Schiedam and Delft and let the ocean in upon the Spaniards surrounding Leyden. Some time elapsed before this plan could be carried out, and in the meantime the patriots in the besieged city were in terrible straits, nearly 8000 having died from starvation. Still they refused to surrender, the men declaring they would devour their left arms rather than surrender to the Spanish tyrants. With the piercing of the dykes and the opening of the sluices on October 3, 1574, relief came to the city with startling swiftness. The waters of the ocean not only swept in, but they bore upon them the light fleet of Admiral Boisot carrying the terrible Zealanders, who never gave nor asked for quarter.

The Spanish fleet with their crews were sunk, and the Spanish forts were deserted by the panic-stricken troops, many of whom were slaughtered by the Zealanders.



Paper. Duby, Plate IV., No. 4. Mailliet, Plate LXXI., No. 3.

The cardboard or parchment pieces were made by glueing together several of the leaves from the Book of Hours and stamping them with the dies which had been used for silver coins earlier in the year. Perhaps all the available silver in the city had been coined into the silver pieces, and the leaves of missals were then used in the absence of a more durable or valuable material. These pieces were of the denomination of 5, 10 and 20 sols.



Paper. Duby, Plate IV., No. 4. Mailliet, Plate LXXI., No. 2.

One variety has on the obverse a lion holding a pole and liberty cap between the date, 15—74, and the inscription "Haec Libertatis Ergo (This for the love of liberty)". The reverse has the city arms within two circular inscriptions, the outer one "God Behoede Leyden" (God preserve Leyden).



Silver. Not in Mailliet or Duby.

The inner inscription is composed of the letters "N * O * V * L * S * G * I * P * A * C" being the initial letters of a Latin sentence the English equivalent of which is: "A coin issued by the city of Leyden under the Government of the Most Illustrious Prince of Orange while besieged."

The other variety has a lion holding a shield and sword, with the inscription "Pugno Pro Patria" (Fight for the Fatherland), and the date, 1574. The reverse has in four lines, "Lug Dunum Batavo Rum" within a wreath.

Leyden was not an ordinary mint, but besides the siege pieces a copper liard for the Hospital of St. Catherine was struck there in 1573.



Silver. Not in Mailliet or Duby.

During the siege silver crowns and half crowns were struck from the same dies that were afterward used for the cardboard coins. They occur with both round and square planchets. The cardboard pieces are always on round planchets.

A quarter crown was also struck in silver of a different type. The obverse has the lion under a crown and the date 1574, and the inscription "Heere Ontbermt Hol." The reverse has the arms of the city and "Ende Salicht Leyden." These also come on round and square planchets. A half stuber in copper was also issued struck from the same or very similar dies as the quarter crown.

AN INTERESTING ROMAN DENARIUS.

Paullus Aemilius Lepidus. (B. C. 54.)

BY WAYTE RAYMOND.

Denarius.

PAVLLVS LEPIDVS. CONCORDIA. Diademed and veiled head of Concordia to *r*.

R. PAVLLVS TER. Lucius Aemilius Paullus to *r*. with right hand on trophy in centre; to *l*. Perseus of Macedon and his two sons.



These were coined in great numbers perhaps as an expression of the general rejoicing of the Romans at the capture of Perseus and his great wealth.

The Aemilia family were one of the oldest and most powerful families in Rome and claimed direct descent from Pythagoras. Paulus Aemilius was the son of Lucius Paulus Aemilius and brother-in-law to Scipio the Great.

He early became distinguished for his valor, justice and integrity. When but a young man he was chosen an augur, one of a body of priests appointed to observe the divinations of the birds of the air. He was such a great student of the ancient customs and religion of his country that the office he held, heretofore one of honor, soon rose to the highest rank of religious science.

Aemilius was one of the greatest of Roman disciplinarians, correctly considering this the first principle of war and victories a certain consequence of the discipline. While the Romans were engaged in war in Syria and all their great generals were there a war broke out in Spain and Aemilius was sent to quell the uprising. He defeated the barbarians in two battles and slew over 30,000 by his great judgment in picking a superior vantage ground for his men. His next engagement was with the Ligurians, a piratical people living in Italy near the base of the Alps. There he defeated an army of 40,000 with about 8,000 men.

Meanwhile in Macedon King Philip had been secretly amassing a large army, arms for 30,000 men, eight million bushels of corn and enough money to support an army of 10,000 for ten years, all this in preparation for war against Rome. Before his preparations were completed he died through anguish of mind at putting his son Demetrius to death on contrivance and false statements of his other son Perseus.

Perseus was a ruler of cowardly and vicious instincts, but owing to his great wealth was able to win several decisive battles against the Romans. He conspired with the Gauls, Illyrians and other barbarians to join him in an invasion of Italy. The Romans being informed of these plans made overtures to Paulus Aemilius to plan and conduct a campaign against Perseus. Although a man of now nearly sixty and reluctant to leave his home ties he was finally persuaded and was unanimously chosen consul for the second time and proclaimed general and commander of the Macedonian war.

It is claimed that by his own penury Perseus was greatly handicapped in this war, although possessed of great wealth, losing the assistance of the Gauls and his other allies by not acceding to their demands. He was put to flight in two battles in which he was greatly outgeneraled by Aemilius and fled with his cavalry, but was finally taken. Upon being taken prisoner he displayed his cowardice by falling before Aemilius and begging for his life, upon which Aemilius answered him—"Why, unhappy man, do you thus take pains to exonerate fortune of your heaviest charge against her by conduct that will make it seem that you are not unjustly in calamity, and that it is not your present condition, but your former happiness, that was more than your deserts? And why depreciate also my victory, and make my conquests insignificant, by proving yourself a coward and a foe beneath a Roman? Distressed valor challenges great respect, even from enemies; but cowardice, though never so successful, from the Romans has always met with scorn." Yet for all this he spared his life.

These victories were celebrated with great joy, shows, games, sacrifices and feasts. The entire great treasure of Perseus was turned into the public treasury with the exception of a few pieces distributed by Aemilius as rewards of merit.

At this time Aemilius committed a deed which seems to be entirely contrary to his nature. Going to Epirus and taking with him the army who had served in Macedonia he turned over seventy towns to them to be pillaged. One hundred and fifty thousand slaves were taken and the entire wealth of the populace distributed among the army who received pro rata only the small sum of eleven drachms each; a terrible deed, bringing a very small profit to any one man.

The army at this time was considerably incensed at Aemilius because the spoils of the war against Perseus had not been properly divided and a conspiracy led by Servius Galba was launched to prevent a military triumph or pageant on the return of Aemilius to Rome. But the personality of Aemilius, together with his strong plea before the senate and the people, supported by his wounds and tales of hardship prevailed and a great military triumph lasting three days was arranged in his honor.



United States Cents and Die Varieties 1793-1857.

CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

Many elaborate and complicated descriptions have been written on the still most popular coin of the United States. The only excuse therefore for the writing of this series of descriptions of the United States cent is to condense and simplify what has been written, adding new data to the earlier dates, 1793-1814, and compiling an entire new list of the varieties from 1816 to 1857, arranging all in the form of an up-to-date filing system.

Numismatists will all agree that there has never been a book written that has met with their requirements. With the exception of one book, that of Andrews, on the cents of 1816-1857, published in 1883, there has never been a list so arranged that it has not been necessary for the collector to read pages before he could locate his specimen. The chief object in the construction of this series of articles has been to keep the description of each year on a separate page. This has been accomplished excepting in the years 1794, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1802 and 1803. If in locating a cent, the instructions are followed to the letter, there can be no mistake made, and in a few minutes a specimen may be properly placed, marked and put away, with its record as to condition, etc.

There are about twelve hundred specimens (1200) from 1793 to 1857, so it will be necessary, if you desire to secure every specimen, to have made five boxes, or drawers, the inside measurements being 4 $\frac{5}{16}$ inches wide, 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, divided in half lengthwise by a partition $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in thickness. One of these drawers, or boxes, will hold about 250 two-inch envelopes, each containing its specimen. Smaller envelopes can be used with a corresponding decrease in size of drawers, but it is not deemed advisable as, frequently much writing is desired on an envelope, and one smaller than two inches will be found inadequate. On each envelope, at the upper left hand corner, can be placed the year, on the upper right hand corner the number and letter, while between the two, but on a lower line, may be written the condition of the specimen which is to be found within. On the lower part of the envelope may be placed the name of the person from whom purchased, and the price paid. On the intervening space is to be written any special memoranda or data in regard to this particular specimen, for example:

1803	Fine	2E
John Doe		
6/10-09		70c.

This series of descriptions will be so arranged that the most decided difference as to varieties in general will be seen at a glance and the first step in the locating of your specimen is accomplished; then follows the various measurements, descriptions and die breaks when present.

The column next to the last in all instances will be found blank, and headed "Condition of Specimen" in pencil. As you will no doubt keep a poor specimen until you find a good one, and keep the good one until you find a better one, it may be necessary to make many erasures. If, therefore, the first specimen is marked in ink, and four or five specimens are secured before one in fine to uncirculated condition, a hole is worn in your paper.

The last column will be kept for the rarity of the variety, ranging from one to fifteen.

- 1- 2 signify the most common varieties of the most common years.
- 3- 4 signify common years but scarce varieties.
- 5- 7 signify scarce years and scarce varieties.
- 8-10 signify very scarce years and scarce varieties.
- 10-12 signify rare years and rare varieties.
- 13-14 signify very rare years and rare varieties.
- 15 signifies only one to three known specimens in existence.

The study of rarity has been given much thought, but, as a perfect system could not be devised unless every cent in existence was brought together and a comparison drawn, it is hoped that where there are mistakes made they will be overlooked.

As to the condition of cents, it is better to err on the right side and classify your specimen a grade below its actual condition than to place it above, only to disappoint yourself later when you come to dispose of it.

There has been no better article written on the condition of coins than that of Mr. Howland Wood, published in the A. N. A. Year Book of 1910, a partial copy of which is here given with Mr. Wood's consent:

Proof—Coins struck by a hand press from new and sharp dies that are polished, on flans that are polished.
 Uncirculated—Struck for circulation, but not worn in any way.
 Very Fine—The condition very little below uncirculated, with imperceptible wear, or showing only under close scrutiny.
 Fine—Showing very slight trace of wear only in the parts in highest relief.
 Very Good—A worn coin, but every part distinct.
 Good—Everything distinct, but much worn.
 Fair—Outlines showing, but much worn.
 Poor—Everything below fair.

In searching for varieties, especially of cracked dies, specimens of cents long since scratched will be looked upon by the anxious collector as a new specimen. A good magnifying glass and comparison with a known cracked die specimen will either blast or confirm your great expectation. If still in doubt do not hesitate to consult someone whom you feel sure will aid you, and no known set of men with a "hobby" follow closer the Golden Rule than do the numismatists.

In 1793, the first year of the coinage of the large United States Cents, there were three distinct types of die.

First, the Chain type, consists of an obverse on which is the head of Liberty facing to the right, the word Liberty above the head, below the bust, the date 1793. The reverse consists of the legend United States of America, or variations thereof, inside of which is an endless chain of fifteen links, within the chain are the words ONE CENT, under which is the fraction $1/100$. There are seven (7) varieties of this type.

Second, the Wreath type. The obverse of this type differs from the first in that there is always found a sprig of leaves between the date and the bust. The reverse consists of the legend as above, within which is a wreath, consisting of leaves, blossoms and strings of berries, the wreath tied at the base by a single bow knot. Within the wreath are the words

ONE CENT, and under the bow knot is the fraction $1/100$. There are 12 varieties of this type.

Third, or Liberty Cap type. The obverse now consists of a head of Liberty facing the right, with a cap back of the head supported by a pole, the pole appearing above and parallel to the bust. The word liberty and the date are in the same position as in the types one and two. The reverse differs from type two in that the leaves are larger, there are no longer blossoms to be found and the strings of berries are replaced by single berries placed close to the wreath. The wreath is tied with a double bow knot. There are 5 varieties of this type.

The edge of the first two types consists of a vine and bars, with one exception, that of 2K2 on which is found the words ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. On the edge of the third type ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR is always found. The minute differences are readily detected by following out the plan given in the accompanying lists.

The general description of 1794 and 1795 is identical with the third type of 1793. In 1796 the Liberty cap die is used, for a time to be replaced by "Draped Bust or Fillet Head." On the obverse appears a new head of Liberty facing to the right. The bust, now more full than in the former types, is partially draped as well as the shoulder. The hair is in curly locks and tied with a ribbon. The reverse differs little from the Liberty Cap variety. As the Fillet Head type is used until 1808 no further general description will be given until the lists are prepared for this year. In following out descriptions be careful that your comparisons and measurements are correct. Unless some distinguishing crack is present it is next to impossible to assign a cent the condition of which is under good.

On account of the limited space it has been necessary to use many abbreviations, which if the reader will become familiar with in the beginning will greatly facilitate his work from year to year.

Num.—numerator; deno.—denominator; tou.—touch or touches; m.m.—millimeter; R.—right; L.—left; Regula—fraction bar; dist.—distant; V.—very; bet.—between.

Due credit will be given the possessor of heretofore unassigned varieties who have kindly aided the writer in accumulating data.

The 1793 1G. was loaned by Mr. W. H. Schmidt of Chicago.

The 1795 4C. and 6A. were discovered and are owned by Dr. S. T. Millard of Topeka. In 1796 9E and 12F are new varieties discovered by Dr. Millard.

The 7B, 7C, 7D, 8B, 9F, 11D, and 12D, E, G, H, I, J, K, are specimens attributed by Mr. Elder since the publication of the Gilbert-Elder book on the cents of 1796. It is unfortunate that a more complete description cannot be given of each variety, but all data has been used which Mr. Elder furnishes in his catalogues from time to time.

The 1797 1D was loaned me by Dr. Millard; 5D by Mr. Jas. A. Walker, Philadelphia.








All other formerly unassigned varieties are to be found in the collection of the writer.

All former unassigned varieties will be designated by XX.

In 1796 Liberty Cap 4A, under die cracks it will be noted, "Fraction under BE of LIBERTY," meaning the relation of the obverse to the reverse, in 4B the fraction is under the date.



CROSBY Number,	McGIRK Number,	TYPE of CENT.	LIBERTY, 1793		DATE,	
			Base	Letters and Spacing	Base	Figures and Spacing,
1A	1A	CHAIN	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equal size and spacing,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wide between 1 and 7, 7 and 9,
10	1B	"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " "	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " 1 " 7, 7 " 9,
20	1C	"	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equally spaced, B is low,	8	Equally spaced,
3B	1D	"	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Irregular size and spacing,	8	Wide between 1 and 7, 7 low,
3C	1E	"	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " "	8	" " 1 " 7, 7 low,
40	1F	"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	There is a period after date,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	There is a period after date,
XX	1G	"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equal size and spacing,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wide between 1 and 7, 7 and 9,

CROSBY Number,	McGIRK Number,	TYPE	LIBERTY,		DATE,		Sprig of Three leaves, relation of		
			Base	Letters	Base	Spaced,	Stem points,	Leaves,	Size,
5D	2A	WREATH	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small, equal,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 93	bet. 7&9	 Upright	Small
5E	2B	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 93	" 7&9	" " "	"
6F	2C	"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large	center of 7	 Upright	Wide,
7F	2D	"	11	Small,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equally wide,	angle of 7	 To right	V. Wide
8F	2E	"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	8	" " "	" " 7	 Upright,	Narrow
9G	2F	"	11	" & close	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 is high,	Top of 3	 To right	"
9H	2G	"	11	" " "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 " "	" " 3	" " "	"
9I	2H	"	11	" " "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 " "	" " 3	" " "	"
10F	2I	"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wide,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equally wide	bet. 7&9,	 Upright	"
10I	2J	"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "	" 7&9	" " "	"
11J	2K	"	11	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "	Top of 9	 To right	V. Narrow
XX	2K2	"	11	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "	" " 9	" " "	V. "

CROSBY Number	McGIRK Number	TYPE	LIBERTY,		DATE,		LOWEST CURL END,	
			Base	Y from hair,	Base	Fig. 3	curved or straight	Points to,
12K	3A	LIBERTY CAP,	14	1 m.m.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close	Curved	Single point
12L	3B	"	14	1 m.m.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	" " " " " " " "
13L	3C	"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dist	Straight	" " " " " " " "
14K	3D	"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	7	"	Curved	Blunt end.
14L	3E	"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	7	"	"	" " " " " " " "

1793				Condition of Specimen in Pencil.		Rarity		
AMERICA IN LEGEND.				OVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS				
AMERI. Small period after I.				NONE - - - - -		11		
AMERICA, CA low, U of UNITED low, F of OF high,				NONE - - - - -		11		
.. .. U F, OF ..				Break across fig 9		12		
AMERI. Large period after I				NONE - - - - -		12		
AMERICA, CA low, U of UNITED low, F of OF high,				NONE - - - - -		11		
.. .. U F, OF ..				NONE - - - - -		12		
AMERI. Small period after I. - - - -				TAT of STATES connect to border, by wide crack,		13		
Leaves in wreath, O. Ovate, T. Trefoil,				OVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.				
L. Branch R. Branch								
O	T	O	T					
15	2	14	2	NONE - - - - -				15
17	1	15	2	NONE - - - - -				15
19	3	15	3	NONE - - - - -				10
19	3	15	3	,, and on some specimens, crack border to mouth,				11
19	3	15	3	NONE - - - - -				10
12	3	14	2	Some spec. Bust to border, A of AMER. to center dot to first T of STATES to border.				12
11	2	12	2	Bust to border, AC to ribbon ends; Slight crack through UNITED				10
12	2	11	2	Bust to border, A berry makes a period for AMER.				12
19	3	15	3	NONE - - - - -				11
12	2	11	2	,, a berry makes a period for legend, - -				11
12	2	13	2	NONE - - - - -				12
12	2	13	2	NONE - - Edge ONE HUNDRED FOR A CENT - -				10
Berries in Wreath,				Leaves in Wreath,				OVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.
L	R	L	R					
5	7	14	16	NONE - - - - -				12
6	5	14	18	NONE - - - - -				13
6	5	14	18	Border above E thro E, head, neck and 3 of date, -				13
5	7	14	16	Faint crack border Y to forehead, another curl-border				13
6	5	14	18	,, .. Y :				14

HAIR Number	Ment Number	Berries in Wreath		LIBERTY			DATE: Length at base, 1794 spacing and relations				Lowest Lock of Hair.	
		L	R	Base in m.m.	L to Cap.	RT to Hair.	m.m.	Spacing	1. to hair	4 to bust.	Ends in	Points to.
21	1A	5	6	15	1 m.m.	Dist.	8½	1-7-94	Dist	Distant	Point	Center of 1
28	1B	5	6	14	1 . .	..	8	1-794	..	V . .	..	Top or 1
29	1C	5	6	14½	½ . .	..	8½	1-7-94	..	V . .	..	Center or 1
30	1D	5	6	15	½ . .	..	8½	1794		Closer	..	.. .. 1
13	2A	6	5	14	½ m.m.	Close	7	1794	Close	Touches	Point	Base of 1
32	2B	6	5	14½	2 . .	..	6½	1-7-94	V ..	Distant	..	Edge below 1
35	2C	6	5	14½	1 . .	V ..	6½	1-794	V . .	Touches	..	Base of 1.
8	2D	6	5	13½	1½ . .	V. ..	7	1-794	V ..	..	..	Edge below 1.
6	3A	5	6	13½	1 . .	V. Clos	7	1-794	V. Close	Touches	Point	Edge below 1.
20	3B	6	6	14½	1½ . .	Dist.	8	fig. smal	Dist.	Distant	..	Top of 1.
23	3C	6	6	15	1½ . .	..	8½	1-7-9-4	..	..	..	Below point of 1.
25	3D	6	6	14½	½ . .	..	8½	1-794	..	..	..	Top of 1.
26	3E1	6	6	14½	½ . .	..	8	1794	..	..	..	.. ..
26	3E2	6	6	14½	½ . .	..	8	..	..	..	..	.. ..
27	3F	6	6	14½	½ . .	..	8	..	..	..	..	.. ..
34	3G	6	6	13½	1½ . .	Close.	6½	..	touch.	Touches	..	Edge back of head
34	3G2	6	6	13½	1½ . .	..	6½	..	..	..	..	.. ..
39	3H	6	6	14½	1 . .	Dist	7½	1-794	Close	Close	Double ..	Center of 1.
48	3I1	6	6	14½	touch	Close	7½	1794	Touch	Touches	Point	Edge under 1.
48	3I2	6	6	..	..	..	7½	..	..	..	..	.. .. 1
48	3I3	6	6	..	..	..	7½	..	..	..	..	.. .. 1.
16	4A	6	7	14½	½ m.m.	Close	8½	equal wide	V. Close	Distant	Blunt pt.	Middle of 1.
17	4B	6	7	14	½ . .	Dist.	7½	..	Dist.	V. Close	Point	Top of 1.
18	4C	6	7	14½	1 . .	..	6½	equal close	V ..	Distant	..	Under top of 1.
31	4D	6	7	15	½ . .	..	8½	equal wide	Dist.	V. Close	..	Middle of 1.
41	4E	6	7	14	1½ . .	..	6½	1-794	Close	Distant	..	Base of 1.
44	4F1	6	7	14½	½ . .	Close	8½	1-7-94	Dist.	V. Close	..	Top of 1.
50	4G	6	7	14½	½ . .	V ..	8	equal	..	Distant	Curly	lower lock of hair
51	4H	6	7	14½	½ . .	Close	8	..	..	..	..	.. ..
52	4I	6	7	14½	touch	..	8	..	..	..	..	.. ..
54	4J	6	7	14	½ m.m.	..	8½	17-94	Close	..	Point	Above top of 1.
55	4K	6	7	14	½ . .	..	7	equal	..	Close	..	Top of 1.
56	4L	6	7	14	touch	touch	8½	1-7-94	Dist	Distant	..	Border to left 1.
59	4M	6	7	14½	½ m.m.	Dist.	8	1-794	..	..	Blunt point	Center of 1.

Right ribbon to fraction and Knot.	Fraction, length of Regula	17 94 CRACKS in Die OBERSE OR REVERSE. DIES	Condition of Specimen in Pencil.	RARIETY
Distant	3 1/2 last o	Milling through S of STATES to E of Cent; E of STATES to top, of left wreath; E of ONE to berry on right.		7
V. Close	3 1/2 slants to R.	NONE - - - - -		10
V. Close	3 1/2 ..	E of LIBERTY to centre of hair; Edge through cap to hair; A small crack in hair connect these two.		11
V. ..		NONE - - - - -		14
Close touches	2 1/2 numer touches	Milling to hair just below cap. - - - - -		8
	4 ..	NONE (Fallen 4 variety) - - - - -		7
Distant	2 1/2 ..	Border through S of STATES to wreath. - - - - -		8
V. Close	3 numer distant	94 minute stars at points of milling on reverse. - - - - -		12
Distant	3 numer. touches	NONE - - - - -		10
Close	3 1/2 ..	NONE - - - - -		9
Distant	3 1/2 slants to L.	NONE (found with perfect and indented letters) - - - - -		7
..	2 1/2 ..	Chin to milling opposite, - - - - -		11
..	2 1/2 numer touches	Small break in milling over RI of LIBERTY - - - - -		9
..	2 1/2 ..	Same obverse crack as above, Edge over S of STATES to wreath. - - - - -		9
.. large knot	2 1/2 ..	Ribbon ends to border; bet. D and S to wreath; I of UNITED and A of AMERICA to border. - - - - -		11
.. ..	3 1/2 numer distant	Dash between T and Y; U to left branch to leaf above C. - - - - -		8
.. ..	.. ..	.. .. T and Y; border above cap, left field to 17 - - - - -		8
Close large knot	4 1/2 numer touches	Two cracks in field under cap; - - - - -		8
Dist large knot.	3 numer. close.	NONE - - - - -		11
..	..	Lower lack to bust to 4; E of CENT to N. - - - - -		9
..	..	Same as 312, with an additional crack on bust running parallel to pole. - - - - -		10
Dist. knot medium	3 1/2 numer touches	Crack through NIT of UNITED. - - - - -		8
Close ..	4 ..	L through bust to edge near 4; Ear shaped depression in hair near ear. - - - - -		7
Close no knot	4 ..	Y to nose; Along cap through head to ear, pole to edge - - - - -		10
Dist. knot medium	2 1/2 numer close	NONE - - - - -		10
.. ..	3 touches	Triangular break in field under cap. - - - - -		11
Close knot medium	2 1/2 numer close	End of pole connected to border. - - - - -		11
Close knot Large	2 1/2 ..	Edge to T of STATES through E of CENT to A of AMERICA - - - - -		7
Dist knot medium	2 1/2 slants to L.	Edge between T and Y to forehead to cheek. - - - - -		9
..	2 1/2 ..	None, and round with crack T of UNITED to U of AMER. - - - - -		7
..	2 1/2 numer dist.	NONE - - - - -		12
..	2 1/2 ..	Edge below cap to bust touching ear. - - - - -		12
Close Knot small	2 1/2 numer touches	Edge to top of Y to base of T to junction of hair and forehead. - - - - -		7
Dist knot medium	2 1/2 numer. close	NONE - - - - -		13

MAYE NUMBER	LEVER NUMBER	Berries in Wreath.		LIBERTY			Date, Length at base, 1794 spacing and relations.				Lowest Lock of Hair	
		L	R	Base in m.m.	L to Cap.	RT to Hair.	at base	Spacing	1 to Hair	4 to Bust.	Ends in	Points to
33	5A	7	6	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-794	touch	touches	point	rim back of head
33	5A2	7	6	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	,,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-794	,,	,,	,,	, , , ,
40	5B	7	6	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dist.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-794	Close	close	,,	center of 1
45	5C	7	6	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	V.Clo.	7	equal	touch's	V. ,,	,,	, , ,
47	5D	7	6	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	,,	,,	touches	,,	rim under 1
14	6A	7	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	V.Clo.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	equal	Close	Close	point	below point of 1.
15	6B	7	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Close	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	wide	,,	Distant	blunt point	center of 1.
19	6C	7	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Dist.	8	small figures	Distant	,,	point	top of fig. 1
36	6D	7	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	V.Clo.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-794	touch's	touches	,,	base , , , 1.
42	6E	7	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dist.	7	1-79-4	close	close	blunt point	, , , , 1.
46	6F	7	7	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	V.Clo.	7	equal	touch's	V. ,,	point	center of 1.
49	6G	7	7	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	touch	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-79-4	,,	Close	blunt end	below base of 1.
3	7A	8	7	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	Dist.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	equal curved	Dist.	Distant	point	bottom of hair
4	7B	8	7	14	1	,,	8	equal straight	,,	,,	,,	base of fig. 1.
22	7C	8	7	15	1	,,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17-94	,,	Close	,,	center of 1.
43	7D	8	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	,,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-794	,,	Distant	blunt point	top of fig. 1.
1	8A	8	8	14	1	Close	7	equal straight	Dist.	Close	point	base of fig. 1.
2	8B	8	8	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	Dist	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	equal curved	,,	Distant	,,	bottom of hair.
5	8C	8	8	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	,,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17-94	,,	,,	,,	center of fig. 1.
7	9A	9	6	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Close	7	1-794	touch	Touches	,,	Edge to left of 1
7	9A2	9	6	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	,,	7	1-794	,,	,,	,,	, , , , , 1
9	9B	9	6	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	,,	7	1-79-4	close	,,	,,	Edge below 1.
10	9C	9	6	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	,,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-794	touch	close	,,	middle of 1
11	9D	9	6	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	V. ,,	7	equal	close	touches	,,	base of 1.
57	9E	9	6	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dist.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	,, 9 low	V. ,,	,,	,,	edge to left of 1
58	9F	9	6	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	touch	Dist	7	17-9-4	close	,,	blunt point	base of 1.
12	10A	9	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	V.close	7	equal	close	touches	point	edge below 1.
24	11A	10	8	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dist.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	equal	Dist.	Distant	point	just below top 1.
37	11B	10	8	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	,,	7	1-794	touch	V.close	double point	middle of 1.

Right ribbon to fraction and knot.	Fraction, and Length of Regula	<div>1794</div> CRACKS IN OBERSE OR REVERSE DIES.	Condition of Specimen in Pencil.	Rarity
Dist.knot medium	3 1/2 Humer touches	Dash between T-Y. Edge to top of cap, field to lower lock, through 17 to edge, Edge bet. S O to N of ONE.		9
,,	3 1/2 ,,	NONE - - - - -		7
,,	2 1/2 leans to left	Left of hair two stray locks, Deep milling - - - -		12
,,	2 1/2	milling to bust through 9, milling to wreath close S.		12
Dist knot V.small	2 1/2 center o low.	T of UNITES to S of STATES to wreath, O of ONE and OE to ribbon bow and right branch.		11
Dist.knot small	3 1/2 slants to R.	NONE - - - - -		8
,,	3 1/2 ,,	Edge under left ribbon end to 1 through regula to A. -		7
Dist. no knot	3 equal	Edge between A T to O of ONE, Edge through D to top of O of CENT to N of ONE.		8
Dist knot medium	2 1/2 slants to R.	Under UNITED rough lines or "scallops" - - - - -		8 1/2
Close knot small	3 1/2 1. touch regula	In field under cap like lock of hair, Edge between U and N to left stem to wreath; O of CENT to left wreath		11
Dist knot medium	no regula	Edge through D to left wreath - - - - -		11
,,	2 1/2 slants to R.	Deep in hair opposite center of cap; break at edge into left field; "scallops" under UNITED.		9
Dist knot medium	3 slants to L.	NONE - - - - -		10
,,	,,	NONE - - - - -		10
Dist.knot small	2 1/2 1 close regula	NONE - - - - -		8
Close knot Large	3 1/2	NONE - - - - -		7
Dist.knot large	2 1/2	NONE - - - - -		9
,,	2 1/2	NONE - - - - -		9
,,	2 1/2	NONE - - - - - milling wanting,		8
V.close K, medium	2 1/2	Edge through E to center of hair; plain edge, - -		8
,,	2 1/2	NONE - - Edge, ONE HUNDRED for A DOLLAR. - -		12
,,	2 1/2	NONE - - - - -		12
,,	2 1/2	Edge through second lock of hair from the bottom, between land of date crossing bust to pole. - -		12
,,	2 1/2	Edge to hair just below cap; - - - - -		8
V.close K, large	3	NONE - - - - -		11
,,	2 1/2	NONE - - - - -		11
Close K, double	2 1/2 slants to R.	Edge to hair just below cap. - - - - -		8
V. close K, small	2 1/2 center o high	Cap to lower lock; Edge through R to wreath. - - -		10
,,	,,	Small breaks opposite ends of 5th and 6th locks from bottom.		8

DOUGHTY Number	MCGIRK Number	Berries and Leaves in wreath,				LIBERTY length at base, Character of letters, L to cap.			Forelock relation to Letters of Liberty.	1795 Date length at base, relation of 5 to bust.		ONE CENT position in wreath.	Right Branch ends in one or two Leaves?
		L	R	L	R	m m	Letters	L to cap					
6	1A	5	5	17	16	15	RTY high	V. close	Under T	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Merges,	high in	One
XX	1B	5	5	17	16	15	, , ,	V. , ,	, , T	8 $\frac{1}{2}$, ,	, , ,	, ,
XX	1C	5	5	17	16	15	, , ,	V. , ,	, , T	8 $\frac{1}{2}$, ,	, , ,	, ,
67	2A	5	4	16	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	irregular	dist. $\frac{1}{2}$	between RT	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Merges	above center	Two
67	2B	5	4	16	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	, ,	, ,	, , ,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$, ,	, ,	, ,
68	3A	5	5	15	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	irreg.	dist. $\frac{1}{2}$	between RT	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Merges	high in	One
69	4A	4	6	21	20	14	RTY high	V. Close	Under T	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close	central	One
69	4B	4	6	21	20	14	, , ,	, , ,	, , T	8 $\frac{1}{2}$, ,	, ,	, ,
XX	4C	4	6	21	20	14	, , ,	, , ,	, , T	8 $\frac{1}{2}$, ,	, ,	, ,
70	5A	4	3	19	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	regular	dist. $\frac{3}{4}$	between TY	8	Touches.	central	One
XX	5B	4	3	19	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	, ,	, , $\frac{3}{4}$	, , ,	8	, ,	, ,	, ,
XX	5C	4	3	19	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	, ,	, , $\frac{3}{4}$	, , ,	8	, ,	, ,	, ,
XX	6A	7	6	14	18	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	TY low	dist. $\frac{1}{2}$	Under Y	8	Touches	central	Two
Jeffers on head	8	11	19	18	15	regular	dist. $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$ under Y	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	touches.	central	R. two L. two

GILBERT Number	MCGIRK Number	Berries in wreath		Leaves in wreath		LIBERTY		DATE			1796	POLE	
		L	R	L	R	Point of forelock to letters	L to cap	Base	Fig. 1 to hair	Fig. 6 to Bust	spacing of Date	to Bust	Extends beyond Bust,
A	1A	5	4	19	18	between TY	touches	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	touch	near	1 796	V. close	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.
L	1B	5	4	19	18	half under T	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	9	V. near	Dist.	1 7 96	Close	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.
B	2A	5	5	21	20	between TY	touches	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	touch.	Near	1 796	Close	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.
D	2B	5	5	21	20	half under T	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	9	V. Clo	Distant	1 7 96	Dist.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.
E	2C	5	5	21	20	Closer T	V. clo	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	V. , ,	close	1 7 96	Close	on a line
F	2D	5	5	19	18	between TY	V. Clo.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dist.	Dist	1 796	, ,	1 m.m.
J	2E	5	5	19	18	half under T	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	9	V. Clo.	, ,	1 7 96	Dist.	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.
C	3A	4	4	19	18	half under T	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	9	V. Clo.	Dist.	1 7 96	Dist.	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.
G	3B	4	4	21	20	, , ,	$\frac{1}{2}$, ,	9	, , ,	, ,	1 7 96	, ,	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.
H	3C	4	4	19	18	between TY	touches	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dist.	, ,	17 96	, ,	1 m.m.
K	3D	4	4	19	18	under T	V. Close	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	V. clo.	touches	1796	Close	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.
I	4A	5	3	18	17	under T	V. Close	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	V. Clo	touches	1796	Close	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.
X X	4B	5	3	18	17	, , T	V. , ,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	V. , ,	, ,	1796	, ,	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.

Edge, letters or Plain	Bow loops and their relation to Berries	1795 DIE CRACKS OBERSE OR REVERSE?	Condition of specimen in Pencil.	RARITY
letters	berry on each side or bow	None- - - - -		9
plain	.. ..	Dash between E and N of CENT - - - - -		8
..	.. ..	No dash between E and N of CENT, - - - - -		9
Letters	a berry under each bow	NONE - - - - center dot between E and N, -		7
..	.. ..	Small break between R and T of LIBERTY, "hyphen"-		9
Letters	One at left none at right,	NONE - - - - -		7
Plain	One opposite each bow	NONE - - - - -		7
..	.. ..	Shoulder above date through cap to border, - -		9
..	.. ..	I of UNITED through U, stem and AC; Three dashes- to the left of numerator toward U of UNITED.		13
Plain	One at left none at right,	NONE - - - - -		9
..	.. ..	Margin broken under 795, 4 m.m. long - - -		11
..	.. ..	Right wreath to border between O F; O of ONE - through left wreath through A of STATES.		13
Plain	One at left none at right,	NONE - - - - -		13
Plain	Bow has three loops,	NONE - -Counterfit only given as a guide - -		11

REGULA	1796 LIBERTY CAP.		RARIY
	Reverse Letters,	DIE CRACKS, OBV. OR REV.	
2 1/2	AME connected at their feet - -	NONE - - - - -	9
3	T of STATES imperfect, S low, D leans to R.	NONE - - - - -	9
2 1/2	AMER connected at their feet.	NONE - - - - -	9
2 1/2	" " " " "	NONE - - - - -	8
3	" " " " "	End of pole to point of bust. -	11
3 1/2	AME, " " " "	NONE - - - - -	11
2 1/2	T of STA. imperfect, Ist. S low, "	NONE - - - - -	10
2 1/2	AMER. of AMERICA connected at their feet	NONE - "Open mouth variety"-	10
3	Ist. S low, TA are joined at their feet,	NONE - - - - -	8
2 1/2	AM connected at feet, Ist. S large.	NONE - - - - -	11
2 1/2	" " " " "	NONE - - - - -	9
2 1/2	U N of UNITED too close together.	Fraction under BE of LIBERTY-	10
2 1/2	" " " " "	Fraction under date, "Upside-down variety"	12

Circlet Number	MUGIK	Berries in Wreath.		Leaves in Wreath.		LIBERTY		DATE 1796			Right wreath ends in,	Number of leaves over 0 or ONE
		L	R	L	R	at Base	Letters of their rela- tion to hair,	Base	6 to Bust,	Spacing of Figures,		
1	5A	3	5	18	17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	ER join at base	8	Distant	9 on a line	One leaf	Two.
3	6A	4	4	19	18	15	Forelock under T,	8	Distant	1 close hair,	One leaf,	Two
4	6B	4	4	19	18	15	Forelock to right of T,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close	1 dist.,	" "	"
22	6C	4	5	19	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	ER clo.hair.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 7 wide	" "	"
2	7A	5	4	20	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	ER clo. hair	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close	1 7 wide	One leaf	Two
18	7B	5	4	16	18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	ER join base	8	Distant	9 on a line	Two "	"
19	7C	5	4	19	18	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	BE & TY wide	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close	1 7 wide	" "	"
27	7D	5	4	19	18	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 7 "	" "	"
13	8A	5	5	16	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	T Y wide	9	Close	1 7 wide	Two leaves	Two
20	8B	5	5	16	19		ER clo.hair		Equally dist.		" "	"
10	9A	6	5	16	19	15	B cut over H	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close	9 6 wide	Two "	Two
11	9B	6	5	16	19	15	ER close hair	9	"	9 6 close	" "	"
12	9C	6	5	16	19	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	BE & TY wide	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 7 wide	" "	"
16	9D	6	5	16	19	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	TY clo. hair	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 7 "	" "	"
XX	9E	6	5	10	19	15	forelock $\frac{1}{2}$ under T,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	merges	equally clo.	" "	"
XX	9E2	6	5	16	19	15	lock under T	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Distant	1 7 wide	" "	"
30	9F	6	5	10	19						" "	"
15	10A	6	6	16	19	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	ER tou.hair	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	merges	1 tou.hair	Two "	Two
7	11A	6	7	14	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	T to R of hair	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close	6 leans-R.	Two "	One
7	11A2	6	7	14	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	T, " R, "	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	6 " " to R.	" "	"
8	11B	6	7	14	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	forelock under T.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Distant	6 " " R.	" "	"
9	11C	6	7	14	17	15	B cut ober H.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close	9 6 wide	" "	"
24	11D	6	7	14	17		T to R. of lock		V. "	equally clo.	" "	"
5	12A	7	7	14	18	14	lock R of T.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Distant	straight	Two "	One
6	12B	7	7	14	18	14	" under T	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close	curved	" "	"
14	12C	7	7	14	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " T	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dist.	9 6 close	" "	Two
17	12D	7	7	14	18	16	ERdist.hair.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Close	curved	" "	One
21	12E	7	7	14	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	lock under T	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dist.	9 6 close	" "	"
XX	12F	7	7	14	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	" bet. T & Y	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Touches	1 tou.hair	" "	"
23	12G	7	7	14	18				"widest"	0 high	" "	"
25	12H	7	7	14	18	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	lock under T	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dist	6 leans to L	" "	"
28	12I	7	7	14	18		" " T		V. Close	1 very clo. hair	" "	"
29	12J	7	7	14	18				Distant	0 close 9	" "	"
31	12K	7	7	14	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	lock R. of T	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	close	0 leans to left	Two "	One
XX	13A	7	6	14	18	15	ER dist.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Distant	equ. dist	Two "	One

ONE CENT in wreath,	1796 " Fillet head or Draped Bust" OBERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIES	Condition of Specimen in Pencil.	RARTY
ONE high CENT low,	NONE - - - - -		7
Central	NONE - - - - -		8
,,	NONE - - - - -		9
	Dash between 7 and 9 of Date - - - - -		
Central	NONE, and with dash between 7 and 9; Top RIPA to border,		7
,,	NONE -D low, lat 8 of STATES low; Rl. lowest leaf pts. to L. foot A		
	NONE -Letters of Legend large, fraction line long, Cent irregular		
	N high, T leans to right.		
	NONE AME connected, Bow small, ribbon ends widely spread. - - -		
	Left stem points to Rt. foot of A, Right stem to U.		
Central	NONE - - - - -		9
	NONE-AM connected, figures distant from fraction line. Lowest		8
	leaf points to C, stems short.		
ONE high CENT low	NONE - B of LIBERTY cut over an H. "LIBERTY" - - - - -		10
Central	Border to hair thru curl to 1 and 7 to border. U to wreath to F.		8
Central	U of UNITED to F of OF - - - - -		9
ONE high CENT low	The 6 or date is double cut - - - - -		14
Central	milling above Y through top of Y, T to milling above R, - - -		11
,,	TY connected to milling, border to left to hair thro 1796- border		10
,,	NONE- Obv. similar to #10A wider between LIBERTY and border,		
	wider between 7 & 9, and 6 does not lean so much to R.		
Central	Border below 9 to base of 7&1 to lower curl to border, - - -		7
High	NONE - - - - -		7
,,	HE of LIBERTY to hair; Upper part of 6 defective; Two dots bet.		7
,,	bust and date.		
,,	NONE - - - - -		7
,,	NONE - B of LIBERTY cut over an H - - - - -		10
Central	NONE - - - - -		
High	Milling above T thro T to forelock; Lowest curl thro tops of all		9
,,	figures to bust; Large break at E of UNITED.		7
,,	Milling to head passing thro T. - - - - -		7
,,	9 and 6 of date connected; Dot between 6 and bust; Two dots in		7
,,	field under chin.		
,,	Die badly broken over Y and along milling to the right; - - -		7
,,	Same as #12A - - - - -		7
,,	NONE - - - - -		9
,,	Back of 9 thro middle of 6 upward thro point of bust; - - -		
,,	NONE - - - - -		
,,	Same as #12A.		
High	Milling to head touching right foot of stand of I; Knob of 9 to-		
,,	lower curve or top of 9, downward break from back of 9 to 6.		
High	NONE - - - - -		
High	Border between 7 and 9 to shoulder; four dots in field between E-		11
	of UNITED and two berries; Right upper leaf to O of ONE		

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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EDITORIAL.

MEMBERS and subscribers are herewith respectfully cautioned to renew their dues and subscriptions for 1913. The April number is the last that will be sent unless renewals are made before May 1. The Association is very anxious to retain every one of its members, and therefore has already given considerable leeway to those who for one reason or another have been delinquent.

THE attention of our readers is directed to the article by Dr. Charles E. McGirk on the "United States Cent and Its Varieties," the first installment of which appears in The Numismatist for this month. Dr. McGirk has gone a step farther than any of the previous cataloguers of this interesting series, and has provided a series of charts for the quick-finding of the many varieties of each year. This does away with the necessity for much of the voluminous matter that usually is written in connection with this subject, and enables the collector to ascertain the particular variety of a

piece within a short time. It is the intention of Dr. McGirk, we believe, to publish his work in book form, after its publication in *The Numismatist*, together with whatever changes and additions are made necessary.

INFORMATION has just been received from Mr. H. O. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors, that Detroit, Mich., has been fixed upon as the place for the A. N. A. Convention for 1913. The date has not been decided upon, but will probably be late in August.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED TO MR. CHARLES LATHROP PACK.



Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, N. J., we are permitted this month to show the two gold medals which he recently received from the International Jubilee Stamp Exhibition in London.

The smaller medal was awarded to Mr. Pack for his collection of the stamps of Uruguay, (*Diligencia* 1856 issue,) in Class G. A similar gold medal was awarded to him for study of the Queensland 1879 issue.

The lower illustration represents one of the largest medals ever issued by a philatelic exhibition. It was given for the best specialized work, and awarded to Mr. Pack for his study of the 1894-97 issues of Brazil, with its original discoveries.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



In the December Numismatist, on Page 469, mention was made of a medal that was tendered to the coin and medal engraver, Prof. Adolf Lindberg, of Sweden, which was executed by his son, (the well-known medal engraver.) We take pleasure this month in reproducing the medal. In the original reference to the medal the word "Lustrorum" was incorrectly spelled. The medal is exceedingly well made, and shows much artistic genius.

The Perkin Gold Medal was recently awarded to James Gayley, formerly the President of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Gayley is the seventh recipient of the medal, which was created in honor of Sir William Henry Perkin, the founder of the coal tar chemistry. We referred to this medal in The Numismatist on Page 114, April, 1910, and Page 4, January, 1911.

The Laetare medal, awarded to some Catholic layman in America each year by the University of Notre Dame, of Notre Dame, Ind., was given this year to Dr. A. Heberman, editor of the Catholic Encyclopaedia. The annual medal was founded thirty years ago, the first recipient being the historian, John Gilmary Shea. Among those who have received the honor are Bourke Cockran, Dr. Thomas A. Emmett, Dr. James C. Monaghan, Dr. F. J. Quinlan and Thomas M. Mulry of New York.



Our thanks are given to Mr. William Poillon of New York City for the above medal, which was recently issued to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Florida.



Above are illustrated two memorial silver thaler which were recently produced by the well-known engraver, Christian Lauer, of Nuremberg, Germany. The upper one relates to the deceased Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, and the lower medal to his successor, Prince Ludwig.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary sailed March 15th from New York for Rome, where he will receive a medal from the Royal Italian Geographical Society of Rome in honor of his discovery of the North Pole.

Signal honor has been paid to Miss Mary Murray, daughter of the late General Sir John Murray, K. C. B., by Col. Seely, the Secretary of State of War, who has awarded to her the South African War Medal in recognition of the very valuable services which she rendered to the army.

—J. de L.

AUCTION SALES.

- April 7.—Coins, Medals, Jetons, &c. Medals of the Revolution and French Empire. Charles Dupriez, Brussels, Belgium.
- April 7.—The fourth part of the Zschiesche and Koder collections. Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Coins. Medals of Private persons, (about 1000); Non-European Coins and Medals; Old and Modern Plaquettes; Numismatic Books. Otto Helbing, Nachf., Munich, Bavaria.
- April 9, and following days.—Fifth part of Zschiesche and Koder collections. Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins. Otto Helbing, Nachf., Munich, Bavaria.
- April 14.—Free Masonic Medals; Napoleonic Medals; Polish Coins and Medals. Otto Helbing, Munich, Bavaria.
- April 14.—Important Collection of Roman Coins. Bruder Egger, Vienna, Austria.
- April 15.—Rare Coins and Notes of the U. S. and Foreign Countries. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.
- April 17.—Coins and Medals of the Tyrols. Bruder Egger, Vienna, Austria.
- May 5, and following days.—Coins of Ancient Greece and Rome. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.
- May 6, and following days.—Coins and Medals of Westphalia. A. Reichmann & Co., Halls, (Saale,) Germany.



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S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Isles.
H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted April 15, 1913.

1666 Samuel Thyberg, 39 Mass. Ave., Springfield, Mass.
1667 Thos. W. Emerson, 33 Spring St., Hamilton, Canada.
1668 Henry M. McCulloch, Lawrenceville, Pa.
1669 C. R. Anderson, Box 486, Ogden, Iowa.

- 1670 Miss Lillian Naerup, 847 Bradley Place, Chicago, Ill.
 1671 Fred H. Everich, 1225 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
 1672 R. W. Kenny, care Citizens Natl. Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.
 1673 Chas. M. Dyer, 2659 Monroe St., Toledo, O.
 1674 J. W. Oswald, 2209 Ashland Ave., Toledo, O.
 1675 Geo. E. Simpson, Bank of Ybor City, Ybor City, Fla.
 1676 Wm. A. D. Lees, Red Deer, Alberta, Canada.
 1677 Walter B. Gould, Winterport, Me.
 1678 R. C. Gillis, 805 Ferguson Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1679 Robert T. Webster, 141 Fulton Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 1680 Urban V. Sillaway, 297 5th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1681 Chas. B. Robbins, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 1682 B. N. Rooks, R. R. # 2, Broomfield, Colo.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 16, 1913. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to May 15, 1913, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the May issue.

APPLICANTS:

PROPOSED BY:

John James Meily,	C. H. Shinkle
296 Spring Garden Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Waldo C. Moore
Ebenezer Beesley,	S. S. Heal
301 Webster Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.	Waldo C. Moore
W. W. Willis,	Farran Zerbe
P. O. Box 287, Meridian, Miss.	Waldo C. Moore
Clyde W. Miller,	H. C. Laible
277 Clark Ave., Detroit, Mich.	Howard R. Newcomb
Dr. Sigmund Handler,	Dr. Geo. P. French
924 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.	F. E. Merritt
F. A. Scott,	Waldo C. Moore
5701 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, O.	E. Vernon Moore
W. H. Gillespie,	C. H. Shinkle
317 Rhodes Place, New Castle, Pa.	Waldo C. Moore
Wm. H. Schmidt,	Edgar H. Adams
1201 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Waldo C. Moore
Robert James Eidlitz,	Judson Brenner
995 Madison Ave., New York City	Edgar H. Adams
C. E. Morrill,	Judson Brenner
Elburn, Ill.	Ben G. Green

Change of Address.

- H. H. Haylett, White River, to Chapleau, Ont.
 F. J. Younker, to The Fair Store, 506 E. Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Ferdinand Robin, to 150 N. 16th St., Portland, Ore.
 Geo. H. Burfeind, to McLachlen Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.
 D. L. Angell, New York City, to 1559 LaSalle Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 David Harlowe, from Madison, to 3002 Mt. Vernon Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Fred Michael, to 937 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
 Fred T. Huddart, to 444 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
 R. A. Smith, to 806 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

WALDO C. MOORE,
 General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, March 17, 1913.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All dues in the A. N. A. and subscriptions to "The Numismatist" for 1913 are now due and payable to the General Secretary, Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio. All members are requested to make early remittance. Please be prompt in this matter. The Secretary is laboring on a basis of no salary, and with him, as with most everyone, time is everything.

BOOK REVIEW.

Corpus Nummorum Italicorum. Primo Tentativo di un Catalogo Generale delle Monete Medievali e Moderne Coniate in Italia o da Italiana in Altri Paesi. Roma. R. Accademia de' Lincei. By His Majesty, Emmanuel III, King of Italy.

Volume I., Casa Savoia. 1910. 523 pages, including 4354 coins, and 42 plates illustrating 713 coins.

Volume II., Piemonte—Sardegna, Zecche d'Oltramonti di Casa Savoia. 1911. 506 pages, including descriptions of 3810 coins, and 48 plates illustrating 955 coins.

Volume III., Liguria e Isola di Corsica. 1912. 620 pages, including descriptions of 5241 coins, and 29 plates illustrating 563 coins.

It has been several years since numismatists and historians first heard the announcement that the King of Italy had projected a complete catalogue of his country's coinages from the Middle Ages till the present time, and now after an interval which to all who are conversant with the task of preparing catalogues of coins will seem really short, three volumes have come from the press. Much was expected from the very able royal numismatist and his competent direction of the undertaking, and there is no ground for disappointment. When the great work has been completed it will readily take rank along with such monuments of industry and historical sources as the Berlin Academy's "Corpus of Latin Inscriptions," the British Museum's "Catalogue of Greek Coins" and other great embodiments of the scattered material and monuments of an historical development or of some special phase of man's activity. And while its field is more restricted yet the proportions of the work are destined to be quite as great as either of the monumental works cited or others like them. The three ponderous quarto volumes that have already appeared afford some idea of the probable extent of the work, which is now expected to embrace about ten such volumes; but in the judgment of the writer, after a cursory canvass of what remains to be done, not less than twelve or fifteen volumes will be required to cover the field. Truly a stupendous task and a costly one as well, one indeed quite worthy the ambition and resources of a king.

The basis of the catalogue is the King's private collection and the Royal collection at Turin, supplemented by rare specimens found in various private and public collections, the latter including besides the numerous state and municipal museums throughout Italy also the collections at London, Berlin, Paris, and Vienna; but the outside assistance required is comparatively small, a fact which attests the comprehensiveness of His Majesty's splendid collection.

Though one of the most ardent and successful of royal collectors of coins and medals, and probably the most expert and intelligent numismatist of them all, yet in this pursuit Emmanuel III. shows a kindred spirit to many great monarchs of past times. In fact, coin collecting seems to have been in ages past largely a royal divertissement. The interest was in a measure due to the example of Cosmo de'Medici, who collected ancient coins and especially the newly invented portrait medal. His fine collection of medals once occupied the Tribuna of the Uffizi Gallery in Florence. In later times Catherine de' Medici brought with her to France a large collection of coins and placed them at Fontainebleau. Charles IX. inherited her collection, and added to it a still finer one brought together by Jean Grolier of Lyons. The entire collection was later dispersed during the religious wars. So when Henry IV. turned his attention to historical coins he had to begin a new collection, which he built up rapidly through his agent Bagarris. A most enthusiastic collector of Greek and Roman coins was Gaston, Duc of

Orleans, whose agents were kept busy in Italy and Greece searching for specimens. His collection and the one built up by Henry IV. were both inherited by Louis XIV., one of the greatest of royal collectors. His collection was his daily delight. It is still preserved in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, at Paris. The hobby, for such it apparently was to him, had only a little less hold upon Louis XIV. than upon the emperor Charles VI., who had a portable cabinet constructed and carried his coins with him on his military campaigns. The earlier emperors, Ferdinand, Maximilian II. and Rudolph II., had all interested themselves in the acquisition of historical coins, and to Maximilian is due the credit of founding the Vienna Cabinet.

Christine of Sweden, too, seems to have solaced her crownless hours at Rome collecting Greek and Roman coins. The Emperor Charles VI. tried to buy her collection, but in vain. Even kings can't get every coin they want. Prince Odescalchi afterwards acquired her coins, and later they reached the Vatican Museum, but did not escape the fate of other objects of art at the time of the French invasion in the last years of the 18th century. Ulrica Leonora, wife of Charles XI., of Sweden, was another Scandinavian Princess who found pleasure in coins, medals, and other gems, and from her cabinet her marvelous son, afterwards Charles XII., received a part of his early education. Albert III., of Bavaria, scoured Italy and the Orient for Greek and Roman coins, that went into the Royal Cabinet of Munich; while the Berlin collection has enjoyed the personal interest of several royal patrons, beginning with Joachim II., Margrave of Brandenburg, and including Frederick the Great. The great interest taken by Charles I., of England, in the collecting of coins is well known. That monarch's interests were probably nourished in no small degree by the large collection—nearly 30,000 pieces—he purchased from Gorlee, who was one of the most painstaking collectors of the time. During the civil wars the royal collection was dispersed, some of them coming into the possession of Christine of Sweden.

While there have been many enthusiastic royal collectors in the past, few of them have been disposed to encourage very earnestly the publication of books dealing with their own coins or with the subject of numismatics, though an exception is to be made in favor of some of them, especially of the Emperor Ferdinand I., whose efforts, however, had but small results. It is, therefore, a pleasure to record that as collector, expert numismatist, and author, the greatest of royal patrons of numismatics is our contemporary, King Emmanuel III. of Italy, Honorary President of the Italian Numismatic Society.

The task which the King set himself is well chosen. Italy is one of the countries whose coinages present a most complicated and puzzling history. Since the fall of the Roman Empire her territory has been fought for by a number of powerful neighbors: Goth, Lombard, Frank, Byzantine, Frenchman, Spaniard, and Austrian; and besides scores of petty local governments have come and gone, each leaving an independent coinage. And while many able numismatists have wrought over the different series, and in many cases with distinguished success, yet the great need to insure accuracy and completeness has been the assurance of a complete body of the material, a complete catalogue of the issues. It is this basic need that the King aims to meet, and the fine results so far obtained make unnecessary the modest declaration of a "tentativo" in the title page.

Any consideration of this work will likely miss the mark if it be forgotten that a complete repertorium, a full list of the types and varieties of the types, and not a treatise in any other sense, is the evident aim of the distinguished author. For this reason all criticism of the absence of historical matter and numismatic notes is pointless. Nor can we join in the hope expressed by others that future volumes dealing with the artistically more important coinages will include numismatic notes regarding engravers and other subjects of interest. To change the adopted plan in the midst of its execution would be unusual, it would greatly extend the prospective huge proportions of the work, and unnecessarily incorporate in a voluminous corpus matter that will be, or already is, found in more convenient special treatises.

The main features of the plan of the work can be stated in few words. The arrangement of the coins follows the usual geographical principle, with occasional departures therefrom to be noted later; the briefest possible historical sketch is given of each ruler; for mediaeval coinages the further classification is according to metals and denominations, but the dated coins of modern times are classified by years, and by metals and denominations in each year, with a separate numbering for the coins of each year; the condition of each specimen is stated, and also its whereabouts; measurements are also stated, but of the dies and not of the planchet, a method that cannot be too highly praised; and finally all the types and the more important varieties are illustrated in fairly good plates at the ends of the volumes.

Almost no problem is presented in the classification of the coins of a country that has always known a central government and for modern times at least a centralized coinage, but an attempt to classify the coins of such countries as Germany and Italy, where foreign lords and local petty princes and commonwealths have multiplied coinages, generally distinct and independent but often related and overlapping, is little apt to have undebatable results.

In his catalogue the King has made an exception to the geographical principle of distribution for the coins of the House of Savoy, but he has not rigidly adhered to the modified plan; for there are several coinages by that House which are not included in the first volume nor are they to be found in the second, which continues the Savoyard issues. One is inclined to regret that the announced plan was changed in this case.

It seems very probable that many an investigator will wish that the classification had regarded the important historical epochs, and mediaeval coins been separated from the modern. Instead each volume embraces the coinages of its particular region from mediaeval times down to the present, the first volume including the coins of the House of Savoy from the middle of the 11th century to the latest pattern pieces of the reigning king. Thus the student of any particular period of Italian coinage will be compelled to have at hand the entire great work, if he makes use of it at all. Because the work will be so large the investigator is apt to find himself hampered.

In the classification of the dated coins, namely by years, there will be found many to approve, especially in this country, but the majority would probably prefer the arrangement by metals and denominations. The method of arrangement by years plus, in some cases, the use of a distinct numbering for the coins of each year will necessitate a rather cumbersome form of reference. Thus CNI. Vol. III. p. 468, 1734, 3, will be required to refer to a certain coin of Genoa struck in 1734, nor can the form of the reference be well shortened, for there are two coins numbered 3 on page 468 and on page 560 there is another A. D. 1734, No. 3.

In the several volumes the interest of American readers will probably be rather general. For while they may not take an active interest in any of the Italian series yet they will be at least curious to know how rapidly the improved modern coinage spread to the Italian States. Of the House of Savoy Amadeo VI., 1343-1383, was the first to strike gold, a Fiorino, nearly a century after the western revival of gold coinage at Florence; Carlo I., 1482-1490, was the first of that House to strike Testoni (Pl. VII., 2), a denomination of Italian origin. The large silver 4 Testoni piece of Filiberto, 1497-1504, bearing his own portrait and that of his wife Jolanda Luigia will recall the early Schauthaler of Maximilian and Mary, of 1479. The first issue of the Tallero in this part of Italy was by Carlo II., 1504-1553, not long after the appearance of similar large pieces in the North. The first dated coin listed in the first volume is of 1554.

The coinages of the House of Savoy are continued in the second volume, which includes the issues of districts north of the mountains, Piedmont and Sardegna. The chief mints are Asti, Carmagnole and Casale, though there are many others included. There is a historical interest in these coinages similar to the one noted in volume I. The coinage of the Grosso by Amadeo V., 1285-1323, with the eagle type, following so soon upon the origin of that denomination in France in the reign of Saint Louis is of interest when compared with the tardiness of the House of Savoy in instituting a gold coinage. The first gold coins were struck in the ultramontane regions by Louis, Duke of Orleans, 1465-98, who also introduced the Testone. Specially interesting are the obsidional coins struck at Casale by the French in 1630, of which sixteen types are described and illustrated. The

coinage of Sardinia, issued chiefly at Cagliari, belonging wholly to modern times possesses less interest for others than specialists in its history.

The coinages of this second volume have besides their historical value an artistic interest of importance. Many of the coins in this volume show superior artistic quality, the work of artists whose identity remains unknown, and everyone would hail with delight the results of careful research in that field, especially if it were to connect certain of the coin types with some of the noted engravers of Italian medals of the time, and that is probable.

Volume III., devoted to the Ligurian mints not included in the second volume and to the Island of Corsica, presents its chief interest in the extended coinage of Genoa. The coins of that important mint are made still more interesting because that portion of the work had the careful attention of the late General Ruggero, the King's very competent collaborator in the preparation of the Corpus, and who had made the Ligurian coinages a life study. The results of his studies, published occasionally as "Annotazione Numismatiche Genovesi," are to be seen in the more minute distinctions of varieties noted. Because of the new material brought together in this volume, and on account of the importance of Genoa, it is probably the most important of the volumes so far issued.

Where the undertaking is so great and its value so priceless it may appear ungrateful to make mention of what seems to be lacking to render the work adequate to the purposes of the student. But we may venture to mention one, and that is a set of copious indices. In this respect the third volume is far better provided than its predecessors, and probably future volumes will be further enriched in accordance with the apparent change of policy.

Students of numismatics and collectors of coins everywhere will felicitate themselves upon the very substantial interest taken by the distinguished author in a field so often undervalued, yet of such absorbing interest. They will also extend their cordial congratulations upon the substantial progress made in the heavy task the King has taken upon himself; and hope that nothing will arise to interrupt its ultimate achievement.

—T. L. C.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting was held on Friday, the 14th, with Vice President Frey in the chair. The other members present were Messrs. Wood, Belden, John Reilly, Jr., Boyd, Proskey, Webster, Smith, Jaegg, De Lagerberg, Higgins, Swanson, Heaton, and Adams. President Heaton attended late in the evening. There were two visitors, Messrs. McDougall and Goodyear.

Mr. Higgins, on behalf of the Committee on Heaton Medal, reported, and turned over to the club the cancelled die and hub. Upon motion the hub was given to Mr. Swanson, who made the model, and Mr. Higgins presented it to the clever young artist. It was then moved that the cancelled die be sold to the highest bidder, who proved to be Mr. Elliott Smith, for the sum of \$4.50.

Mr. E. B. Parke was elected to membership.

Mr. Frey of the Publication Committee announced that 105 copies of the club's Year Book would be printed, and that they would be delivered at the April meeting.

As quite a number of the members were delinquent in their dues, and as the club's constitution provides that those who do not pay by April shall be dropped from the rolls, it was moved that the Secretary be instructed to write a special letter of notification, in the hope that all would promptly make payment and retain their membership.

The topic for the next meeting was announced to be "Numismatic Issues Pertaining to the West India Islands."

Mr. Frey then introduced ex-President Higgins, who delivered the address scheduled for the evening, entitled "The Coins Relating to Christ."

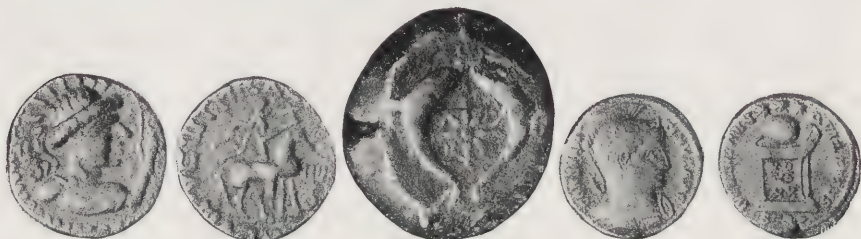
The lecture by Mr. Higgins was of the greatest interest, and was followed throughout by the closest attention on the part of every one present. The many startling connections demonstrated by the lecturer between the

symbols as shown on coins of all ages and the coming of Christ were too exact to be the result of mere coincidences, and Mr. Higgins proved that the significances heretofore of many uninterpreted allusions in the Old and New Testaments were geometrically explained by vast and imperishable monuments such as the Pyramid of Cheops and by numerous coin issues. He showed that in nearly every instance the various common symbols borne by coins far antedating the Christian era uniformly had the same significance—that of expressing the idea of the builder and ruler of the world, the Creator, Jehovah.

Among the most interesting of the many illustrations presented by Mr. Higgins was one of a Bactrian coin issued a few years before the coming of Christ, which bore a design which exactly illustrated the main features of Old Testament theology. This was a copper coin of the time and reign of King Azes.

Another startling theory advanced by Mr. Higgins was that a certain copper coin of Bactria, which bore the design of the Sun God on one side with on the other a mounted warrior extending his hand bearing a perfect "latin" cross with the inscription "SOTER MEGAS BASILEYS BASILEON," instead of being the effigy of a living King, which upon the surface it appeared to be, nevertheless was of far deeper meaning, and actually referred to the coming of Christ, the inscription, "The Great Saviour, King of Kings," relating to the expectation of the incarnation of the LOGOS, current throughout the East at this time.

Mr. Higgins explains that the Biblical reference to the last-named coin appears in Revelations xix., 11-16. He says that "it may be argued that 'King of Kings' was a common Oriental title, which is so, but it was derived from the theosophy which held the ruler to be an incarnate Sun God, a result of which are the inscriptions DIVOS JULIUS and DIVI FILII, which are borne by the coins of the Roman Caesars."



No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

"The SOTER MEGAS coins," Mr. Higgins states, "are attributed by all authorities to an 'unknown' king, but as all the other kings are perfectly identified, it is plain that the SOTER MEGAS pieces had a special mission. Their workmanship places them at the period of AZES to KADAPHISES, who reigned in Bactria over the period 80 B. C. to 10 A. D. Most probably the last. The head is that of Apollo or Helios, as shown by the headdress, which is a perfect sunrise. All the other kings are shown in helmets or Tartar hats. The Greek, Egyptian, Hebrew, and Hindu religious symbols mingled on these Bactrian coins, with the prevalence of Jove and Vishnu as types (JOVE being the Hellenic form of JEHOVA), culminating in this evident figure of the Kalki Avatar of Vishnu bearing the symbol of the Cross, are evidences of an active religious syncretism which is precisely what Christianity is born of. It was the astronomical moment for the world Saviour, and every single nation of the East expected Him, no matter what they called Him, and the Bible tells us that the moment the Star (of Bethlehem) appeared (i. e., Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn in conjunction in Pisces) the Magi of the Orient (the three Wise Men of the East) went to Judaea, the designated land of the prophecy."

Altogether the lecture was so very interesting and such a multitude of examples were presented, to make clear the actual significance of the geo-

No. 1—The Star in Pisces shown on a copper coin of Timeleon of Corinth, liberator of Syracuse, B. C. 345. No. 2—Copper coin of the "Unknown King," SOTER MEGAS, The Great Saviour, of Bactria. No. 3—Roman copper coin of Constantine the Great, showing the three planets in conjunction, which constituted the star of Bethlehem.

metrical proportions of what are intended to be everlasting monuments, erected by man at different epochs, that it would simply be mistreating the lecture to try to make more extended reference here. The lecture, with its various skillful illustrations, examples, and quotations, should be given in full in the lecturer's own words, and this the Club has decided to do.

Mr. Higgins was long and warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address, which was followed by an interesting discussion, during which many questions were asked, each of which he answered in a satisfactory and interesting manner.

Mr. Higgins was thanked by a rising vote of those present, and his lecture was referred to the Publication Committee, with instructions to print in full.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 110th monthly meeting of the above-named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, March 7th, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following sixteen members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Nelson, Carey, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Edward Michael, Holmes, Baker, Smith, Loer, Davis, Jonas and Noack.

The Executive Committee reported that they had arranged for a renewal of the lease for the present quarters for another year.

Mr. D. L. Angell was elected to membership. The following members were dropped for nonpayment of dues: Messrs. V. P. Annunziata, E. A. Dreyfus, Lloyd J. Butler, Marcel H. Gramercy, and Harry H. Hunter.

Under exhibits Mr. Simpson showed a crown of Mary Queen of Scots and quarter eagles of 1845, New Orleans, and 1855, Dahlonega; and Mr. Brand a 50 lire of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and a 100 leva of Ferdinand of Bulgaria, both gold proofs, and a rare hemidrachm of Tarentum.

Medals were presented to the cabinet by Messrs. William Poillon and L. T. Brodstone.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Philatelic West for January and Spink's Circular for February; auction catalogues from Cahn, Hess, Elder, Schulman, St. Louis Stamp & Coin Company, and United States Coin Company; and catalogues with fixed prices from Auf der Heide and Fred Michael.

Adjourned to meet April 4th, 1913. BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, March 4, 1913. The twenty-eighth meeting of the Association was called to order, Mr. G. J. Bauer acting as President. The members present were: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, King, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Emrich, Koeb, and Webster.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Anniversary Medal Committee, submitted a finished specimen of the medal struck in lead. It is a beautiful work of art, and Mr. Koeb was congratulated by all present on his ability to turn out such a medal. Mr. Koeb stated that it would look much better when struck in bronze and finished. Each medal will be numbered, from 1 to 50. Mr. Koeb was instructed to go ahead and finish fifty of the medals, as ordered.

The matter of forming a collection of coins at the Rochester Historical Society headquarters was fully discussed, as to the advisability of each individual giving or loaning his duplicates to the society in his own name, or under the name of the R. N. A. Dr. French made a motion, which was carried, that all coins given or loaned by members for the purpose of starting such a collection at Exposition Park for the Rochester Historical Society be given or loaned under the name of the Rochester Numismatic Association.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. B. Max Mehl to the effect that on December 16, 1912, Mr. Mehl had sent to Ernest Soper a consignment of coins amounting to \$37.50, and that he had written Soper repeatedly since that time but could get no response. The Secretary replied to Mr. Mehl, stating the facts in this case, and that as Soper had been expelled from the R. N. A. at the first meeting in January, 1913, this Association could take no action in the matter other than to lend him every assistance in their power to bring this man to terms. And we hope that this man's actions will cast no reflections on the integrity of the other members of the R. N.

A., and sincerely trust that none of our other out-of-town numismatist friends have had like unfortunate business relations with him.

A letter of thanks received from Mr. Hooper was read, in which he expressed his pleasure at the receipt of the beautiful azalea plant and inscribed jardiniere sent him by the R. N. A. on his 80th birthday; motion made and carried that the letter be placed on file.

Mr. Richardson, a stamp collector, attended the meeting as a guest, and he made a few remarks, to the effect that he would like to form a philatelic association in this city, and asked any member who was a stamp collector to join him in such a movement.

The new five-cent nickel was on exhibition, and much unfavorable criticism was expressed upon its general appearance, it being poorly executed, as if the dies were machine-made; also that the head of the Indian as well as the buffalo are too large for the size of the coin.

Dr. French exhibited a new Hay's No. 6, 1794 cent, also Nos. 24, 37, and 51. The Doctor now has the finest collection of 1794 cents ever gotten together by one collector.

Mr. F. B. King, one of our members who has heretofore not been a very enthusiastic collector, is now deeply interested owing to the fact that a few days ago, in looking over a collection of coins gathered by his father which had not seen the light of day for a number of years, found a complete set of cents in splendid condition, among which was a 1799 perfect date and over date, also a 1798 broken planchet, a large date and a 1793 Ameri and 1839 over 1836, all in beautiful condition. He also found in fine condition three Jerseys, three Connecticuts, one Massachusetts, one Vermont, a Pine Tree sixpence, and a lot of Hard Times Tokens.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 18th.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.—The seventh meeting was held on March 12, 1913, at the Board of Trade rooms, and was called to order by the President at 8.15 P. M.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Report of progress by the committee on medals.

The Entertainment Committee have made a change in the entertainment for the meeting of April 9th, when we will have an exhibit and talk on fractional currency.

Mr. Oliver distributed the minor proof sets of 1913, and everyone present was very much disappointed in the new nickel.

Exhibit for next meeting, coins of Napoleon and his family.

Entertainment for this evening, a talk on United States copper cents coined from 1816 to 1857, inclusive, by the Secretary. Interesting exhibits of the varieties of these coins were made by Messrs. Fuller and Oliver.

Auction followed.

W. S. FULLER, Secretary.

BRANCH NUMBER ONE, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Meeting held Tuesday, March 18th, at the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society, President Green in the chair.

The minutes of the last two meetings were approved as read.

A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the members of the Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. Wolsieffer, Ripstra, and Leon—for the entertainment given Ladies' Night, Feb. 25th.

The evening was devoted to the display and discussion of coins, tokens and medals pertaining to Ireland.

Under exhibits, Mr. Green showed a penny of Sithric III., Bank tokens of George III., a Brian Boru medal, and other coins and tokens.

Mr. Loer—Irish copper coins and tokens, among them one of James.

Mr. Davis—Gun money of Ireland.

Miss Naerup—A Mark Newby token and Irish store cards.

United States fractional currency is suggested as the topic for the next meeting.

Mr. Louis E. H. Flinker was enrolled for membership.

Adjourned to meet Tuesday, April 15th. M. A. NAERUP, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, March 18, 1913. The twenty-eighth meeting was called to order with President Woolsey presiding. The members present were: Messrs. French,

W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, Bostwick, Harold, Emrich, Koeb, and Bunnell.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Bostwick proposed the name of Charles R. Kingston of 64 Albe-marle Street, for membership, who was duly elected, and the Secretary was instructed to so notify him.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Anniversary Medal Committee, showed a finished medal struck in white metal. It is a beautiful piece of work, and Mr. Koeb, the engraver, was congratulated by all present. The medals will be ready for distribution at our next meeting, as Bastian Bros., with whom Mr. Koeb is connected, will be unable to finish them sooner on account of pressure of business.

Mr. Webster, Chairman of the Committee on furnishing the Rochester Historical Society with coins for exhibition at their rooms, not being present, that matter was laid on the table until next meeting.

Mr. E. H. Adams presented the Association with a copy of "The History of the Private Gold Coinage of California", a complete account of the curious forms of gold money of the days of '49. A vote of thanks was extended Mr. Adams for his kindness.

Mr. Bauer read a very interesting paper on ancient coins, explaining, with examples from his cabinet, the different varieties, each piece being passed around while it was being described, which made it easier to understand. He spoke of and exhibited principally the copper coins of the Roman Republic, including the Aes and its subdivisions, a number of them (from the first period) being of the large size.

Motion was made and carried that a letter of condolence on the death of his father be sent to Mr. L. G. Amberg, in behalf of the Association.

Motion made and carried that the Secretary be instructed to subscribe in the name of the R. N. A. for "Spink's Numismatic Circular", published by Spink & Co., 17 and 18 Picadilly, London, England.

Meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, April 1, 1913.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of meeting held on Feb. 19th, 1913: Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.

Lady Rendlesham, Mr. W. L. Pocock, and Mr. A. S. Ruston were elected members.

Prof. G. Baldwin Brown, Edinburgh University, read a paper on "Sceatt Types as illustrating Anglo-Saxon Art." The paper, it was explained, was written from the artistic rather than the numismatic point of view. A comparison was instituted between the artistic designs on the sceattas and those on the Merovingian trientes and the earlier Gallo-British series; and it was shown that the Anglo-Saxon artist possessed a constructive power which enabled him to constitute new types of an original and effective kind out of the wrecks of older motives. A large field of design, well within the compass of the Teutonic artist's powers, was hardly entered by the Merovingian moneyer, though within it the insular artist revelled with the most delightful freedom. This was the field of animal design, in which the Angli-Saxons had evolved a whole menagerie of quaint and often pleasing shapes that had hardly a parallel in numismatic history. Photographic reproductions on an enlarged scale of sceatt types in British and Dutch collections were used to illustrate the ingenuity, the artistic tact, the feeling for distribution and balance, which gave the early Anglo-Saxon moneyer a really high place on the artistic side of numismatics. Special attention was drawn to the sceattas, so well represented in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow, in which foliage, treated in an original fashion, was used by itself or in conjunction with the animal form to produce designs of no little freshness and charm.

In illustration of the subject, Mr. Carlyon-Britton exhibited a large series of sceattas representing most of the known types; Mr. William Dale a sceatta, Hawkins, Fig. 41, found at Clausentum, Hants; and Mr. W. Sharp Ogden two early sceattas and Anglo-Saxon relics in gold and bronze. Mr. Frank E. Burton showed two silver pennies of the Nottingham mint in the time of Athelstan, struck from two reverse dies instead of obverse and reverse; also two curious pennies of Edward the Confessor's PACX type bearing merely imitation legends; and Mr. Nathan Heywood exhibited a variety of the long-cross coinage of Henry III. of peculiar work.—From The Athenaeum.



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

New York

ORGANIZED 1858

INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

Term ending January 1918.

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1916:

CHARLES G. DODD
NEWELL MARTIN
EDWARD T. NEWELL

Term ending January 1917.

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
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JOHN I. WATERBURY

Term ending January 1915.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
DANIEL PARISH, JR.
J. SANFORD SALTUS

Term ending January 1914.

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the American Journal of Numismatics. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

REGULAR MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE THIRD SATURDAY, OR SUCH OTHER DAY AS THE COUNCIL MAY DECIDE, IN EACH MONTH, EXCEPT MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.
PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

New York, March 15, 1913.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of February 15th the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

It is with great regret that your Council announces the death of Dr. W. T. R. Marvin, an Honorary Member of the Society since November 19, 1878.

In 1887 Dr. Marvin became one of the Publication Committee of the American Journal of Numismatics, at that time published by the Boston Numismatic Society, and on the first of July, 1891, he became the editor, which position he has filled with marked ability up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 24th of February last.

Dr. Marvin was a prolific writer on numismatic subjects and his loss will be keenly felt.

Respectfully submitted,
for the Council,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Director would report that the work of the Society has gone along smoothly since the last meeting.

The new Curator, Mr. Howland Wood, has been on duty since the first of the month. The result of his two weeks' work is most apparent; it will take some little time for him to become thoroughly acquainted with the entire collection. I hope, however, that he will be able to give us a report on it at the April meeting.

The accessions to the collections, since the last meeting, consist of a plaque, portrait of Mark Twain, from Mr. Robert James Eidlitz; two of the new five-cent nickel coins, from a lot of five hundred that were distributed at the dedication of the North American Indian Memorial at Fort Wadsworth, before they were issued for general circulation, from Dr. George F. Kunz; four specimens of South American paper money, from Mr. John Gordon of Rio de Janeiro; a silver medal issued by the Holland-Belge Society of the Friends of the Medal, from Mr. Archer M. Huntington; two Corean silver coins from Mr. Charles Gregory, an Indian Rupee of 1912 and a copper coin of Brazil from Mr. Albert R. Frey; a bronze medal of Washington, recently issued by the Sons of the Revolution, and a pair of early American coin scales from Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, and the seventh medal of the Circle of Friends of the Medallion from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr.

The accessions to the Library are nine books, twenty-eight periodicals, and twelve catalogues from the American Numismatic Association, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Royal Numismatic Society of Holland, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Royal Museum, Berlin, Smithsonian Institution, Vienna Numismatic Society, The United States Coin Company, Spink & Son, the Duke of Loubat, Dr. W. T. R. Marvin, Messrs. L. Forrer, Charles Gregory, Archer M. Huntington and Howland Wood.

We have on exhibition a remarkable collection of medals and jetons relating to the French Revolution of 1848. The Ro collection of ancient Chinese coins is still on exhibition. I have requested Mr. Wood to give us a short description of these two most interesting collections.

Since the exhibitions relating to Spanish-American countries, held simultaneously by the Hispanic Society of America, the American Geographical

Society and this Society, have been started we have exhibited coins and medals of Chili, Mexico and Peru. The exhibition next week will be Brazil. These exhibitions have demonstrated what a large number of coins of these countries are not in the Society's collection.

The number of visitors during the month of February was 3,201, of which 2,453 came during the last nine days of the Joan of Arc Exhibition. All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Director.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR

Describing the Collection of Medals of the French Revolution of 1848 and the Ro Collection of Ancient Chinese Coins.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

You have all noticed the medals displayed in the cases on each side of you. These all refer to the Revolution of 1848 in France, the events leading up to it, and its results. So far as I know this is the largest aggregation of these medals ever brought together. You will note the number of large crude pieces made of lead, satirical and bloodthirsty for the most part. These are the products of the people, and expressed their sentiments day by day; dire threats and various dreams are expressed on these pieces, and a very accurate journal of those troublous times is written down here. There are quite a number of pieces that relate to women's suffrage, for the women played quite a part in this revolution, and wanted their rights.

In all there are fifteen hundred and sixty-eight pieces represented here, and I doubt if many more could be added to the list. The subject has been hardly touched. DeSaulcy published a large book of these at the time, and since then I think very little has been done on the series. Nearly every piece that DeSaulcy described is represented here, but he lists only six hundred pieces, which you see is but a small proportion of what are here. Most of these were collected at the time and have been lain away ever since, which accounts for the excellent preservation of so many of them, and, as I understand it, the collection represents the accumulation of DeSaulcy, Peree, Stroehlin and others.

Some pieces worthy of note are the two bronze medals by David d'Angers, the various Liberty heads copied from different coins, especially of South America; the numerous trial pieces, and members' passes to the political clubs of the time.

I would like to say a few words about the Ro collection of ancient Chinese coins. These you will notice are all of the odd shape and are, with a few exceptions, much rarer than the more numerous round pieces. The collection was formed by an educated Chinese scholar, who knew his subject, and is, as far as I know, unlike any other collection of its kind that has been gotten together. First, because it was formed at Peking where the better class of things Chinese gradually drift to, and secondly because a thorough knowledge of Chinese numismatics was behind the acquiring of these pieces. Most collections that come to this country are picked up over there by either Chinese or foreigners who know little of the subject and have not the powers of discrimination.

Every one of these coins is absolutely genuine—something unheard of in a collection of ancient Chinese coins either here or in Europe. Many public collections in the various museums, though seemingly large and extensive on paper, are really overrun with counterfeits. I understand that this collection is far larger in the kind of pieces represented than any other collection, as it contains over five hundred pieces, all genuine.

This is a fact that we should not overlook. If we are to acquire this lot we should bear in mind that—with the large collection of Chinese pieces we already have, which, by the way, is mainly composed of the circular cash—it would make the Society's collection the finest outside of the Orient, and probably the second in the world. Many of these pieces date back prior to the earliest coined money of Lydia and Greece.

I wish to call especial attention to the nine varieties of Bell money and the fourteen pieces of so-called Bridge money. The hollow handle spade pieces are extremely valuable, and are in remarkable condition, numbering

fourteen in all. Of the Ku Pus we have a large array. These all differ in detail, and are full of many great rarities. The same can also be said of the sword and knife coins.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWLAND WOOD, Curator.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Medals, Mr. Eidlitz, reported informally that the brief regarding the duty on foreign medals had been sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, and he had received a letter from Mr. Underwood assuring him that it would be given due consideration.

The following resolutions were presented by Mr. Belden, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, On February 24th, 1913, Dr. William T. R. Marvin, an Honorary Member of this Society, passed from mortal consciousness; and,

WHEREAS, Dr. Marvin was made an Honorary Member of the Society on November 19th, 1878, has been Editor of the American Journal of Numismatics since July 1st, 1891, and by his genial personality endeared himself to all who had the privilege of his friendship. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That The American Numismatic Society, having learned with profound regret of the death of its Honorary Member, Dr. William T. R. Marvin, desires to place on record its appreciation of his character as a man and a numismatist and of the able manner in which he has filled the office of Editor of the American Journal of Numismatics for so many years.

RESOLVED, That a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow.

The Chairman announced the subject of the meeting, Informal discussion and exhibition of the Colonial Tokens and Coins of New York.

Mr. Edgar H. Adams read the following paper on the subject:

NEW YORK COLONIAL COINAGE.

The most interesting of the numerous issues for coinage or pattern coinage in New York during the days of the Confederation and previous to the opening of the United States National Mint at Philadelphia is the famous Brasher so-called "doubloon," which bears the date of 1787. It derives its title from the fact that it was unquestionably issued by a well-known goldsmith named Ephraim Brasher, who as late as 1805 was located at 350 Pearl Street, New York City, and is of about the same value as the Spanish doubloon, which was valued between \$15 and \$16. The average weight of the known Brasher goldpieces is about 408 grains.

On Feb. 11, 1787, a petition was made to the New York Legislature by Ephraim Brasher and John Bailey for the privilege of coining coppers, and on March 3, 1787, Thomas Machin presented a similar petition.

From this fact it has always been deduced that the Brasher goldpiece was simply a pattern for a cent to be submitted by Mr. Brasher as a sample of the coinage he intended to issue if he received authority from the State. The design, which is too well-known to warrant a description, was distinctively New York in character.

There are about seven specimens of this piece known at the present time, all of which are in gold.

It is a matter open to question whether Mr. Brasher really did intend this design as the pattern for a cent. A specimen in copper has never come to light, and yet it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that numerous specimens in that metal would have been struck had the piece been intended for a cent.

On the other hand, the fact that this piece has an intrinsic value almost equivalent to that of the Spanish doubloon, may be something more than a mere coincidence. It may be that Mr. Brasher intended to issue a private gold doubloon on his own account. He had a great deal of experience with gold coins, and his stamp appears on many of the "Joe's" and "half Joe's" of that time on a golden plug inserted in the centre of low weight coins, by which means they were brought up to face value.

In the Colonial days a goldpiece passed not for its face value, but for its intrinsic value, and it may be that Mr. Brasher contemplated an issue

that would supersede in this locality the use of the various gold coins of all countries with which business was conducted in those days.

He may have thought that such an issue, with his full name thereon, —BRASHER,—as appears on the pieces known, would be accepted without question on account of his name.

It is interesting to note that Thomas Machim, who also as above stated, petitioned the Legislature for authority to strike copper coins, like Brasher, was responsible for a similar issue, but the matter of authority did not seem to hamper him much, for he undoubtedly struck many coins at his establishment, which was located near Newburgh, N. Y., then known as New Grange. It was at his private mint that quite a number of the cents now associated with the New York issues were struck.

The claim has been made that there was an association between Machim & Co., of New Grange; Reuben Harmon, Jr., who conducted a private mint at Rupert, Vt.; the owners of the private mint located at New Haven, Conn., and those of the New Jersey mint, located at Elizabethtown, now Elizabeth, N. J. This connection is suggested by the resemblance between the designs and general workmanship of the several issues. And it is a well-known fact that the business of private coinage of copper in the several States of the Confederation issued for circulation during the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, as money, was confined to but a few individuals.

In one reference to this coinage it is stated that the New York cents "Non Vi Virtute," 1786; "Immunis Columbia," 1787; "Liber Natus Libertatem," and the George Clinton Cent, 1787, all appeared to have been made from dies engraved by James F. Atlee, who at one time was connected with the Connecticut Mint, and later with the Vermont and Machim Mints. In one account it was stated that the Connecticut Mint was rented to a man named Major Eli Leavenworth and others, known as Leavenworth & Co., and that there were made at this establishment in New Haven planchets or blanks which were struck in New York City with dies belonging to Leavenworth & Co., or those who minted for them in New York City. It is supposed that all the above pieces were coined at Machim's Mills. The die for the "Non Vi Virtute Vici" cent was thought to have been a pattern made by Atlee for Machim & Co. on his own account as an experimental piece to be submitted for adoption, probably before he joined forces with the latter.

Of further interest is the statement that John Bailey, one of the three mentioned above who applied to the New York Legislature in 1787 for authority to strike copper coins, was a cutler of New York City. He is said to have testified in August, 1789, that he had "coined Jersey coppers previous to April 15th, 1788," by authority derived from an act of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act for the establishment of a Coinage of Copper in that State, passed June 1, 1786."

Thus it will be noted that of the three above named petitioners of 1787 for the authority to strike copper coins for New York State, two, Messrs. Machim and Bailey, were undoubtedly connected with other projects along the same line, whereas there is no known association between Brasher and any other coiner. This seems to make the theory all the more probable that he intended his so-called doubloon as an actual doubloon.

The establishment of Machim & Co. was in 1787 referred to as a manufactory of "hardware," and at that time was known as "Machim's mills." In Eager's "History of Orange County" it is stated that "Orange Lake * * * was also called Machen's Pond. Capt. Machen first opened the outlet of the pond, and erected a manufactory to make coppers for change and circulation. The outlet composes a large part of Chambers's Creek, which supplies the New Mills and other manufacturing establishments with water. This outlet was originally the place where the waters of the pond ran off at high water. The natural one is further west at a place called Pine Point, and the stream from the pond crosses the turnpike just east of Mr. Nathaniel Brewster, between five and six miles from Newburgh. Capt. Machen, we believe, was an Englishman, and came out before the Revolution as an officer in the British service. During the war he entered the American army as an engineer, and was employed by Congress in 1777 in erecting fortifications in the Highlands, and in stretching the chain across the river at West Point. After the war he came out and located at the pond. His operations there, as they were conducted in secret, were looked upon at that time with suspicion, as illegal and wrong."

Crosby's work on the Early Coins of America also contains the following interesting statement relative to the Machim mint which was derived from Mr. Charles I. Bushnell:

"The Mint House at Newburgh, Ulster County, N. Y., was situated on the east side of Machim's Lake, or Pond, about one-eighth of a mile distant from the pond. The building was erected in 1784 by Thomas Machim, and was still standing in 1792, at which time the rollers, press, and cutting machine were taken out. The coins were struck by means of a large bar loaded at each end with a 500-pound ball, with ropes attached. Two men were required on each side, making four in all, to strike the pieces, besides a man to set the planchets. The metal of which the coins were struck was composed of old brass cannon, and mortars, the zinc from the copper being extracted by smelting in a furnace. About sixty of the coins were struck a minute. The sloop Newburgh, Captain Isaac Belknap, carried for a number of years the coining press as part ballast. The coins were made by James F. Atlee. Many of them bore the obverse GEORGIUS III. and reverse INDE ET LIB. Others bore the figure of a plough on one side. The mint ceased operations in the year 1791."

In Crosby's *Early Coins of America* is given a long article of agreement between ten individuals who composed the firm of Machim & Co., for the purpose of striking copper coins. These individuals were all from Vermont and New York, and included the names of Reuben Harmon, William Coley, and James F. Atlee of the Vermont Mint. Simms, in his *History of Schoharie County*, states: "Whether the long firm of money makers ever coined coppers enough to fill the pockets of all the Green Mountain boys; or whether they found the business profitable, is uncertain; but from Mr. Machim's papers I am led to conclude they never effected much. At his mills perhaps a thousand pounds of copper was manufactured, as appears by the papers, in the year 1789; previous to which little seems to have been done."

Mr. Crosby states that it is probable that many of the pieces now classed as Connecticut coins are counterfeits from the Machim mint, and that it is not unlikely that the VERMON AUCTORI with reverse BRIT-TANNIA, as well as many of the counterfeit halfpence of George III. formed part of the "hardware" manufactured there.

The petitions of Messrs. Machim, Bailey, and Brasher were referred to a committee of the Legislature, who reported that there were in circulation the following pieces:

"First. A few genuine British half pence of George the Second, and some of an earlier date, the impressions of which are generally defaced.

"Secondly. A number of Irish half pence, with a bust on the one side, and a harp on the other.

"Thirdly. A very great number of pieces in imitation of British half pence, but much lighter, of inferior copper, and badly executed. These are generally called by the name of Birmingham coppers, as it is pretty well known that they are made there, and imported in sacks, under the name of Hard Ware, or wrought copper.

"Fourthly. A very considerable number of coppers of the kind that are made in the State of New Jersey. Many of these are below the proper weight of the Jersey coppers, and seem as if designed as a catch penny for this market."

The committee estimated that the coiners' profit on these various pieces was: On the British Half Pence, 57 per cent.; on the Birmingham half pence, 96 per cent., and on the Jersey coppers, 54 per cent.

No other consideration of the petition seems to have been made, except that on April 20, 1787, the New York Assembly passed an act to regulate the circulation of copper coin. This act prohibited the passing of any coppers in the State of New York, except those of pure copper, weighing one-third of an ounce avoirdupois, each, which were to pass at the rate of twenty to the shilling of the lawful current money of the State, and not otherwise. Any person to whom uncurrent coppers were offered in payment might seize and retain the same, making complaint to any justice of the peace of the city or county. If the person tendering or passing light or base coppers was aware of their base character, such person forfeited five times the sum offered to the person to whom they had tendered the same.

On Feb. 7, 1788, the counterfeiting of gold or silver coin, was by special enactment declared a felony, punishable with death.

Some interesting remarks were made by Mr. David Proskey, and a general discussion followed.

Exhibitions were made from the Society's collection and by Mr. Proskey. The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

THE NUMISMATIC AND PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF JAPAN.

The first number of the first volume (January, 1913) of the new numismatic and philatelic magazine named above has just reached us, and has been examined with great interest. We desire to congratulate its editor, Mr. H. A. Ramsden, and publisher, Jun Kobayagawa Company, on the production of such an interesting number. Mr. Ramsden is very well known to all American numismatic readers for his splendid articles on the coins of China and Japan, which have appeared in our numismatic publications, and especially in the columns of *The Numismatist*. The opinion is general that there is no one so well fitted for the position as he, and those devoted to the series in which he specializes are looking forward to much entertaining matter in the new magazine. Forty-eight pages of reading matter and "ads" and three fine plates of Japanese and Chinese stamps and coins are shown in this initial number, which is printed in Japanese and English. We wish the new publication every success, and trust that it will receive satisfactory support.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. A. R. Frey has received an interesting letter from Mr. H. A. Ramsden of the Yokohama Numismatic Society, a portion of which is quoted as follows: "The dollar and smaller 'memento' pieces with the bust of the now famous Doctor Sun Yat Sen are often met with in gilt—in fact, those in this condition are probably today as numerous as the originals in silver, especially the smaller sizes, which are suitable for watch-charms, etc. I saw in *The Numismatist* of the December, 1912, issue, that Senator Ackerman of your country, a well known philatelist, had in his possession a gold specimen of the Sun Yat Sen dollar. I sometimes wonder if this specimen is really of gold, and not one of the above-mentioned silver gilded pieces."

The catalogues for the sale of Swiss coins and medals to be held at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, by Mr. Leo Hamburger on April 8 and 9, have been received. The sale of April 8 will contain 513 lots. The catalogue has sixteen plates. The sale of April 9 has 1913 lots, and shows eleven plates.

Already the counterfeiters are at work on the new five-cent piece, and a number of leaden imitations have been placed in circulation.

Hollow Horn Bear, a Sioux Indian chief, who went to Washington for the inauguration of President Wilson, and in the beautiful regalia of his rank, rode at the head of the Indian division in the pageant, died of pneumonia at Providence Hospital in that city on March 15. Hollow Horn Bear was a fighter of distinction in the days before the Sioux settled down upon the Rosebud Agency and ceased hostile declarations. He was fifty-four years old. The chief was one of the handsomest of his race, and by reason of his perfection of features was chosen as the model for the Indian vignette which decorates the \$5 United States certificates. Hollow Horn Bear was ill only three days.

Bruder Egger have forwarded to us their catalogue for the sale of Roman coins, to be held at Vienna, on April 14. The lots number 2046, and there are thirty-two plates.

A new canard has been set afloat to fool the person who is unacquainted with the mint marks of this country. This latest story is to the effect that any one who finds a set of United States coins with mint letters forming the word SOLD will be entitled to a valuable prize. It is needless to state that up to date we have no mint which uses the letter L.

At the fifth meeting of the Toledo Collectors' League, recently held in the Museum of Art of that city, when Director George W. Stevens called the roll it was found that there were just ninety-nine names on the list. A few minutes later another boy was made the one hundredth member. Though organized but a short time ago, the League is increasing rapidly. All boys who collect stamps, coins, or curios are eligible to membership. Mr. Lee McDonough is the Secretary.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale held by the United States Coin Company in New York City on Feb. 26, 1913:

Eagle. 1795. Very fine	\$31.00	Do. 1808. Ex. fine	\$25.00
Do. 1796. Extremely fine ...	\$41.00	Do. 1824 over '21. V. fine..	\$40.00
Do. 1797. Uncirculated	\$31.00	Do. 1825. About unc.	\$33.00
Do. 1800. Uncirculated	\$29.50	Do. 1827. Uncirculated	\$102.50
Do. 1803. Uncirculated	\$26.00	Do. 1829. Uncirculated	\$45.00
Do. 1804. Very fine	\$32.00	Do. 1830. Uncirculated	\$30.00
Do. 1876. Brilliant proof	\$51.00	Do. 1844. About unc.	\$25.00
Three Dollars. 1859. Brilliant		Do. 1848. CAL over eagle. Ex.	
proof	\$36.00	fine	\$46.00
Do. 1860. Brilliant proof	\$25.00	Do. 1875. Ex. fine	\$50.00
Do. 1875. Brilliant proof. (A		Do. Dahlonga Mint. 1853.	
new record)	\$1,150.00	About unc.	\$42.00
Do. 1876. Brilliant proof ..	\$225.00	Do. Do. 1857. About unc....	\$61.00
Quarter Eagle. 1798. Five		Do. Do. 1859. Ex. fine	\$31.00
berries on wreath. Ex. F.	\$81.00	Do. New Orleans Mint. 1845.	
Do. 1806 over '04. Fine	\$41.00	Very fine	\$102.50

We have received a catalogue from Mr. Charles Dupriez of Brussels, Belgium, of a sale to be held on April 7. This numbers 4,916 lots, and contains a wide range of coins and medals from ancient to modern times. Noteworthy is the series of Roman coins and a large number of French medals of the Revolution and Empire. The catalogue contains twenty-nine plates.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, introduced a bill on March 1 forbidding a change of size or color of paper money without the consent of Congress. Plans have been made by the Treasury Department to reduce the size of the bills within the next few weeks.

Local bankers of Troy, N. Y., are puzzled over a \$20 gold certificate, said to be a counterfeit and which was passed on a merchant there. Experts say that it is the first they have seen, and that it is the most cleverly executed and dangerous counterfeits ever made. Some have declared that it is good, but a majority say that it is not genuine. It will be sent to the Treasury Department.

From figures given out recently it is learned that the Government made a profit on the coinage of \$6,500,000 on the coinage of cents, nickels, dimes, quarters and halves during the fiscal year 1912. George E. Roberts, director of the Mint, announces that the Treasury earned a total of \$5,652,000 on an investment of only \$1,260,000 for the operation of the entire mint service, or almost 450 per cent.

We have received the catalogue of the collections of Messrs. Wm. E. Deeds and Flippen Vick, to be sold by B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas, on April 15. The lots number 854, and comprise rare coins and notes of the United States and foreign countries, ancient Greek and Roman coins, and curious and odd-shaped coins.

The catalogue of a large sale of Greek and Roman coins has reached us from J. Schulman, of Amsterdam, Holland. The lots number 1593, and the catalogue is accompanied by twenty-one plates.

MY NEXT SALE

To be held in early part of May
 Will Consist of the Collections of
Mr. J. R. Strouse AND Mr. P. C. Hartell
 Sterling, Colorado Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.

LETTER FROM MR. STROUSE.

Mr. B. Max Mehl,
 Ft. Worth, Texas.

Sterling, Colo., Nov. 11th, 1912.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of the 9th, and in reply will say that you may arrange for the sale of my collection. As I wrote you in my previous letter, your commission is higher than that asked by some others, but when everything is considered, I believe that you are the logical man to sell them for me.

I like the prices realized at your sales, your description, and the manner in which you go after business.

Very truly,
 (Signed) J. R. Strouse.

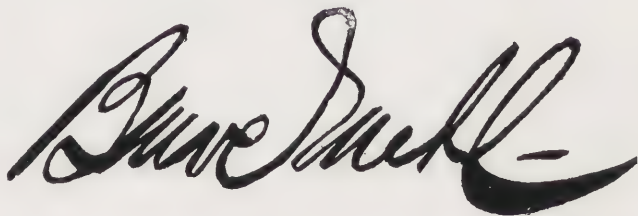
LETTER FROM MR. HARTELL.

My dear Mr. Mehl:

Your letter of the 30th ulto., quoting terms for the sale of coins received, and although I consider them a trifle high I think it will be to my interest to turn them over to you and pay the extra percentage judging from the results of your past sales.

(Signed) P. C. Hartell.

There are other reasons why you should give my methods and results your careful consideration. Let me send you a few of the "results."



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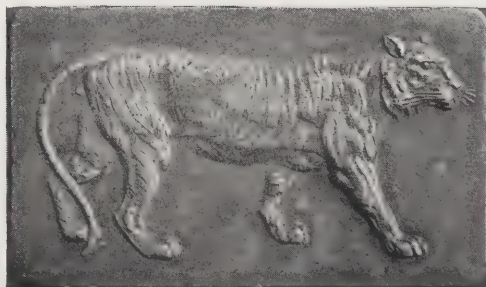
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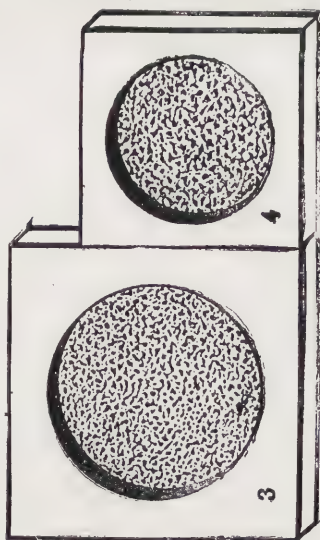
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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVI.

MAY, 1913

No. 5

The Coinage of Tibet.

BY HOWLAND WOOD.

(Through the kindness of Mr. Belden, Director of the American Numismatic Society, we are privileged to reproduce this very interesting article on Tibetan coinage by Mr. Wood, which originally appeared in The American Journal of Numismatics for October, 1912.—Ed.)



No. 1.

In a country that, to Occidental minds, seems as strange as Tibet, it is natural to suppose that the coinage would manifest the same characteristics. Up to within recent times very little has been known about this isolated land, and it is safe to say that very few collectors are familiar with its coins. The occasional traveller has brought home brief notes on the money, and one or two Chinese scholars have added a few scant words to this knowledge. On the other hand the coins are not as rare as one might suppose, and in order that the interested collector may recognize these I



No. 2.

propose to give a sketch of the coinage and illustrate its principal varieties, most of which are in my collection. For the numismatic and historical information I am indebted to the able articles by Terrien La Couperie,^a W. W. Rockhill,^b E. H. C. Walsh,^c and S. W. Bushell.^d These four writers are, so far as I know, the only ones who have treated the subject from a numismatic standpoint, Mr. Walsh's article being by far the most complete.

The coinage proper of Tibet falls under three general heads, and as each division has sharp lines of demarcation, the classification is very simple, especially as under two of the divisions only one denomination was



No. 3.



No. 4.

issued. This was the Tang-ka, fractions of which were made by the simple method of cutting the piece into different sizes. The three divisions of the coinage are: the Tibeto-Nepalese, the Tibetan proper, and the Sino-Tibetan.

The tang-ka has a nominal value of six annas, though, as a rule, three of them are exchangeable for an Indian rupee, the equivalent of sixteen annas. Their weight and fineness have varied at times from 60 to 105 grains. Their size is a trifle over an inch.

According to certain Chinese authors, the Tibetans in ancient times used cowries and knife-shaped coins, but since the twelfth century silver has been the circulating medium.

We know that the Malla dynasty of Newar kings of Nepal coined money for Tibet, for Mahendra Malla of Khatmandu, in the middle of the sixteenth century, made a treaty with Tibet by the terms of which he supplied the coinage of that country and obtained from thence the silver for that pur-



No. 5.



No. 6.

pose; later the kingdom of Bhatgaon shared this privilege. None of this first money is now known, but a coin sometimes found in Tibet was issued by Jaya Bhupatindra Malla (No. 1), called by the natives Ang-tuk, i. e. "number six," from the last figure of its date 816 N. S. (Newar date) or 1696. We find other Nepalese coins of this type which differ from the ordinary Newar coins for Nepal. Mr. Walsh considers all of this style the probable coinage for Tibet, and points out a small double hand-drum or damura and a loop on the reverse, at the top. This drum is peculiar to



No. 7.

Tibetan Lamas, and would naturally be a suggestive symbol of the Nepal artificers for the Tibetan coinage. The natives call this type of coin Pa-

nying tang-ka, or "old Nepalese coins." It is also known as the Dung-tang, i. e. "Spear tang-ka," or Dung-tse, i. e. "Spear point," from the trident on the reverse. Other Bhatgaon coins with these characteristics were issued by Jagatprakasa Malla, dated 752 N. S. (A. D. 1632); Jitamitra Malla, dated 783 N. S. (1663), and Ranajita Malla, dated 842 N. S. (1722). The latter coin we shall speak of later. Of those issued by the kingdom of Khatmandu, we find one undated of Lakshminara Simha, and a mohar of Pratapa Malla, dated 761 N. S. (1641). Of those issued by the kingdom of Patan or Lalitapur we find mohurs of Siddhi Narasimha, dated 751 N. S. (1631), and Jaya Srinivasa Malla, dated 781 N. S. (1661).



No. 8.

The last ruler to make these tang-kas or mohars for Tibet was Jaya Ranajita Malla. It is known as a Nag tang, or "black tang-ka" (No. 2), and bears the date 842 N. S. (1722). These especial pieces of Ranajita were so debased that when the Gurkhas conquered Nepal they refused to continue coining money for Tibet if they had to exchange these at par. This led to a war between the two countries in 1768. Since then, though no regular tang-kas have been struck by the Gurkhas in Nepal for Tibet, this Gurkha currency has passed freely there, where it is known as Chotang, or "tang-kas for cutting." These cut pieces serve as the sub-divisions of the tang-kas. In Lhasa and Central Tibet they are cut and clipped in one manner (see Nos. 3 and 4); often the edges are clipped and the centres cut out. According to Mr. Rockhill, the mode of cutting in Eastern Tibet is different (see Nos. 5 and 6); there the Ga-den tang-ka is clipped, a piece which is never cut in Central Tibet, where the Gurkha issues and the Kongpar pieces are the only ones so treated. No. 5 is called a Sho-kang or "two-thirds" tang-ka; No. 3 is "Chki-ke, or "half;" No. 4 is a Kar-ma-nga, or "third," and No. 6 a Kha-kang, or "sixth."



No. 9.

A few years after the time that the Gurkhas of Nepal refused to coin any money for their more northern neighbors, the Tibetans began to strike their own; this was about 1750. This coinage was known as the Ga-den Pho-dang tang-ka (Nos. 7 and 8), and was minted at the Ga-den palace at

Lhasa; it is a copy of a Newar coin of Jaya Jagajjaya Malla. The centre has a wheel design, surrounded by eight panels in each of which is a Tibetan inscription. According to Mr. Walsh the reading is Ga-den Pho-dang chhog-le nam gyal, or "The Ga-den Palaca victorious on all sides." The reverse has in the centre a floral design, and around this are the eight lucky signs of the Buddhist religion. These are not always found in the same order on the coins. Beginning at the top, on No. 8, and reading to the right we find: (1) the umbrella of sovereignty; (2) the two golden fishes of good luck; (3) the pot of ambrosia; (4) the lotus; (5) the conch shell; (6) the sym-



No. 10.

bols of endless rebirth; (7) the banner of victory; (8) the wheel of empire. These pieces have evidently been recoined at various periods. Mr. Walsh mentions having obtained a machine-struck piece in 1902. No. 7 is probably one of the early ones, and No. 8 one of the later issues. Both are hand-struck, and it is doubtful if the machine-struck pieces could have been made for any long time.

Another type, known as the Kong-par tang-ka (Nos. 9 and 10), was minted at Giamda and dated in Tibetan figures, but in the Chinese cycle of sixty years which was introduced into Tibet A. D. 1026. The date is under a fanciful curve contained in a square, around which is a pattern imitating the Sri, Sri, Sri found on some Nepalese coins. The reverse is similar to the Gaden tang-kas. This coinage was evidently resumed, as we find pieces of



No. 11.

this type dated a hundred years apart. The known dates in the cycle are as follows: 1790, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1890, 1891. The pieces illustrated are those with the dates 1792, and 1890. All of them vary slightly in detail, but the type is the same; those of 1793 and 1794 are very crude and are of baser metal.

We now come to the conquest of Tibet by the Chinese, and the Sino-Tibetan Coinage. A mint was established at Lhasa in 1793, and was in charge of four officers jointly appointed by the Chinese Resident and the Dalai Lama. The coins were to be made of pure Sycee silver, of one ch'ien

and five fen values, a tael of silver to exchange for nine of the former or eighteen of the latter. The coinage however does not bear this out, for with the exception of the first year, when four sizes were issued (though of only three different weights), the pieces are of but one value. The inscription on one side is in Tibetan and on the other in Chinese. The date is on the rim of both sides. Like the coinage of the province of Ili in Western China, it was ordered that in all subsequent reigns one-fifth of the issues should still be inscribed with the reign of Kien Lung, to commemorate that Emperor's conquests. In addition to the inscription in the the field, on both obverse and reverse, there are four fleurets placed about the characters, and in the centre is a small square, which unlike the regular Chinese coins is not pierced. The borders are studded with large "pearls."

The varieties I have noted are as follows:



No. 12.

Obverse, In Tibetan, Chhan Lung pau gtsang, "Tibetan coinage of Kien Lung." On the rim, Luga bchu rtsa bgyad, "Fifty-eight."

Reverse, The same as on the obverse, but in Chinese, and on the rim, Wu shih pah nien, "Fifty-eighth year" (of the Emperor's reign) (1793); 31 mm.; wt. 86 grains. See No. 11.



No. 13.

Obverse and Reverse, Same as the preceding, but 26 mm., though the weight is about the same. Pieces of this size are also found much inferior in workmanship, which are probably later issues, in accordance with the edict that one-fifth of all subsequent issues should have the name of Kien Lung's reign.

Obverse and Reverse, As the preceding; 22 mm.; wt. 57 grains.

Obverse and Reverse, As above; 18 mm.; wt. 28 grains.

Obverse and Reverse, As above, but with the Tibetan and Chinese rim inscriptions reading "Fifty-ninth year" (1794); 26 mm.; wt. 57 grains.

Obverse and Reverse, As above, but the rim inscription reading "Sixtieth year" (1795).

Obverse, In Tibetan, Chah chen pau gtsang, "Tibetan money of Kia K'ing." On the rim Brgyad pa, "Eighth."

Reverse, Inscription, the same as on the obverse but in Chinese. On the rim Pah nien, "Eighth year" (1803). On pieces of this year only, the four fleurets are lacking on the reverse and the work is much inferior to the coins of other dates. See No. 12.

Obverse and Reverse, Same as the last, but "Ninth year" (1804), and the fleurets are restored on the reverse.

Obverse and Reverse, Same as the last, but "Twenty-fifth year" (1820). See No. 13.

Obverse, In Tibetan, Dao Kwong pau gtsang, "Tibetan money of Tao Kuang," and on the rim "First" (1821).

Reverse, Same as the obverse, but in Chinese.

Obverse and Reverse, As above, but "second year" (1822).

Obverse and Reverse, As above, but "third year" (1823). See No. 14.



No. 14.

In certain parts of Tibet Chinese cash pass current for small change, and in the southern part Nepalese pice are sometimes seen. The silver ingots of the Chinese are in common use, and are known by various names according to their weight. The silver miskals of Kashgar and Urumchi circulate in the northern part, and the British Indian rupees are accepted throughout the country, and exchange at the rate of three tang-kas. The rupee is known as the Gor-mo, "round coin," or Phi-ling gor-mo, "the foreign round coin." A few years ago the Governor of the province of Sze Chuan issued rupees, halves and quarters, in the similitude of the British Indian coins with the Queen's head.^f In parts of Tibet, however, especially in the interior, coined money is little used. Business transactions are carried on by barter, and brick tea,—which is so generally used for this purpose that it is a recognized unit of value; the different qualities each bear a distinctive mark and pass at a different value.

^a The Silver Coinage of Tibet. Numismatic Chronicle, 1881.

^b Notes on the Ethnology of Tibet. Govt. Ptg. Office, Washington, 1895, and Land of the Lamas.

^c The Coinage of Tibet. Memoirs Asiatic Soc. of Bengal, 1907, and The Coinage of Nepal. Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc., 1908.

^d Notes in the China Review, 1878 and 1880.

^e This reading differs from that given by La Couperie.

^f These were described at length and illustrated in the Am. Journal of Numismatics, XLI.: p. 29.

THE NEW FIVE-CENT PIECE.

BY W. H. DE SHON.

(Mr. De Shon, who is a member of the A. N. A., is an associate editor of the Utica (N. Y.) Herald-Dispatch, and has made the following editorial references to the new five-cent piece, which should be of interest to our readers.—Ed.)

The new five cent nickel has reached Utica. On the obverse is a most artistically executed head of a Comanche Indian, facing to the right and covering nearly the entire surface of the coin. The head dress presents no suggestion of the war bonnet of the Sioux, which the Buffalo Bill show has led the public to believe is typical of the garb of all American Indians, nor is there any hint of the chaplet of feathers such as appeared on the alleged Indian head of the cent pieces just preceding the Lincoln cent. Instead the head is bare except for two eagle feathers thrust into the hair at the back. A thick lock of hair, bound with a thong, extends to the front of the neck. On the border of the coin opposite the forehead and nose of the Indian is the word "Liberty." Under the back of the neck is "1913" and under the 3 of this date is a very small letter "F," the initial of Artist Fraser who designed the coin. Being incused, this initial will remain on the coin until the surface around it is worn away—that is, it will last as long as any part of the raised surface. In some quarters objection has been made to this initial on the same ground that caused the withdrawal of the initials of Victor D. Brenner from the Lincoln cents. The "F" is likely to stay on the coin, however, as there is really no valid objection to its remaining. Many of our coins have borne the initials of their designers, notably the Indian head cent, on a neck ribbon of which was an "L," the initial of Longacre, the designer.

While the obverse of the new nickel may look more like that of a medal than a coin, there can be no criticism of it from an artistic point of view. The reverse, however, is apparently not so satisfactory. The chief feature is a full length figure of a buffalo, facing left and covering the surface from border to border. To the naked eye the face is very much suggestive of that of a human being, no matter from what point of view it is observed. On the border above the animal is the inscription "United States of America," and on the border below "Five Cents." Another inscription that is crowded into the field between the buffalo and "America" is "E Pluribus Unum" in three step-down lines. So crowded are the letters in "Pluribus" and "Unum" that, even under a powerful glass, they are seen to overlap. This fault, together with the fact that the letters are very small will soon reduce the words through wear to mere ridges on the surface. The crowding in of this motto mars the artistic appearance of the reverse. There is no particularly good reason why it should not have been omitted entirely. It first appeared on our coinage when it was put on the first \$2.50 gold pieces that were struck. It had previously appeared on some of the State coins, notably the cents of New Jersey. There was no suggestion as to its use, however, in the act of Congress providing for the coinage of money. It is found on one of the half cents, none of the three-cent silver pieces or nickels, and none of the cents until the coming of the Lincoln cent. Outside of the \$2.50 piece it did not appear on any of the coins first struck. Later, however, it was put on the reverses of gold and silver coins where it remained for many years. Eventually it disappeared from most of these coins to be returned on those of more recent mintage.

The new nickel, like its predecessor, does not bear the motto "In God We Trust." It and the 10-cent piece are the only coins of the United States now struck that do not have it. This motto first appeared on the two-cent pieces, coinage of which began in 1864. Subsequently it was put on most of the gold and silver coins. A notable exception was that of the St. Gaud-

ens double eagles and eagles. Those first struck did not bear the motto. Protest having been made, President Roosevelt made answer with some good arguments for the omission, but eventually he yielded and the motto appeared on all of the current gold pieces.

The act of Congress providing for the coinage of money provided that the word "Liberty" should appear on all coins. The provision has been generally carried out. Notable exceptions are the shield nickel five-cent pieces, the three-cent pieces both silver and nickel, the two-cent pieces and the copper-nickel cents struck in 1856, 1857 and 1858.—March 4.

MORE ABOUT NEW NICKEL.

In the March issue of *The Numismatist*, which is published by the American Numismatic Association, its editor, Edgar H. Adams, has this to say about the new five-cent piece:

It is said that Mr. Frazer (the designer) took as a model an Indian of the Cheyenne tribe, who recently visited New York City. The bison was modeled after a specimen in the New York Zoological Garden. * * * It is to be regretted that the new coin does not show much more finished die work, which could easily have been accomplished. We are inclined to think that the rough finish of the design will encourage counterfeiters, whose handicraft need not now fear comparison which it has met in the past with the ordinarily delicate and finished mint issues. The new piece certainly has radically changed the old-time tradition that Columbia is our best representation of "liberty." In view of the rather restricted character of both the Indian and the buffalo to-day, it is an open question whether either is a good symbol of "liberty." St. Gaudens, in an interview, once stated that his conception of a symbol of liberty was that of a "leaping boy." We still prefer Miss Columbia as the proper representation of freedom, and regret that she does not appear on the new five-cent piece. We have no doubt that the original enlarged model of this design was of a handsome character, but that it would not allow for the great reduction to the size of a five-cent piece is quite apparent. From an artistic point of view no doubt the design is all that it should be, but there is another element to be considered in the making of a coin design, and that is the one of practicability. For instance, the date and the motto are in such obscure figures and letters that the slightest wear will obliterate them beyond understanding. Altogether the new design emphasizes the absolute necessity of the appointment of a proper committee to pass upon new coin designs. Such a committee should be composed of sculptors, numismatists and die engravers. One of this committee should be the Chief Engraver of the Mint. It will not be until the appointment of such a committee that we may expect to see a coin that will embody all the proper requisites.

No five-cent pieces of the old type have been coined this year. Proofs of the new type are not yet ready to be delivered, although, as no money sent with orders for the coins has been returned, it is inferred that proofs may be issued eventually. There is a possibility, however, that, because of the widespread objection to the new coin, no proofs of it may be struck until changes are made in the design. Heretofore proof nickels have been struck by a hand press from specially prepared dies on burnished planchets. The result was that the field of the coin, which was of considerable area, was given a mirror-like surface. The cents of the Indian head type were struck in the same way. With the advent of the Lincoln cent, however, the brilliant polish of the field disappeared, with the result that, outside of perhaps a clearer impression, there was practically no difference between proofs and the regular cent just issued for circulation. The area of the field of the new nickel is very small because of the size of the Indian head on the obverse and that of the full-length buffalo on the reverse, and what there is of the field has a roughly finished surface that is suggestive of lead rather than of nickel. Moreover, there is a concave surface, the striking of which appears to have forced up the metal along the edge, thus making the coin there so much thicker than that of the old type that it cannot be used in the slot machines now so common. If the field surface of proofs of the new nickels is to be as lacking in brilliancy as is that of the ones issued for circulation, there will be little difference between the two. Possibly, as we have

stated, there may be a change in the design of the new coin. There can be nothing, however, in the story going the rounds that the Government will "recall" the coins already issued. The Government cannot repudiate them, nor can it get possession of hundreds of thousands of them already in circulation to destroy them. It can only change the design and issue new coins of that design to circulate with the others, as was done in 1883, when the five-cent piece with the word "cents" was issued instead of the piece without "cents."

Up to last year the Philadelphia mint was the only one that coined five-cent pieces. Last year coinage of them was begun at the Denver mint. This year the coins will be struck for the first time at the San Francisco mint. As these mints are the only ones now in operation, all the mints of the United States will this year coin both cent and five-cent pieces.—March 11.

THE PROOF NICKELS.

Proofs of all denominations of metallic money issued by the United States are struck at the Philadelphia mint, the only one where they are coined. They are sold to persons remitting for them at prices enough higher than their face value to pay for the cost of getting them out. For example, proofs of the minor coins—cent and 5 cents—are sold for 15 cents. Until recently the price was only 8 cents. The coins are struck by hand on a hydraulic press. Up to recently the planchets were burnished until they had a mirror-like surface, which remained on the field of a coin after striking, giving it a brilliant and attractive appearance. When the Lincoln cent was issued, however, a somewhat roughened surface was given to the field, with the result that the former brilliancy was lost, and there was little difference between a proof coin and one just issued for circulation.

Proof coins have as a rule been ready for distribution to those ordering them on January 15 of each year. This year, however, because of the change in the design of the nickel, there has been a delay of about two months in getting out the minor proofs. They are at last being received by collectors. The proof of the 5-cent piece is even more unsatisfactory than that of the Lincoln cent. While the lines of the design are finer and struck up more clearly—the wrinkles on the buffalo's skin, and parts of the Indian's head, for example—the appearance of the coin is practically the same as that of the one struck for circulation. The surface of the small field is as rough, and the date and letters as liable to wear. There is the same crowding of the letters in the motto, "E Pluribus Unum," particularly in "Pluribus," where the "P" is wedged in so tightly between the "R" and the "B" as to be difficult of detection even through a very strong magnifying glass. Although a different die is supposed to have been used in striking these proofs, there is no detectable difference in design between it and that used for the nickels distributed for circulation.

The prediction of numismatists that the lead-like appearance of the new nickel, because of the rough surface, would make easy the counterfeiting of it, is already being fulfilled. From Philadelphia comes the report that the slot machines in that city are being flooded with counterfeits. As the danger of getting bogus coins increases, popular objection to the new nickel will be still more pronounced, and may become so strong as to force, before the year ends, some alteration in the design that will make it to conform more satisfactorily with what is of practical necessity in the case of a piece of money of so wide a circulation as the nickel. Satisfactory changes in the design might be as follows: Retain the head of the Cheyenne Indian, which is really an artistic creation, but reduce the size so as to give more field surface to the obverse. Above the head place the word "Liberty" and, underneath, the date in figures as large as those of the old design. If the initial of the designer's name is retained, let it be incused in the bottom of the Indian's neck. Eliminate the buffalo from the reverse entirely. Discard also the motto, "E Pluribus Unum," as there seems to be no good reason why it should appear on any of our coins. Around the upper border place the legend "United States of America;" in the center the figure 5, as appeared on the old shield nickels; and, on the lower border, the word "Cents." Give the field on both the obverse and reverse a smooth, level surface. A design of this kind would be sufficiently artistic, while there could be no objection to it from a practical point of view.—March 18.

NEW GERMAN COMMEMORATIVE COIN.



The commemoration by the royal mint of the centenary of 1813, by the issue of two mark and three mark pieces, has aroused a storm of criticism in the German press, not only in the Radical and Liberal newspapers but in the Nationalist press as well.

Objection is taken to the device on the coins, as well as to their design which consists of an eagle holding a snake in its claws. The reverse of the piece shows King William III., mounted and surrounded by a group of citizens and soldiers. Encircling the design are the words of the poet Gottlob Heun, who held the post of secretary at the headquarters of the Prussian army in the 1813 and 1814 campaigns: "Der Koenig rief und alle, alle kamen" (The King called, and all, all came); and "Mit Gott fuer Koenig und Vaterland" (With God, for King and Fatherland), together with the date of the King's proclamation: "An mein Volk—17-3-1813."

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on the device, declares that it is in absolute opposition to historical truth, and that the choice of this inscription has given the Socialists an occasion for deriding the methods of courtly historiographers. The radical newspapers point to the fact that it was the Prussian people who rose, and that it was only with the greatest difficulty that King Frederick William III. was persuaded to countenance the movement.

The Nationalist press is as strong in its criticisms. The Rhenish Westphalia Gazette after describing the coins says: "The eagle is no doubt supposed to symbolize Prussia or Germany, the snake Napoleon or France." Of the device it says, "to correspond with historical truth the verse should run 'All, all called and the King came slowly at the last.' It was the people, not the King, that freed Prussia and Germany, a fact which seems not to be understood in Berlin a hundred years after 1813."

We are indebted to Gutttag Bros. for the loan of the above three-mark piece.

THE "D. B. S." WAR TOKEN.

BY H. C. EZEKIEL, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For many years collectors and writers have neglected to locate a large number of Civil War Tokens of 1861-5, and it is only very recently that the origin of many of them has been discovered by those who have given attention to making collections of series emanating from certain cities. It is not an easy matter always to do this, and especially to find out something regarding those who issued them. However, it has been my fortune not only to gather facts respecting the makers of these little mementoes of the unpleasantness that existed between the North and the South, and which served as "necessity money" for four or five years, but in many cases I have

secured the biographies of those who put out these little "Business Cards", the last one being that of DAVID BENJAMIN STERRITT, Grocer, of 541 Main Street, Cincinnati, who issued the hitherto unedited "D. B. S." Token.

Beginning with the Cincinnati directories of 1861 to 1865, I discovered the name of D. B. Sterritt, Grocer, and that during this time (1864) he did business at 541 Main Street. It was through the merest accident that I lately became acquainted with his son, Mr. C. A. Sterritt, from whom I learned the following particulars respecting his father's life:

David Benjamin Sterritt was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 2, 1802, the monthly date being called Candlemas in the old style. He came to this country when quite young, lived in Canada for a while, and married Miss Ferguson of Lockport, New York, and had two daughters, Misses Margaret and Sarah. Moving to Baltimore, Md., he became a ship carpenter. His wife dying, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. His two daughters preceded him, crossing the Allegheny mountains in a stage coach to Pittsburg, there being no railroads at this time. He followed in a jolt wagon with his tool chests. From Pittsburg they took a steamer to Cincinnati. This was in the 30's. He worked at the Fulton Steamboat Yards in the East End until 1844.

About this time he was married again to Miss Martha Hickman of Claysville, Ky., and from this union had two sons—George Townley Sterritt and Charles Alexander Sterritt, also four daughters—Emma, Constance, Eliza and Jessie H. Sterritt.

Shortly after this time he went into the grocery business in the upper part of the city, having built a two-story house with a store room for his business at the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Sycamore Streets, where he remained for about fifteen years, doing a large business, shipping eggs by the barrel to New York City. For a long time he did not have any sign or name over his store doors, and the place was known in the neighborhood as the "Irish Grocery".

In 1861 he moved to No. 541 Main Street, and it was from this place that the "D. B. S." Tokens were issued in 1864. A description of the token is as follows:

Obverse, D. B. S. (A rose). GROCER — * — 541 Main St.

Reverse, Indian liberty head to left, date 1864 underneath, 13 stars around, milled borders, milled edge. Copper. Size of U. S. bronze cent. John Stanton's make.

This place being too small for his increasing business, he moved in the latter part of 1864 to the northeast corner of Franklin and Main Streets, where he remained in business until his death October 6th, 1878. During the time of the Civil War, although doing a retail business only, he had to pay a wholesale dealer's license on account of his large sales. He paid spot cash for all the goods he bought, and was the first one in Cincinnati to start a strictly cash grocery business.

United States Cents and Die Varieties 1793-1857.

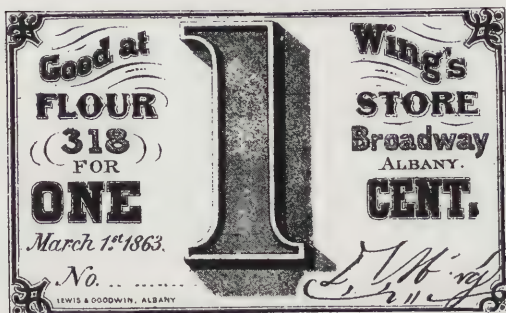
CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

The cents of 1797 are all of the "Draped Bust" type. In the first group 1A, B, C and D, the edges are roughly milled, while specimens of 2A and 2B, are found with both milled and plain edge. In groups 1 and 2 both branches end in single leaves, while in groups 4 and 5 the wreath is without stems. There is also, as in former years, a variation in the number of berries on the left and right wreaths. In 5D the same obverse was used as in 5B and 5C, but a reverse with stems. Although the rarity of 1797 may seem classed too high, there are but few varieties of this year which are not scarce. Those listed as common can be secured in fine condition, while those as scarce are not easily found.

OPEN SPACE BETWEEN UPPER LEAVES,	FRACTION and REGULA	1797 OBSERVE OR REVERSE DIE CRACKS,	Condition of SPECIMEN in PENCIL,	RARETY
Under E	Small	Extreme end of hair ribbon to border, - - -		9
.. E	..	Shoulder to hair to border, ER through E B I to border,		11
.. E	..	NONE - - - - -		9
.. E	..	Cracks as in 1A & 1B, and RTY connected. - - -		10
Under E.	Small	NONE - - - - -		8
.. E.	..	Border under bust thru date and curl to border following border to top of Liberty, to a point opposite chin,		11
Bet. E & S	..	7 & 9 connected by dash; Flaw in field opposite neck. -		10
.. E & S	..	Same as 3A, with reverse crack berry opposite M thru leaves and E of AMERICA to border. -		10
	Large	NONE - - - - -		11
Bet. E & S	Large	NONE - - - - -		11
.. E, S	..	Border behind head downward $\frac{1}{2}$, Spot in field opp. mouth-		10
.. E, S	..	Obv. same as 5B, additional crack, point of bust up to X, -		10
Under E.	Reg. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Obv. .., 5C, Entirely different reverse, - - -		13
Under S	.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	NONE - - - - -		10
Bet. E & S	.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Highest curl thro field to border; Dot on left ribbon like a berry. -		11
.. E & S	.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	NONE - - - - -		8
.. E & S	.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	NONE - - - - -		9
.. E & S	.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Y thru field to border opposite nose. - - -		9
Under S	.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	NONE - - - - -		6
.. S	.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Junction of neck and chin to border, - - -		8
		0 of 0P obliterated, Wreath is connected at the top. -		11

OPEN SPACE BETWEEN UPPER LEAVES,	REGULA	1797 OBSERVE AND REVERSE DIE CRACKS,	CONDITION of SPECIMEN in PENCIL,	RARI- TY.
Under S	2	Regula to right ribbon, EA & NT or CENT connected,		9
.. S	2	Border back of head to lowest curl, NT		11
.. S	2	NONE - - - - -		9
BET. E & S	cur ved,	Regula to right ribbon; EA or AMER and NT connected,		8
Under S	2½	NONE - - - - -		6
.. S	2½	Milled border back of head to shoulder, - - - -		9
Bet. E & S	2½	Y of LIBERTY just above its left foot, - - - -		6
Under S.	2½	Border above M thru ERIC; Top of F or OF thro O, - -		9
Under E.	3	Y of LIBERTY above L. foot; Outline of a second S seen - below first S of STATES.		7
Bet. E & S		NONE - - - - -		12
Under S.	2½	Flaw above O of AMER. I to leaves; Top of S of STA to OF.		10
.. S.	2½	Dash from L thru IB; Rev. same as 15A. - - - -		11
Under S,		Extra outline back of head to first curl; M or AMER cut - over an E; All crosslets of E unite with the arm;		11
Under S,	2½	M of AMERICA cut over an E. - - - - -		9
.. S	2½	M over E as above, Border to right of 7 thru drapery to neck; Bust above drapery to border to the right. 1st 7 through curl to border, TE of STATES connected.		12
Under S,	2½	NONE - - - - -		10
Bet. E & S	2½	1 of denom. to border above U. Right ribbon ends in point		10

CIVIL WAR FRACTIONAL PAPER NOTES.



It is interesting to note that De Linton Wing, the Albany flour manufacturer who is so well known for his issues of metallic tokens which passed current during the civil war for one cent, also issued at least two denominations of fractional paper notes during the same period. We owe thanks to Messrs. Farran Zerbe and David Proskey for the opportunity to illustrate these interesting little specimens of the necessity paper money of the war times. A reference to Mr. Wing and his store card issues was made in *The Numismatist* of August, 1912, on Page 247.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR MARK.

Many people like to think that the American dollar mark is a corruption of the symbol "U. S." Others have held to the old historian's idea that it is a replica of the pillars of Hercules. Professor Florian Cajori of Colorado College has knocked all these pleasing fancies in the head by proving with ancient manuscripts that the dollar mark is really a corruption of the old Spanish abbreviation of peso—a dollar.

Professor Cajori looked over thousands of manuscripts to get at his facts. He started with the idea that the dollar mark was an abbreviation of the word "dollar," but he says: "We had to throw our idea overboard as a useless burden."

Then he got the clew. When our Spanish colonists first wrote the word "pesos," one of which is about a dollar, they spelled it out in full. Then it got down to "ps." When it was written hurriedly the "p" and the "s" were superimposed, as he shows from ancient writings, and gradually the dollar mark came into use—the "p" was written over the "s."

Says Professor Cajori: "It has been established that the dollar mark is the lineal descendant of the Spanish abbreviation "ps" for "pesos," that the change from the florescent "ps" to \$ was made about 1775 by English-Americans who came into business relations with Spanish-Americans, and that the earliest printed dollar mark dates back to the year 1797."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Can you give me any information concerning the piece a rubbing of which I enclose. The obverse reads "Frisbie's Card." Reverse, "53 Woodward, & 167 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. Wholesale & Retail Dry Goods." Perhaps you can tell me through The Numismatist, and oblige,

Yours truly,

H. L. DOANE.

(The above-mentioned piece is a civil war tradesman's store card, of which a great many similar varieties were issued in Detroit, Mich., during the years of the war of the rebellion. It is scarce, but not rare.—Ed.)

Editor NUMISMATIST:

On Page 40, The Numismatist, January, 1913, in regard to the cent with but eleven stars around the head of Liberty, the cent as illustrated shows very plainly that one star on each side of date has been removed.

Respectfully,

L. A. NOBLETT.

Creede, Colo., March 5, 1913.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

March number of The Numismatist received. A passing glance at the illustration of the new five-cent piece reminds one of some of the old Greek pieces, with head of Pallas, reverse bull. But an examination of the new coin soon dissipates all this. However the new design is a great relief from the former stereotyped designs. The work on the head and on the bison ought to meet with general approval, with the exception of the lettering which is indistinct even on the new, unworn coins, and will make the deciphering of the date next to impossible after they become a little worn. Glad to see the improvement in each number of The Numismatist, and so many fine illustrations, especially of fine medals. You evidently made a slight error in describing the size of the Wilson inaugural medal on Page 147.

Fraternally,

No. 1615.

Sedalia, Mo., March 13, 1913.

(The error that Mr. Hope refers to was made in this way, and was an oversight on our part: The photograph that came to us from the Whitehead & Hoag Company was actually an enlargement of the medal, although of course our half tone is a reduction from even the actual size of the medal.—Ed.)

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Whether the notes I send to The Numismatist are of general value or not, they have at least been of value in returns to me, for on account of them I have made through correspondence a number of new acquaintances who seem to have found a good deal of interest in the notes and have sent me a lot of things that I have been exceedingly glad to get.

The latest addition to the list of those sending proof that collectors are good to each other, is Mr. B. Morgenthau of Wilkinsburg, Pa. Mr. Morgenthau is agent for a slot machine company, and has sent me cents of such interest that I believe they will be of interest to others.

Among them are Lincoln cents with cracked dies and many mistrikes of various years, but the cents of most interest to collectors I imagine will be the re-engraved dates and the thin flanges. From the lot of re-engraved dates he has sent me it would look as if all our small cents existed with re-engraved dates as important as those listed of the large cents or the cents of 1858. Among the re-engraved dates are 1860, 1862 (two re-engravings), 1863, 1864 (both nickel and bronze), 1865, 1873, 1874 (two re-engravings), 1877, 1879, 1880, 1891, 1899, 1900, 1902 (2), 1903, 1904, 1906, 1907 and 1908. The differences in the foregoing dates are all plainly visible to the naked eye and much more marked than the 1858 now listed by Scott.

Among the thin flanges are 1879, 1889 and 1901. These flanges are not simply thinner than the regular cents, but much thinner—thinner than a ten-cent silver piece, or just as thick as the old three cents silver (originally thin, not worn, as the design is perfect). Among other interesting things is also a cent of 1897 with the blank edge of the flange extending

about a millimeter outside the beading all around, and a planchet entirely blank. The wonder is that all these things got into circulation at all. As they actually were in circulation, they certainly are as important as many other things now listed.

Very cordially,

W. C. EATON, Commander, U. S. Navy.

Hamilton, N. Y., April 3, 1913.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Herewith I am sending you three street-car tokens just come into my possession, and which may prove of interest to some of the members of the A. N. A.

The first (the white one), was in use in the city of Johnstown, Pa., many years ago, before the old horse-cars had been displaced by the more modern trolley system.

The second (the red one), had been in use up to a few months ago and is still accepted by the street-car company.

Meantime, the company had installed a new system of collecting fares, viz.: the conductor presents to the passenger a small hand-register that accepts the regular nickels only. The coin is inserted in a slot, a lever is pressed, the fare is registered, and the coin passes through and into the hand of the conductor. With this device the red token became useless, so a third one (the perforated one), was introduced and is now accepted by the register same as the five-cent piece.

In making change these tokens are given, and accepted by the passengers, as readily as the five-cent piece. My information is that the large corporations and business houses of Johnstown purchase these tokens in quantities up to \$20 at a time and hand them to their employees when going out on company business.

I was also fortunate enough to secure a number of similar tokens used by street-car companies of other cities, but in the absence of any history of same have refrained from sending them.

Yours very truly,

B. MORGENTHAU.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 2, 1913.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 1, 1913. Thirteenth meeting called to order, President Woolsey presiding.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Koeb, Bunnell, Webster, and Kingston.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Webster, Chairman of the Committee on Loans of Coins to the Rochester Historical Society, reported that at the last meeting of the Historical Society it was voted that they accept our offer to loan the coins for exhibition purposes at their rooms at Exposition Park, and that they have ordered cases and will provide as many as are necessary, and assurance is given that all the protection necessary will be provided. The show cases are to be of heavy plate glass and securely locked. It was moved and carried that each member of the R. N. A. bring to our next meeting the duplicate sets which he is willing to contribute for this purpose, and the best specimens of each date will be selected from the lot. Each member may bring any other coins that he wishes to donate or loan, but it was thought best to specialize first on the cents, and see if it is possible to get together a complete set of large copper cents.

Dr. French, who was also a member of this committee on loans of coins to the R. H. S., reported that at their last meeting an invitation was extended by the Rochester Historical Society to all members of the Rochester Numismatic Association to join their Society, and quite a few of the members signified their desire to accept the invitation.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Anniversary Medal Committee, delivered the finished medals, numbered from 1 to 50. Mr. Koeb, who is the sculptor

of the medal, was highly complimented on its appearance, and Bastian Brothers Company of this city, (where the medals were struck) are to be congratulated on their ability to turn out such a fine piece of work. The medals are now ready for distribution, and after the members of the R. N. A. are supplied any of the medals left may be had by applying to the Secretary. Quite a few of the members had these medals struck in silver, some in bronze, and a few in copper and white metal.

The meeting was a very pleasant one, a number of the members having coins to exhibit. Dr. French showed some of his seemingly inexhaustible supply of varieties of cents; Mr. Bunnell had with him some Hard Times tokens; Mr. Bauer some Chinese money; Mr. L. G. Amberg some specimens of half dollars, and Mr. W. A. Amberg some Canadian coins. Mr. Woolsey exhibited a fine lot of dollar-size foreign silver coins.

Meeting was then adjourned to Tuesday, April 15.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

BRANCH NUMBER ONE, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—

The sixth monthly meeting of Branch No. 1 was held in the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society, Tuesday, April 15. Meeting called to order at 8 P. M., President Green presiding. Members present: Messrs. Green, Brenner, Leon, Loer, Davis, F. Michael, Flinker and Misses L. and M. Naerup.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

The principal topic for the evening's exhibition was United States Fractional Currency. The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Green—A specimen note of the 2nd issue, obverse, 50c without gilt frame; reverse, 10c.

R. E. Davis—A fine, crisp specimen of the 15c note.

M. A. Naerup—3c, 5c, and 10c notes in strips; 50c Spinner, autograph signatures, Allison and New; 2—50c, autograph signatures, Colby and Spinner (plate number 1, and no plate letter or number). Grant and Sherman essays; set of 1st issue, without A. B. N. Co., perforated and cut edges.

T. E. Leon—Two 50-dollar slugs, Augustus Humbert, 1851.

Mr. Green read the following data showing amount of fractional currency redeemed during the year of 1912 and the amount still outstanding:

	Total issue.	Redeemed 1912.	Total redeemed	Outstanding.
3c	601,923.90	.03	511,724.35	90,199.55
5c	5,694,717.85	10.30	3,836,249.34	1,858,468.51
10c	82,198,456.80	201.90	77,143,110.73	5,055,346.07
15c	5,305,568.40	15.15	5,065,605.84	239,962.56
25c	139,031,482.50	504.15	134,764,839.01	4,266,642.99
50c	135,891,930.50	504.50	132,138,456.95	3,753,473.55
Total	368,724,079.45	1,236.03	353,459,986.22	15,264,093.23

Unknown, destroyed \$32,000.00

Redeemed in 1911 \$1,431.35

Net 15,232,093.23

Mr. Brenner, who until a few years ago was the possessor of one of the finest and almost complete collection of United States fractional currency, was called upon by Mr. Green for a few remarks on this topic. His talk on fractional currency rarities and description of a few of the rare sheets his collection contained was extremely interesting, and was greatly enjoyed by all present. In his remarks he made the following statement: "The letter A or the numeral 1 are seen on some of the issues. At times both letter and numeral appear on the same note. The question frequently arises which of these is the rarest. The full sheets are comprised of twelve notes, four in length and three in width. On the note in the upper left hand corner both plate letter and number appear (A1). The three notes to the right of this note bear the plate number 1, and the two below, the plate letter A. No plate number or letter appears on the remaining six notes of the sheet."

It was suggested that the next meeting be held at King Joy Lo's Chinese Restaurant, and that the ladies be invited.

Adjourned to meet May 20th.

M. A. NAERUP, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting was held on Friday, the 11th, President Heaton in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Boyd, Belden, Frey, De Lagerberg, Higgins, Hidden, Heaton, Jaegg, Proskey, Reilly, Scott, Swanson, Valentine and Wood. Mr. W. S. Armstrong was present as a visitor.

Mr. Raymond not being able to attend the meeting, the minutes of the previous meeting were not read.

The Publication Committee reported on four members to be dropped for non-payment of dues. It was decided to concur in the committee's action, and the Secretary was notified to that effect.

The Treasurer's report was then read:

Balance Jan. 1, 1912	\$206.79
To dues	71.00
Medals and pins	26.60
	<hr/>
	\$304.39
Expenditures—	
Secretary's salary	\$ 25.00
Sundry expenses	131.71
	<hr/>
	\$156.71
 Balance, Jan. 1, 1913	 \$147.68

The motion was adopted that the club present a copy of the Year Book to each member in good standing. Extra copies, \$1 each.

A motion was adopted that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Frey as Chairman of the Publication Committee for his excellent work in compiling the Year Book.

A motion was adopted that a copy of the Year Book, bound in full leather, be sent to His Majesty, the King of Italy, and his Royal Highness, Prince Louis of Battenberg, both of whom are honorary members of the club.

The Secretary was instructed to use the club seal on all future books or papers pertaining to the club.

The subject for the next meeting will be "The Numismatic Issues of New York City," which will embrace every metallic issue associated with the city, and also all paper issues. As this subject would be too large for one evening, it was decided to appoint a committee of three to keep a correct record of all issues pertaining to New York City. President Heaton appointed Mr. E. H. Adams, Chairman, and Messrs. David Proskey and Elliott Smith as the committee.

The exhibition for the evening was the numismatic issues of the islands of the West Indies.

F. C. C. BOYD, Acting Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 111th meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, April 4, 1913, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following seventeen members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Green, Fred Michael, Nelson, Carey, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Edward Michael, Baker, Simth, Williams, Loer, Davis, Ripstra, Jonas and Dr. Merrill.

A bound book on "Private Gold Coinage of California" was received from Mr. E. H. Adams, and a vote of thanks was tendered the donor.

The resignation of Mr. N. E. Converse was received, and accepted.

Under exhibitions Mr. Brand showed a dollar of the Chinese Republic, 1 and 4 livres of Landau, 1702, obsidional, and a 25-rouble gold proof of Russia, 1876. Mr. Green showed a Libertas Americana medal, and Mr. Williams his collection of current gold coins of Mexico, Central and South America.

Magazine received since last meeting was Numismatische Correspondenz for March; also auction catalogues from Egger Bros. (2), Green, Hamburger (3), Mehl, and Schulman.

Adjourned to meet May 2nd, 1913.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—March 12th. Mr. Percy H. Webb, Treasurer, in the chair. Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox was elected a Fellow of the Society. Rev. Edgar Rogers exhibited a very fine tetradrachm of Antiochus VIII. and Cleopatra Thea of Syria (Babelon, No. 1352). Mr. Webb exhibited four coins of Helena, N. F., and read a short note on them in reply to a criticism by M. Jules Maurice on his previous paper.

Mr. Henry Symonds read a paper on the Mint Engravers of the Tudor and Stuart periods, in the course of which he presented a complete list of the gravers then in office, with the dates of their respective appointments. Perhaps the most interesting among the names hitherto unrecorded was that of the Flemish artist who engraved the profile portrait of Henry VII., a man whom the speaker alluded to as the father of English medallic portraiture. Two unknown incidents in the history of Briot were described, and light was thrown upon the supernumerary gravers who worked at the Tower mint during the Civil War. Mr. Symonds also drew attention to an historically valuable warrant issued by Charles I. in 1645 from a town in the provinces not yet identified, by which Thomas Rawlins was appointed chief graver throughout England and Wales. Miss Helen Farquhar exhibited a series of coins in illustration of the paper.

COINS THAT MAKE HISTORY.

BY HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

[This paper was read at the New York Numismatic Club Dinner, on Jan. 24, 1913.—Ed.]

Mr. President, Ladies and Members of the New York Numismatic Club:

I regret to start off by making an apology, but the subject assigned to me is so great and the time to prepare for it has been so short that I will have to confine myself to notes. Again, as the field that I have to cover represents the productions of many centuries, you will readily see why it is necessary for me to skip along, gleaning as it were a few of the more prominent events from each period.

Of all the monuments of antiquity none offer such a field for interesting study and historical research as coins, for the reason that they are always within the reach of the individual, be he rich or poor. That coins are ancient or old does not always mean that they are valuable, for coins two thousand years old are as plentiful as our old-fashioned United States copper cents, and ordinary specimens worth but a trifle more.

So there is always an opportunity for us to collect interesting treasures of antiquity without feeling that we are being extravagant. While many prefer to go abroad at great expense to see and study the remains of ancient races, all of which are necessarily more or less in ruins, few seem to stop to realize that by the medium of coins they can bring history itself, in more completeness and perfection, right into their own homes.

Much has been well and eloquently written on the interest of the study of coins, from the time of Petrarch to the present day, yet the number of those who have sought instruction and amusement in that pursuit is comparatively small. As historical records coins have proved themselves of the highest importance, and even from the very infancy of the art their valuable testimony commences.

To the Greeks we owe if not the invention, at all events the very general extension of a circulating medium in this form, and on their coins of the very earliest period we find records of the migrations, the mythology,

and the manners and state of civilization of this great and interesting people.

My subject is History, but I am frank to say the Art represented, would be equally interesting, and as a matter of fact be far more complete from the student's point of view. Coins are supposed to have been first introduced about 800 B. C., and those of the Island of Aegina, bearing the turtle or tortoise on one side, the reverse being merely an indentation, are selected as representing the earliest type, although Herodotus tells us that the Lydians first coined money of gold and silver, and others attribute the earliest to Miletus, a city of Ionia, in Asia Minor. The tortoise coins of Aegina were struck in immense quantities, as the Aeginetans commanded the commerce of the Peloponnesus and the Aegaeon Islands, their trade extending as far north as Thessaly and eastward to Cilicia and Cyprus.

It is a noteworthy fact that as the use of engraved seals and signets dates back to the earliest period, and was always an understood sign of solemn compact and authority, that the original idea of coins may have been a development of sealed metal, for at first they were impressed only on one side with some well-known emblem or symbol, likely to satisfy the mind, as bearing the seal of public authority.

In the Greek series the first historical incident that I have so far discovered is on a gold coin of the earliest period bearing a seal on one side, and a rough indentation on the other which records the migration of the Phocaeon colony to Asia Minor. Stephen of Byzantium relates that the ships of these Greeks were followed by a great number of seals, hence the city they founded was named Phoea, derived from the Greek name of a seal. The coin belongs to the period of about 750 years B. C.

The Greek settlement in the time of Anaxilas, 494-476 B. C., of the Samians in Messina and Rhegium in Italy is recorded on coins of that time. The Samian and Milesian refugees had accepted the invitation of the Zancleans to settle at Kale Akte. They stopped at Locri on their journey, and Anaxilas persuaded them to take possession of Zancle itself, which was at that time without military forces, as the King Scythes was engaged in besieging a neighboring city. The Samians retained possession of Zancle, and the lion's scalp and calf's head on the coins, as well as the prow used, are types of Samos. Anaxilas is also said to have introduced the hare into Sicily, hence this type on the coins of Messina and Rhegium.

A most important historical event is recorded by the first issue of the large and very rare decadrachms of Syracuse, which was struck to celebrate the defeat of the Carthaginians, 480-479 B. C.

Diodorus says these coins were struck from the money received from the Carthaginians after their defeat, while other ancient writers claim they were made from ornaments devoted by Damarete, the wife of King Gelon, and other Syracusan women to their country's cause. Artistically this historical coin is of incomparable importance, for its fixed date is of great assistance in the classification of early Greek coins.

Incidentally attention should be called to the interesting incuse coins of ancient Sybaris, in Southern Italy, which ceased 510 years B. C., when the city was completely destroyed by Crotona, whereas the new city of Thurium was not founded until after a lapse of a century.

The great and beautiful decadrachm of Syracuse—one of the finest pieces of the die cutters art ever produced—was issued to commemorate the defeat of the Athenians at the Assinarus, 413 B. C., when the army of Nicias, consisting of 40,000 men and 110 ships, was practically destroyed. This day, which was on or about September 16th, 413 B. C., (the 27th Karneios), was appointed by the Syracusians to be celebrated annually as a festival called the Assinaria. The decadrachms were issued shortly after the victory, probably out of the spoils. This coin is of world-wide reputation for its great artistic merit.

About 310 B. C. Agathocles of Syracuse struck coins celebrating his victories in Northern Africa over the Carthaginians under Hanno and Bomilcar. On this occasion the Syracusan general is said to have excited the courage of his troops by letting fly captured owls, which settled on the heads and weapons of the men, which was an omen of good luck. The owl can plainly be seen on the gold coins of Agathocles, struck in honor of this event.

Between the years 345 and 342 B. C. Artaxerxes III. of Persia forced King Evagoras II. of the Island of Cyprus to transfer his kingdom to Sidon, in Syria, which event is commemorated by his coins.

The coins of Philip of Macedon, who reigned from 359 to 336 B. C., show his victories at the Olympian Games—of which he was very proud.

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, struck coins at Syracuse and possibly Crotona and Tarentum after his victories in Southern Italy over the Romans, 280 B. C., which, however, almost resulted in his ruin, and it was only by the use of elephants that the Roman army was put to flight. Pyrrhus, referring to his severe losses on this occasion, is quoted in history as having said: "If they were my soldiers, or I were their general, we should conquer the world," and, further, "Another such victory and I must return to Epirus alone."

The first portrait coin of a reigning monarch is supposed to be that Archelaus I., King of Macedonia, who reigned from 413 to 399 B. C., and from that time to the present the coins of the various nations of the world which have outlasted time and corrosion are most valuable and faithful historians, in fact in some instances it is by coins alone that history has been preserved. The extent of the Empire of Alexander the Great is confirmed by the many mints at which his coins were issued and the profusion of these noble coins still in existence. We are also indebted to the coins of Lysimachus for the portrait of this celebrated conqueror, who is pictured with the horn of Ammon coming from his forehead, commemorating his visit to the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Egypt, where it is said Ammon saluted him as the son of Zeus.

But for coins we would have no portraits of Alexander's successors, those great chiefs who reduced the vast provinces of his empire into independent kingdoms. They serve to make us better acquainted with the story of these men than any written records. These metallic monuments, with portraits and names of the great Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, Demetrius and others, can still be found as fresh and bright as the day when they were minted and bear able testimony to the truth of all the principal records which have come down to us.

Thus is best recorded the names and portraiture of the successive rulers of Egypt, Syria, Macedonia, Pergamum, Bithynia, Cappadocia, Pontus, and Armenia. Additional to this there would be no history of Bactria but for its coins which have brought to light a series of kings from 248 to 50 B. C., of which no written record existed. For the history of Parthia we are also greatly indebted to coins for information both as to the sequence of its kings and the events of their reigns, which they have materially elucidated, covering a period of from 248 B. C. to 211 A. D. The defeat of Artabanus by Vonones I., 8-12 A. D., is mentioned on his coins.

The tetradrachm struck in Macedonia by Demetrius Poliorcetes commemorated his great victory over Ptolemy at Salamis, 306 B. C., when he defeated his fleet of 140 vessels and 10,000 men.

The closing historical event celebrated by a Greek coin was that struck in Macedonia by the Romans on the defeat of Perseus and the conquest of the kingdom, 146 B. C.

Turning to the coins of Rome, one of the earliest instances that I can quote was about 290 B. C., when the Roman Senate sent an embassy to Epidaurus with the request that Aesculapius would come to Rome to turn away the plague then raging. The ambassadors brought back a sacred snake, which is represented on the coin, and which is said to have escaped when they arrived in the Tiber and swam to an island, where subsequently the temple to Aesculapius was erected.

A great many important historical events are commemorated on the Roman Consular and Family coins, but as these occurred at a period, usually long before the striking of the coins and were not contemporary I will only refer to a few examples as illustrative of the series.

The family of Aemilia, 22 B. C., illustrate the conquest of Perseus and his sons by L. Aemilius Paullus, 168 B. C., and on another coin picture the surrender of King Aretas of Arabia to Marcus Scaurus Aemilius, 109 B. C. The king being seen kneeling in submission beside his camel holding an olive branch. The Calpurnia family represent the successful mission to Africa of Caius Piso to secure grain at time of famine in Rome, 247 B. C., which is aptly illustrated by the representation of his return on a racing horse bearing a sheaf of wheat over his shoulder.

The Cornelia family represent victory placing an olive wreath on the head of Scipio Africanus for his victories over the Carthaginians, resulting in the overthrow of Hannibal at Zama, Oct. 19, B. C. 202.

The Junia family illustrate the sons of the elder Brutus being marched off between the lictors to execution, after having been condemned by him, 509 B. C.

The Licinia family show us the celebrated General Crassus who was Triumvir with Caesar and Pompey, and who was defeated and killed by the Parthians, 53 B. C.

The Marcian family show the Marcian Aqueduct, which brought water to Rome. And so I might go on and quote many of the important historical events that occurred between 500 and 50 B. C. commemorated by this series of most important and interesting coins.

To the great series of the Roman Dictators, Triumvirs, and Emperors from, say, 50 B. C. to the fall of Rome, 476 A. D., which is one of the grandest sets of coins that the world has ever produced, we are indebted for the portraiture of these men, without them many of the most important statues and works of art could never have been recognized.

Here my subject begins to get too large for a mere paper, and I can but call attention to a few interesting items, chronologically arranged, covering a period of several hundred years:

Sulla struck coins commemorating his victories of Marius, 83 B. C.

Julius Caesar caused coins to be issued for the conquest of Gaul, 55 B. C., representing figures of Gallic women weeping under the Roman standard.

Brutus struck a coin celebrating the death of Julius Caesar, 44 B. C.

Mark Anthony struck coins for his victory over the Armenians; also on one of his coins we find the portrait of the celebrated Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt. Of particular interest are the silver denarii struck by him to pay the legions in his army. These bear the standards and numbers of the legions themselves and form quite a series. As each legion was supposed to be of 6,000 men, and there are over thirty numbers represented, he must necessarily have issued a great many coins.

Augustus, the first real Emperor, celebrates his victory over Anthony and Cleopatra at Actium, 31 B. C., on his coins; also in 19 B. C. the recapture of the Roman Standards, which the Parthians had captured from Crassus in 53 B. C.

During the reign of Tiberius, 14 to 37 A. D., we have a most interesting coin representing the Triumph of Germanicus at Rome after his victory over the Germans under Arminius, when the standards lost by Varrus in 6 B. C. during the reign of Augustus were recaptured. On the coin Germanicus appears riding in his chariot of victory, and it bears the inscription, "The Germans defeated—the standards recaptured."

The Emperor Claudius, 41-54 A. D., shows the defeat of the Germans by Nero Claudius Drusus.

During the reign of Nero we have represented on the coins the doors of the Temple of Janus closed on account of peace with the world, which as may be judged was a most unusual occurrence and I believe occurred only three times in 1000 years; on another the building of the harbor of Ostia is also represented.

Vespasian, 69 to 79 A. D., shows the building of the Colliseum at Rome, and both he and his son Titus struck coins for the conquest of Jerusalem, Sept. 2, A. D. 70, which bear allegorical representations of the subjugation of the Jews, with the words "Judaea Capta."

Domitian, 81 to 96 A. D., issued coins for a pretended victory over the Germans.

Trajan, 98-117 A. D., has some beautiful coins commemorating the conquests of Dacia, Armenia and Parthia, additional to which his coins show the celebrated Column of Trajan in Rome, the bridge across the Danube, the via Trajana, and the Forum.

Hadrian, who reigned from 117 to 135 A. D., spent many years in travelling throughout the empire, and is justly celebrated as one of its greatest benefactors. We find coins struck in honor of his visits to Spain, Gaul, Dacia, Achaia, Cappadocia, Judaea, Asia, and Alexandria. One of his pieces represents the Emperor as raising the world (represented as a youth) from a kneeling posture onto his feet, which is truly a fine recognition of his beneficence.

Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius celebrate victories over the Germans, Armenians, and Parthians, and Lucius Verus on a gold coin announces the giving of a King to the Armenians, Soaemus by name.

Septimius Severus, 193-211 A. D., announces the conquest of Brittanica and Parthia, and his successor Caracalla also has coins for victories in Parthia, Brittanica and Germanica.

To be more brief, for as you have seen the conquests of Germany, Parthia and Britain seems to be always a matter of unfinished business, I will merely allude to the fact that there are victory coins of Maximian, Gallienus, Postumus, Claudius II., Aurelian, Diocletian, Maximianus Hercules, Valerian and Constantine the Great, which cover a period of more than a century.

Philip the Arab, 244-249 A. D., celebrated the noteworthy event of the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of the city of Rome; the same also appears on the contemporary coins of his son.

You have all heard, I suppose, of the beautiful story told relative to the great efforts of the Empress Helena, the wife of Constantius Chlorus and mother of Constantine the Great, to find the true cross, and that signal fires were arranged all the way from Jerusalem to Byzantium (Constantinople) to announce its discovery, and how when the shout went up above the walls of Jerusalem that the cross was found, that they lit the signal fire on the tower of David on Mount Zion, and how it was taken up again and again from hill to hill and town to town through Syria, Asia Minor and along the Aegean Sea so that the same night the blaze shown over the Propontis to the window where the Roman Emperor sat in the solemn night and they knew the cross was found and believed it.

The remains of the watch towers of Saint Helena—the first Christian Empress—along the coast of the Levant are still pointed out as objects of veneration.

Who can tell what the subsequent history might have been if Helena had never found the cross, and to her coins we are indebted for her portraiture as a confirmation of these facts.

Only day before yesterday it was published in the New York papers that on Jan. 22, 1913, the Vatican made the official announcement that mass would be celebrated by Pope Pius X. in Saint Peter's on Pentecost Sunday in special honor of the 1600th anniversary of the signing by Emperor Constantine the Great of the edict making Christianity the official religion of the State. What greater historical event is there to commemorate than when the Emperor of the then civilized world adopted Christianity! Stop and think a minute of what it all means! It is hard to realize the importance of this fact, and what it has meant to all the succeeding generations since that time.

Here is a tiny coin of the first Christian emperor on which appears the sign of Christ in the Roman Standard, in place of a pagan emblem as on what is otherwise an exact duplicate, its value is less than 25 cents, but I hold it up as a shining example of "Coins that make History," and how they are easily within our reach.

Regardless of its value, I take as much interest in its possession as I would the most expensive coin ever sold in this country, and I had the satisfaction of finding it myself among a lot of ancient coins that cost but a few cents apiece.

The libarum, or sign of the cross, is also represented occasionally on the coins of the Emperors, Constantius, Constans, Magnentius, Decentius and then quite generally after the reign of Theodosius the Great, 378-395 A. D.

Here I think I had better leave my subject, for I fear you may weary of even such good material as history—perhaps I have even now given you too much. So the remaining fifteen centuries bringing us down to modern times had best lie dormant for some other occasion as their story would make a volume of itself.

It is by no means a wornout idea that a coin, could it speak, would be able to relate a stranger story than any other article to which imagination might give a voice.

To the thinking man every coin that his collection contains opens a new subject of thought, and it is no idle employment—for it leads to the study of history and to fix historical facts with great firmness on the memory.

I thank you for your attention.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

A very interesting collection of curious and rude metallic pieces issued by all parties to the French Revolution of 1848, and more particularly the Social Democrats, is on exhibition at the American Numismatic Society in New York City. The collection was first commenced by Mr. Frank C. Higgins of New York some time ago, when a large section of it was offered for sale in this country. It is thought that it originally came from the Stroehlin collection which was disposed of in Europe some months ago. Mr. Stroehlin accumulated the pieces with the intention of writing a book about them, which plan he never was able to carry out. Many of the medals were crudely manufactured by casting in lead taken from the roofs of houses and also from melted bullets which had been removed from persons slain during the Revolution, and statements to that effect are borne by some of the specimens. The majority of them were cast in plaster of paris molds. Mr. Higgins supplemented the collection by various additions which he obtained in Europe until finally the collection comprised nearly sixteen hundred varieties. Its extent may be estimated when it is understood that the only work ever written on the subject of these peculiar issues embraced but few more than 600 varieties. The collection was later purchased by the above-named society, and its examination will well repay the visitor to the building, on West 156th Street, near Broadway.

A catalogue has been received from Mr. J. Schulman of Amsterdam, Holland, which embraces a large variety of historical medals and jetons, especially of the Emperors and President of Brazil, pieces of the Eighty Years' War, aviation, railroad, bridge, canal medals, &c., in great variety. The lots number 1600, and the catalogue is accompanied by fourteen plates.

We herewith gratefully acknowledge the receipt from Dr. Horatio R. Storer of a series of pamphlets which he has written upon the subject of medical medals. The first of these is entitled "The Medals Commemorative of Natural Scientists," which appeared in the proceedings of the Newport Natural History Society, issued in 1892. (Dr. Storer was President of this society.) The second pamphlet, printed in 1896, is entitled "The Memorials of Edward Jenner (the discoverer of vaccination), 1796-1896," being an address delivered by Dr. Storer at the centennial celebration held at Atlanta, Ga., in May, 1896, and which was originally printed in the Journal of the American Medical Association, of Aug. 8, 1886. The third pamphlet is entitled "The Medals, Jetons and Tokens Illustrative of Obstetrics and Gynaecology," which in 1887 was reprinted from the New England Medical Monthly. The fourth, "The Medals of Benjamin Rush, Obstetrician," which was read at the fortieth annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Newport, R. I., in June, 1889, and appeared in the Journal of the latter Association, Sept. 7, 1889. The fifth pamphlet, "The Medals of Linnaeus," which was read before the International Numismatic Congress held at Brussels, Belgium, in 1910. Dr. Storer has compiled a list of medals relating to medicine, which has been published in The American Journal of Numismatics during a number of years, the latest installment appearing in the October-December number of 1912. It is entitled "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine." Up to the present time 2781 varieties have been listed, and there are yet many others. It is to be hoped that eventually this list will be published under one cover.

According to a statement made by the secretary to the federal treasurer, Australia will soon have nickel pennies and halfpence. A communication has been sent to the imperial mint authorities asking them to submit designs for the new coins. It is explained that the penny piece is to be about the size of a shilling and the halfpenny about the size of a sixpence. The possibility of mistaking the nickel coins for silver will be obviated by having a scalloped edge on the coins of the smaller denomination—a plan that has been followed in regard to the Indian anna piece. The alloy for the coins will be 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel.

Following are a few of the highest prices realized at the seventy-seventh auction sale held by Mr. Ben G. Green of Chicago, on March 28, which comprised Part VI. of the Chas. Morris collection and other properties:

- U. S. Quarter Eagle, 1805. Nearly fine—\$11.60.
 Eagle, 1801. Very fine—\$15.60.
 Swedish Plate Money, 2 daler, 1742. Good—\$7.90.
 Do. 4 daler, 1727. V. good—\$14.25.
 Coin cabinet—\$25.00.
 Communion Tokens—
 Le Roux 345, 358, 359, 361, 362. Very good—\$6.25.
 Le Roux 363, 364, 366b, 366c, 381a. Very good—\$10.50.
 Le Roux 382, 382a, 383, 383a, 384. Good to new—\$10.50.
 Le Roux 383d, 383e, 384, 384a, 384c. Good to new—\$12.50.
 Le Roux 617, 618, 619, 620, 616k. Fair to fine—\$16.50.
 Confederate Paper Money—
 Montgomery, \$50. Ex. fine—\$6.20.
 Do. \$100. Ex. fine—\$6.20.
 Richmond. Written date. \$5. Plate F—\$3.00.
 Do. \$5. Plate G. V. good—\$3.10.
 Do. \$100. Sept. 5. V. fine—\$3.50.
 \$5. Indian Princess. Good—\$5.00.
 Canadian Paper Money—
 Card Money. Issue of 1729. 24 livres. Fine—\$16.25.
 Do. 12 livres. 1730. Fine—\$16.00.
 Do. 30 sols. 1757. Fine—\$16.00.
 Colonies. 20 Sols. Quebec, Jan. 1757. Fair—\$12.75.
 6 livres. Issued at Montreal, Dec. 8, 1759. Nearly perfect—\$10.50.
 Dobie & Badgeley. 15 sols. Montreal, May 1, 1790. New—\$11.00.
 Canada Bank. 5 shillings. Montreal, Aug. 10, 1792. Very fine—\$20.50.
 Larger note. Montreal, 179—. Fine—\$12.25.
 Army Bill. Une piastre. Quebec, Mar. 1814. Fair—\$12.00.
 Geo. Batten, 3 pence, Bytown, 1837, '38. Rebellion Money. Good. 2 pcs.—\$15.50.
 Bank of Montreal. 25 shillings. 1852—\$12.50.
 Kingston. \$10. 1819. About good—\$15.50.
 Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews, N. B. 5 shillings. 1833. About good—\$15.50.
 Jean B. Clement, Rivier du Chaine, 1837. Set of three pcs. New—\$16.00.
 Commercial Bank. 5 shillings. Fort Erie, U. C., 1837, and 50 shillings, Kingston, 1854. Fair and fine—\$11.00.
 Elie Desmarests. 15 sous. Riviere du Loup, 1837. Good—\$11.00.
 Etier & Uneau. 6p. St. Lin, 1837. Good—\$12.00.
 Henry's Bank, La Prairie, 1837. \$5. Very fine—\$13.50.
 Do. \$10. Very good—\$14.00.
 Jean and Herbert Antoine. 1 ecu. Nicolet. 1837. Very good—\$16.
 Hudson's Bay Co. York Factory shilling. 1870. Large note. Good—\$13.00.
 Louis Landry. 30 sous. (Becancourt, 1837.) Fair—\$10.25.
 John Molson. 3 francs. Montreal, 1837. Fair—\$13.00.
 Do. 15p., 2s6p. New, unsevered, unsigned—\$9.00.
 Wm. Worrison. 30 sous. Berthier, 1837. Good—\$17.00.
 Francois Plante. 60 sous. La Prairie, 1837. New. Unsigned—\$17.
 La Banque Royale. 1720. 10, 50, 100 livres. Very fine—\$21.00.
 1860 Half Dime. Legend omitted. Uncirculated—\$8.10.

Mr. Augustus G. Heaton, President of the New York Numismatic Club, recently gave an exhibition of his paintings in New York City, at which seventy-five of his works were shown. Two of Mr. Heaton's historical paintings were adopted by the United States Government for reproduction on two different series of United States commemorative postage stamps. The first of these was the "Recall of Columbus," which was engraved on the fifty-cent stamp of the Columbian series. The second was entitled "Hardships of Emigration," and was engraved on the ten-cent stamp of the Omaha Exposition series. The former picture, purchased by the Government, can be seen in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. In connection with the exhibition was issued a very interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Heaton, in which it is noted that he is related on his mother's side to the well-known painter of earlier days, Rembrandt Peale, of Philadelphia, a son of Charles Willson Peale, himself a painter, about whom a very interesting sketch appears in *The Numismatist* of February, 1912, Page 41. Mr. Heaton has just departed for his yearly European visit of several months, and at the April meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was tendered the best wishes of his associates for a pleasant journey.

Following are some of the highest prices realized at the sale of the collection of Russian coins of Count J. J. Tolstoi of St. Petersburg, which was held by Adolph Hess Nachf. at Frankfort-am-Main, Germany, on March 10-14, 1913:

	Marks.
Lot 3. Proberubel. Paul I. 1796. G. 2	3250
Lot 69. Ephimok. 1798. G. 26	3300
Lot 70. Ephimok. 1798. G. 28	3125
Lot 210. Proberubel. Alexander I. 1801. G. 1	580
Lot 211. Proberubel. 1801. G. 2	630
Lot 212. Proberubel. G. 339	560
Lot 213. Proberubel. G. 340	530
Lot 214. Proberubel. G. —	500
Lot 215. Proberubel. G. 341	540
Lot 216. Proberubel. G. 342	510
Lot 217. Proberubel. G. 344	530

All the foregoing are dated 1801.

Lot 220. Proberubel. 1802. G. 346	470
Lot 221. Proberubel. 1802. G. 347	545
Lot 235. Probe-Kupfer-2 Kopeken. 1802. G. 350	560
Lot 236. Do. 1802. G. 350	530
Lot 237. Do. 1802. G. 350	430
Lot 287. 5 Rubel. 1803. G. 376	876
Lot 382. Proberubel. 1806. G. 59	1025
Lot 383. Proberubel. 1806. G. 61	1750
Lot 393. Proberubel. 1807. G. 65	480
Lot 394. Proberubel. 1807	510
Lot 477. Probe-Kupfer-2 Kopeken. 1810. G. 102	615
Lot 478. Do. 1810. G. 102	665
Lot 551. Probe-2 Kopeken. 1811. G. 129	3250
Lot 959. 5 Rubel. 1825. G. 231	485
Lot 987. Rubel. Constantin. 1825. G. 680. J. 2	11250
Lot 1017. Probe-¼ Rubel. Nikolaus I. 1827. G. 23	1550
Lot 1035. Platina-3 Rubel. 1828. G. 31	75
Lot 1060. Platina-6 Rubel. 1829. G. 47	130
Lot 1061. Platina-3 Rubel. 1829. G. 48	75
Lot 1092. Platina-12 Rubel. 1830. G. 60	350
Lot 1093. Platina-6 Rubel. 1830. G. 61	200
Lot 1095. Platina-3 Rubel. 1830. G. 62	100
Lot 1149. Platina-12 Rubel. 1831. G. 83	310
Lot 1150. Platina-6 Rubel. 1831. G. 84	250
Lot 1151. Platina-6 Rubel. Variety of foregoing. 1831	190
Lot 1152. Platina-3 Rubel. 1831. G. 85	90
Lot 1191. Platina-12 Rubel. 1832. G. 103	320
Lot 1192. Platina-6 Rubel. 1832. G. 104	210
Lot 1193. Platina-3 Rubel. 1832. G. 105	85
Lot 1374. Familien-1½ Rubel. 1835. G. 182	585
Lot 1438. Probe-Familien-1½ Rubel. 1836. G. —	1125
Lot 1622. 3-Rubel. 1839. G. 284	535
Lot 1774. 3 Rubel. 1841. G. 359	950
Lot 1834. 5 Rubel. 1842. G. 395	660
Lot 1993. Probe-Portrait-Rubel. 1845. G. 484	4725
Lot 1994. Probe-Portrait-½ Rubel. 1845. G. 485	1300
Lot 2019. 5 Rubel. 1846. G. 502	710
Lot 2070. 5 Rubel. 1848. G. 534	510
Lot 2094. 5 Rubel. 1849. G. 548	690
Lot 2585. 25 Rubel. 1876. G. 421	750
Lots 2708-2713. Alexander III. 1886. Series of six Probe-Rubel. G. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, and 90	8150
Lot 2779 to 2857. Alexander I. 1804 to 1833	1875
Lot 2893. Probe-25 Zlote. Poland. 1818. G. 16	1008
Lot 2898. Probe-2 Zlote. 1818. G. 20. Poland	600
Lot 2899. Probe-Zlote. 1818. G. 21. Poland	600
Lot 3143. Probe-Kupfer-Grosz. 1840. G. 179. Poland	500

By reference to our advertising columns it will be noted that Mr. John A. Lewis, formerly located at 253 N. Washtenaw Avenue, Chicago, Ill., has moved to No. 531 North Troy Street, of the same city, where he solicits the patronage of collectors.

Machinery for printing Australian notes, which form of money has hitherto been issued in London, has arrived in Melbourne. A commencement is to be made with the 10-shilling notes, and these will be printed at the rate of about 8,000 a day at the outset, working up to about 14,000 a day. The 10-shilling note has a picture of the Goulburn Weir on the reverse side, and all the other notes of the series bear characteristic pictures of Australian life and industry.

A catalogue of the seventy-eighth public sale to be held by Mr. Thos. L. Elder of New York City has been received. This embraces the numismatic library of the late William Sumner Appleton of Boston, Mass. Altogether 414 lots will be sold, which include many rare and desirable works on numismatic subjects. The sale will be held on May 10.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the Emperor William II. to the throne of Germany in June next will be marked by the issue of special commemorative stamps and coins, in addition to which a special jubilee medal will be struck. The jubilee stamps will bear, for the first time, a portrait of the Kaiser, and will be printed in various colors, the issue being limited.

Following is the coinage of the Mints of the United States during March, 1913:

Mint at	5c Nickels	1c Bronze
Philadelphia	\$ 1,000,065.00	\$13.00
San Francisco	68,000.00	
Denver	127,000.00	
Total value	\$ 1,195,065.00	\$13.00
Total pieces	23,901,300	1,300

No coinage of gold or silver pieces during March.

Included in Philadelphia Mint coinage there are \$65 in proof nickel and \$13 in proof bronze coinage. All nickels are of new design.

Mint at San Francisco also coined 1,100,000 one-centavo bronze pieces for the Philippine Government.

The Guaranty Trust Company in its new building, at 140 Broadway, New York City, has introduced a novel feature. In the marble of the counter screens are disks representing a selection of more than twenty of the best Greek coins struck from five hundred to three hundred years B. C.—coins which are in beauty of design and execution not only unequalled but not approached in all the centuries since. These coin designs are used in the bronze panel of the counter screen and in the bronze work of the vestibule and doors, symbolizing as they do banking, commerce and exchange, while offering examples of the highest artistic development the world has known.

By reference to our advertising pages it will be noted that Mr. William Hesslein has removed his business from New Haven to Boston, Mass., where he will continue his numismatic business.

The sale catalogue of the collection of United States gold, silver, and copper coins of the late Bruce Cartwright, of Honolulu, Hawaii, has been received. It consists of 616 lots, and embraces numerous desirable pieces of the American series. The sale will be held by Mr. S. Hudson Chapman at Philadelphia, Pa., on May 9.

We have received the catalogue of the collection of the late Charles Steigerwalt of Lancaster, Pa., which is to be held by Henry Chapman at Philadelphia on May 12-16. A total of 3575 lots will be disposed of, which consist of U. S. and foreign coins and medals.

We have received the catalogue of the sale of the second division of the collection of a Westphalian numismatist and of the coins and medallions of a Rhenish collector, which will be held by A. Reichmann & Co., at Halle, (Saale,) Germany, on May 6 and 8, 1913. The lots number 1913, and there are five plates.

FRAUNCES' TAVERN MEDAL.



(Through the kindness of Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution of New York City, we are enabled to present to our readers a reproduction of a medal bearing a representation of the historic building.—Ed.)

The medal was struck to commemorate the beneficence of Mr. Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, late President of the Sons of the Revolution, and to celebrate the restoration of Fraunces' Tavern. The obverse bears an excellent portrait of Mr. Tallmadge, and the reverse a representation of the tavern as now restored.

Fraunces' Tavern dates back to the year 1719, when it was erected by Etienne De Lancey, son-in-law of Col. Stephanus Van Cortlandt, one of the Dutch magnates of the period, on land conveyed by the latter. From the year of its erection until 1762 it remained a private residence. On Jan. 15, of the latter year, a West Indian named Sam Fraunces, but more popularly known as "Black Sam," hung the sign of Queen Charlotte over the door and opened what became widely celebrated as "The Queen's Head Tavern."

In the "Long Room" of his hostelry "Black Sam" played mine host to many of the most famous men of his generation. It was in this room that the patriots of that stirring day vented their indignation against the Stamp Act and discussed the questions that found their solution a few years later in the War of the Revolution. In this room also was held the first meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in April, 1768, and here also many of the famous societies of the time assembled. But most notable of all the events that took place under the roof of this interesting old structure were those in which Gen. Washington himself took part. Here Gov. Clinton gave a dinner to the "Father of his Country" and the French Ambassador, Luzerne. And here also in the Long Room, where now repose the relics of that historic period, the Commander-in-Chief laid down the burden he had

borne so well for seven dreary years and bade farewell to the officers of the victorious American army. This was on Dec. 4, 1783. Ten days before, the beaten British army had straggled sullenly down Broadway and put off forever from the shores they had ruled so long.

More than a hundred generals and distinguished citizens sat down to the board on the night of that farewell, and pledged their leader and their land in rousing toasts.

When the Revolution began, the demon of ill fortune went heartily after Sam Fraunces and he advertised his place for sale in 1776. This advertisement is still preserved and contains this description: "The Queen's Head Tavern, which is three stories high, with a tile and lead roof, has fourteen fireplaces, a most excellent kitchen, fine dry cellars with good and excellent offices."

The old tavern suffered severely from fire on two occasions. The first one occurred in 1832, when much of the building was destroyed. It was restored to an appearance considerably different from the original. The second fire happened in 1854, and again the old landmark suffered alterations. Two stories were added and two of the quaint old chimneys torn out. But in 1904 the Sons of the Revolution, at great expense and trouble, acquired possession of Fraunces' Tavern and gave it back its original appearance. Every bit of brick and lumber in the old building was preserved and replaced as nearly as possible in the restored tavern. From an old building in Baltimore, bricks to match those on the Pearl street side were obtained, and the doors, frames and woodwork of the pattern used 150 years ago were put back. The exterior made it look as much as possible as it did in the days of the Revolution.

The first floor has been leased out to a well known restaurateur and the patriot who comes to visit the historic old place and examine its interesting relics may lunch or dine in a handsome cafe as modern as any in New York.

MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS.

Both from an artistic and historical point of view, the study of medals is a fascinating one. For medals, being struck to commemorate some notable event or to perpetuate the name of a national hero, throw much light upon history, in addition to furnishing faithful records of the progress of art, from its rise, almost, to its apogee, and through the various phases of decline and renaissance to its modern state. The study of medals being allied to the study of coins, it is worthy of note that, according to Herodotus, the Lydians were the first to introduce the use of gold and silver tokens stamped with an official device.

Medals, like coins, are made in most of the precious metals, as well as in iron, copper, lead and alloys. Large medals are known as medallions, and the earliest examples proper are medallions of ancient Rome, which for the most part are of bronze, though some are of silver and of gold. These Roman medallions usually have a diameter of about one and a half inches, but in weight they vary very much. Medallions of earlier date than 117 A. D. are extremely rare and consequently very valuable. A well-known example, of great beauty, is the gold medallion of Caesar Augustus. Of much earlier date, however, are the famous Syracusan medallions, so-called, although they were used as coins. These medallions, which are generally admitted to be the finest and most perfectly executed that have every been struck, belong to the best period of Greek art, 400-336 B. C. On their faces they bear an ideal head, magnificent in its swinging sculptural lines, and, upon the reverse, the representation of a victorious quadrigae, portrayed with a vigor of action worthy of those old Greek masters.

Many of the finest mediaeval medals were cast by a special process, others are in repoussé work. The earliest days of the Renaissance brought about a revival in the medallion art, and, between 1430 and 1456, Vittore Pisano, the Veronese painter, produced some of the finest medals ever struck since Grecian times. Pisano's medallions, which usually bore the inscription *Opus Pisani Pictoris*, are notable for the fidelity and broadly effective technique of their portraiture. It was not until early in the sixteenth century that medals were struck from engraved dies, in the manner of coins; and the first produced in this way seems to have been the medal of Pope Julius II., struck about 1506.

In Germany Albert Durer was an early exponent of the art who won great fame; and the Dutch jettons, or medalets, which were issued in the sixteenth and the early years of the seventeenth centuries, afford a practically imperishable record of the stirring events which, during that time, centred the whole attention of Europe upon Holland. The English medallie art goes back no further than Henry VIII.; but onward from the reign of Edward VI. we find a continuous series of coronation medals.

To-day, of course, medals are issued principally as rewards for naval and military services. The first of such war medals struck in England was the "Ark in Flood" medal of Queen Elizabeth, designed as a reward for naval valor; while the first English military medal was designed by order of Charles I. in 1643. Probably, however, the earliest instance in England of a medal struck to commemorate a particular military action was the "Dunbar" medal issued by the Parliament. Later (from 1793) it became customary to distribute medals among the troops engaged in any successful action or campaign. Notable in this series is the treasured medal, of silver, issued in 1816, with the head of the Prince Regent upon the face, and upon the reverse, a figure of Victory seated upon a pedestal, inscribed "Waterloo, June 18, 1815. Wellington."

Although, strictly, the word medal is the same as metal, through the Low Latin medalla, it is not, perhaps, consistent with the principles of numismatics to include under that head crosses and Maltese crosses. But as "medals" we know the three great orders of France, England, and Germany; the Legion of Honor, the Victoria Cross, and the Iron Cross. The first-named was designed by Napoleon in 1802 as a recompense for services either military or civil; while the famous Prussian order was instituted on March 10, 1813, by Frederick William III., to do honor to Blucher, and to be conferred for distinguished services in war. The badge of the Legion of Honor consists of a five-rayed white enamelled cross, that of the Prussian order of a Maltese cross. The latter, appropriately, was made of iron (surrounded by golden rays and edged with silver) to commemorate the grim period at which it was created.—London Globe.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT SERVICE MEDALS.



More than 36,000 Service Medals of the design shown above have been prepared for distribution by the Cuban Government. All living Cuban veterans are entitled to receive one in acknowledgment of service rendered their country in time of internal strife or attack by a foreign foe. The medal was designed in the factory of Bastian Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., by Mr. Clarence C. Hollis, and the die cutting, striking, and all other work in connection with filling the big contract was executed in the work-rooms of that company.

The design is a classic representation of Liberty looking toward the ascending star of Knowledge, which spreads its rays over the fertile fields and mineral-laden mountains. The reverse side bears the coat-of-arms of the Cuban Republic and dates of the period during which Cuba fought for freedom from Spanish domination.

For the rank and file these medals were done in bronze, although considerable quantities were struck in gold plate, sterling silver, and those for higher officials were of solid 18K gold. They were attached to a silk ribbon flag of Cuba suspended from an appropriate cross bar.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL PRESENTED TO CAPT. ROSTRON.



A resolution was passed by Congress in July last year, conveying to Capt. Rostron of the Cunard Line the thanks of both Houses for the gallantry displayed by him when he risked the loss of his ship, passengers and crew as commander of the *Carpathia* in answering the signal of distress sent up by the *Titanic* and saving 705 survivors of the disaster. It was felt by the introducers of the resolution that Capt. Rostron and his family ought to have some tangible memorial of the resolution of our National Legislature, especially as his crew was included in the resolution of thanks. It was therefore decided to give him a gold medal as a gift from the United States Government, for which an appropriation of \$1,000 was made. The whole matter was placed in the hands of the President.

In August invitations were sent out to a number of sculptors explaining what was required and requesting them to send in designs. Mr. Taft selected the sketch made by Mr. John Flanagan of New York, an associate of the National Academy. Arrangements were made for sittings with Capt. Rostron on the arrival of his ship, the *Carpathia*, in New York early in December. He gave several sittings there; in a few days he had to take his ship to Boston, where the portrait was completed. When finished the work was submitted and approved of by the Fine Arts Commission at Washington. The dies were made and the medal struck in gold by Mr. Henry Weil of New York. The President's Secretary informed Mr. Flanagan that he would be received at the White House on Feb. 28 to hand over the medal to the President. The presentation to Capt. Rostron occurred the afternoon of the next day, March 1, in the presence of the representatives of the British Government and a number of other official persons.

The face of the medal contains a portrait of Capt. Rostron in the uniform he wore when making his dash to the *Titanic*. Also the following inscription: "For the heroic rescue of the survivors of the 'Titanic' lost in mid-Atlantic, the thanks of the Congress of the United States to Captain Arthur Henry Rostron." The reverse contains a group of two figures in a boat who are throwing a rope to a man and a woman floating in the water on a spar. It also contains the date of the rescue, "April 15th, 1912." The medal is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, is in 24 karat gold, and weighs 8 ounces and 5 pennyweights.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. The Numismatist will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page .....	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

ON PAGE 287 of this month's Numismatist we give a table showing the number of new members that have been obtained by those who lead in the competition for the William A. Woodin Prize, which consists of an Association medal struck in standard gold. This is a most worthy competition, and we trust that more of our members will enter it, not alone because there is a beautiful prize to be awarded to the winner, but especially because it is so important that every one in this country who is interested in numismatic subjects should be a member of the Association. At the present time thirteen hundred Numismatists are printed each month, and it is to be hoped that before long the number will be two thousand at the very least. With the proper help of ALL our members it will be an easy task to achieve that result. Nearly every one of our members knows at least one person who was formerly a member of the Association. Let each do his best to bring such back into the organization.

DELINQUENT members and subscribers will find that the May Numismatist has not been forwarded to them. Prompt settlement will immediately bring the magazine.

WE gratefully acknowledge the contribution of one hundred and fifty dollars to the publication fund of The Numismatist by a well-known Canadian collector for the purpose of insuring the issue of a magazine of substantial size.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:

The Daily Consular Report for April 17th contains a communication from our Consul General at Lisbon relative to the new monetary system adopted by the republic May 22, 1911, and enumerating the coins which are to be put into circulation as rapidly as possible.

The unit is the escudo which will contain the same amount of gold as the old milreis, equivalent to \$1.08 American gold. This is divided into 100 centavos, so that 1 centavo is equal to 10 reis of the old system, and practically 1 cent of our own money.

The gold coins are to be 1, 2, 5 and 10 escudos, the silver 1 escudo, 50, 20 and 10 centavos and nickel and bronze pieces of 4, 2, 1 and 0.5 centavos.

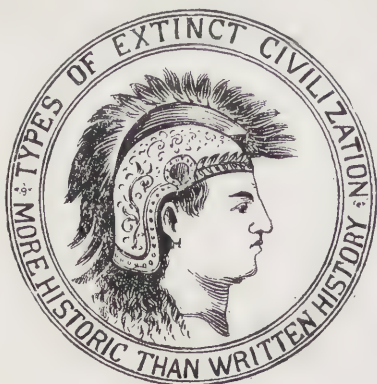
The first 3,000,000 pieces of each coin will have a characteristic ornamentation and bear the date of the proclamation of the Republic, October 5, 1910. All the coins are to bear on the face a symbolical figure, the year of issue and the words "Republica Portuguesa." On the reverse side appears the value and various ornamentations. The 50 centavos was the only piece issued up to January 1st.

Very truly,

WM. C. STONE.

Springfield, Mass., April 18, 1913.

THE FIRST ASSOCIATION SEAL.



On Page 156 of the March Numismatist of the current year Mr. H. O. Granberg referred to the original seal of the A. N. A., which was designed by Mr. Joseph Hooper of Rochester, N. Y., and which appeared as the official seal in the early numbers of The Numismatist, which are now quite rare and seldom seen. We are enabled this month to reproduce this early seal of the Association.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



The above medal was issued in commemoration of the International Numismatic Congress, held at Brussels, Belgium, in June, 1910, reference to which was made in *The Numismatist* of July, 1910, on Page 187. It was issued by the Friends of the Medallion of the Holland-Belgian Society, and was designed by Mr. J. Jourdain.

Professor Montelius, who is an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association, resigned as Government Antiquarian in Sweden on March 31. The Academie Royal des Belles Lettres D'Histoire et des Antiquites has proposed as his successor the Director at the Northern Museum, Dr. B. Salin.

At the meeting Feb. 4, at the above mentioned academy, Prof. Montelius informed the members that he, according to his last will and testament, will donate to the Academy all his archaeological library, sketches, documents and photographs, wood cuts, cliches, etc., as well as all unsold publications, under certain provisions. Besides this he presents 50,000 crowns cash, the sum of which, in connection with the amount derived by the sale of his publications, will form a foundation, from which each fifth year a prize of 500 crowns shall be distributed among authors of archaeological works in Sweden, appearing during the five-year period. Also a yearly remuneration to be distributed to the Assistants of the Government's Historical Museum, amounting to 500 crowns. The donator simultaneously presented the Academy with 500 crowns cash, so that the prize at the Academie's anniversary celebration this year may be awarded.

On the 20th of March, at the Grand Hotel, Stockholm, a festival was held in honor of Professor Oscar Montelius. About one hundred representatives of the most eminent men in art and sciences, particularly archaeology, participated. On this occasion a gold plaque was presented by his admirers with the following inscription: "Fifty years researches conquered centuries of human cultivation." A bound volume, with the name of all the subscribers, among others the Crown Prince, was delivered during the evening and several addresses were made.

The Swedish Antropological and Geographic Society has awarded the Anders Retzius medal in gold to Prof. Montelius (see *Numismatist*, December, 1912, page 469). The same medal in silver was awarded to Captain C. A. Larson, and the Vega medal to Captain Roald Amundsen, and to Baron Erl Nordenskjold, the Vega yearly stipendium.

The famous explorer of Tibet, Dr. Sven Hedin, has recently presented his fine collection of medals to the coin and medal cabinet at the Academie

Royal des Belles Lettres, D'Histoire et des Antiquites, Stockholm, Sweden. Thirty-five, all told, of which most of them struck in gold, were awarded to Dr. Hedin by various Governments and received by him after 1892. As the Academy's coin and medal cabinet already possesses those medals presented to Prof. Nordenskjöld after his "Vega" exploration,—the Northwestern Passage, 1879—the collection of such medals, awarded for geographical pursuits, is one of unique and most remarkable character.

The Elisha Kent Kane gold medal of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, which was awarded in 1910 to the celebrated Swedish explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin, was presented to Prof. William Morris Davis of Harvard University, on Jan. 28, and the Helen Culver gold medal of the Geographical Society of Chicago, on Feb. 19. (See the *Numismatist*, April, 1910, page 113).

—J. de L.

ROCHESTER ANNIVERSARY MEDAL.



Commemorative of the first anniversary of the Rochester Numismatic Association, and in honor of its founder and first president, the medal illustrated above has been adopted by that organization. The medal is two inches in diameter. The obverse side shows a faithful likeness in bas-relief of Dr. George P. French, the first President of the Association, together with explanatory wording, while the reverse side sets forth other pertinent data.

Fifty of these medals, in bronze, were struck for distribution among members, while four were struck from sterling silver for officials of the organization.

The sculptor and die cutter of this beautiful medal, Mr. Joseph A. Koeb, is a member of the Rochester Numismatic Association and the American Numismatic Association. He executed all of the work in connection with its production at the factory of Bastian Brothers Company, Rochester, where the striking and finishing of the medals was done.

Mr. Koeb became a member of the Rochester Numismatic Association a few months after its organization. His specialty is the production of portraits in steel for medals and a new style of relief portraits, a number of examples of which were exhibited at the Rochester convention last year. He studied the old masters in Paris and other large Continental cities.

Mr. Koeb cuts the portrait in steel directly from a photograph or model. He also cut the dies for the very artistic badge which was issued by the Rochester Numismatic Association at the 1912 convention.



American Numismatic Association

The Largest and Most Active Numismatic
Organization in the World.

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to Be Admitted May 15, 1913.

1683 John James Meily, 296 Spring Garden Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1684 Ebenezer Beesley, 301 Webster Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
1685 W. W. Willis, P. O. Box 287, Meridian, Miss.
1686 Clyde W. Miller, 277 Clark Ave., Detroit, Mich.
1687 Dr. Sigmund Handler, 924 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.
1688 F. A. Scott, 5701 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, O.
1689 W. H. Gillespie, 317 Rhodes Place, New Castle, Pa.

- 1690 Wm. H. Schmidt, 1201 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1691 Robert James Eidlitz, 995 Madison Ave., New York City.
 1692 C. E. Morrill, Elburn, Ill.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 20, 1913. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to June 15, 1913, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the June issue.

APPLICANTS:

PROPOSED BY:

Fred B. King, 187 Main St., E., Rochester, N. Y.	Fred E. Merritt Dr. Geo. P. French
P. J. Palmquist, Greenview, Ill.	J. Barnet Waldo C. Moore
Godfrey Schirmer, 1350 Franklin St., Denver, Colo.	Geo. H. King Waldo C. Moore
John J. Hetzel, P. O. Box 345, San Diego, Cal.	Farran Zerbe Waldo C. Moore
William Murray, 312 Scott St., Youngstown, O.	Judson Brenner Ben G. Green
Frank Swanstrom, De Kalb, Ill.	Judson Brenner Ben G. Green
Edwin A. Hall, 228 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.	Howard R. Newcomb Waldo C. Moore
George A. Lewis, 37 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.	R. Hosbury Waldo C. Moore
Foster Lardner, 260 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.	Edgar H. Adams Wayte Raymond

Change of Address.

- Adolphe Renaud, to 53 Irene St., Montreal, Can.
 Bernard Morgenthau, from Pittsburgh, to 516 Rebecca Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Fred'k T. Norris, Bay City, to 456 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 John A. Lewis, to 531 N. Troy St., Chicago, Ill.
 Gustave Senft, to 17 West 42d St., New York City.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, April 21, 1913.

OBITUARY.

Word has just been received of the death of Mr. Karl H. Searles, of Concord, N. H. Mr. Searles was a member of the American Numismatic Association, and had No. 1513.

AUCTION SALES.

- May 5, and following days.—Coins of Ancient Greece and Rome. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.
 May 6, and following days.—Coins and Medals of Westphalia. A. Reichmann & Co., Halls, (Saale,) Germany.
 May 6 to 8.—Second part of collection of coins of Westphalia and coins and medallions from a Rhenish collector. A. Reichmann & Co., Halle, (Saale), Germany.
 May 7 and 9.—Collections of Coins and Historical Medals and Jetons. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.
 May 9.—U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of the late Bruce Cartwright, of Honolulu, Hawaii. S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
 May 10.—The Numismatic Library of the late William Sumner Appleton of Boston. Thos. L. Elder, New York City.
 May 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.—The Coins and Medals of Charles Steigerwalt. Henry Chapman, Philadelphia.
 May 20, 21, 22.—The United States Coins forming the collection of Malcolm N. Jackson, Boston, Mass. United States Coin Company, New York City.

UNPUBLISHED MEDALS OF NAPOLEON.

"Les Medailles Historiques Du Regne De Napoleon Le Grand, Empereur Et Roi," by Ernest Babelon, Member of the French Institute, has just been issued by The American Numismatic Society of New York, and Ernest Leroux, Publisher, 28 Rue Bonaparte, 28, Paris. This important work describes in detail two hundred unpublished Napoleonic medals, in reality the Medallic History of the Emperor, prepared by the Department of Ancient History and Literature of the French Institute (la Classe d'Histoire et de Litterature ancienne). The drawings for these medals were done by two members of the Institute under the First Empire—Chaudet, the great sculptor of the statue that once topped the Vendome Column, and Baron Lemot, the author of many still famous works of sculpture.

The Department of Ancient History and Literature of the Institute, which today bears the name of l'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, had undertaken to compose a history of Napoleon in medals, as the old Academy had done for Louis XIV. The committee to which it entrusted the work, subject to its own personal supervision, of preparing these medals by drawing and by engraving on metal, set to work in 1806, and labored unremittingly until Feb. 18, 1814—that is, up to the time of the glorious battles of Champaubert, Montmirail, and Chateau-Thierry, in which the Emperor, supported by a handful of heroes, struggled alone against all Europe in coalition.

At that time the Medallic History, consisting so far in the preliminary drawings and their letter press, had been brought down only to 1910—that is, to the medals of Napoleon's marriage to Marie-Louise, and to the reunion of Holland to the French Empire. That, accordingly, is the point at which the present collection stops, for it was never completed. The two hundred medals thus prepared by the Institute did not reach the stage of being engraved in metal. That is the reason why they are unpublished, and they must therefore not be confounded with the several thousand Napoleonic medals struck at the Paris Mint and elsewhere, or simply invented by private individuals, with none of which had the French Institute anything to do.

Nevertheless, the collection of designs for the medals destined for the official history of the Empire, make a volume such as would have been produced, had time and events suffered the Academy to finish its enterprise and carry it to the point of engraving in metal. These drawings by Chaudet and Lemot, which were executed with the engraving of the dies in view, and were accompanied with the explanatory text furnished by the Academy's committee, whose chairman was Baron Dacier, have in the present work the additional advantage of a commentary by Monsieur E. Babelon, which in large part is derived from the archives of the Institute. A historical introduction of sixty folio pages relates the history of the Academie des Inscriptions under the First Empire and the part taken by it not only in the preparation of the Medallic History, but in inditing the lapidary inscriptions intended for public monuments, such as the two Triumphal Arches of the Etoile and the Carrousel.

This admirable and impressive series of designs for medals contemporary with the events commemorated by them, and destined to be engraved in metal and then struck, present Napoleon in the light in which he appeared to the men of his time, as soldier, lawgiver, executive. The Academy's committee begin their medallic history with the return from Egypt and the 18th Brumaire. The first medal, which was designed by Lemot, shows a bust of the Emperor, facing, in antique garb, surrounded by rays of the sun, with the legend, ORIENS, "The rising sun"; the reverse shows Bonaparte landing at Frejus, which type is surrounded by the inscription, EXPECTATE, VENI. Then come the medals that relate to the great creations of the Consular period, which form to this day the base of our present system of government, for the work of Napoleon, which modernized the world, still lives; Creation of the Senate, of the Chamber of Deputies (le Corps legislatif), the Council of State, the Prefectures, the Bank, the Cour des Comptes, the Bourse, the Commercial Court, the Monetary System, System of Weights and Measures; the Recall of the Emigres (civibus patriae redditus), the Concordat, the Civil Code, the Real Estate Survey (le cadastre), the Administration of Forests, the Establishment of Colleges

(lycees), the founding of the University, the creation of the Louvre Museum, the location of Cemeteries outside of Cities. Witness day by day of the prodigious activity of this extraordinary man, displayed on the medals destined to commemorate the creation of the French system of highways and canals, the enlargement of its ports (Antwerp, Cherbourg, Dieppe, etc.), the beautifying of Paris, the building of four new bridges and of great streets like the Rue de Rivoli, the erection of the two Triumphal Arches, the construction of the abattoirs, public markets and sewers. Also are the medals that recall the measures taken by the Emperor for the drainage of the marshes in the West, the planting of sea-pines on the coast of Gascony, etc. As to his military activity, that is too familiar to the minds of all to make it necessary to refer to the medals commemorating the victories of the French eagles, the entries into the various capitals of Europe, the treaties imposed on defeated enemies, the creation of Kingdoms such as those of Italy, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Westphalia, the creation of the Confederation of the Rhine, the reorganization of the Swiss Cantons. The very legends on these medals are suggestive. When the subject is the treaties of peace concluded with such countries as England or Russia, one reads these words encircling the type, PAX CUM ANGLIS or CUM ROXOLANIS SANCITA; when the German Empire or Prussia are in question, PAX GERMANIS DATA; PAX BORUSSIS DATA. The medal of the erection of the Temple of Glory (Eglise de la Madeleine) bears the inscription, GLORIAE EXERCITUM. After the taking of Berlin, Napoleon receives delegates from the German universities and reassures them as to their fate, whence the medal, NON BELLA CUM ARTIBUS. When the Vistula has been crossed by the Emperor, the Academy, like all Europe, carried away by enthusiasm and admiration, produces a medal with this legend, QUO NON CAROLUS MAGNUS, "farther than Charlemagne."

Two hundred numbered copies were printed for The American Numismatic Society. Price, \$20. Subscriptions should be sent to the Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York.

THE CURRENCY OF THE RED MAN.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

The seawan of the American aborigines tells of a primitive currency. The Indians surely and truly had a common primitive taste, but did not fully gratify it until the white man came. The natives of the Pacific coast used the marine mollusks having a tubular conical shell for money and ornament. The red men of the plains depended mainly on the eastern coast for their currency. As but few fresh water shells from the lakes were available, the material for a large portion of eastern articles came from the south Atlantic coast and perhaps along the Gulf.

The seawan of the Eastern coast Indians never was as plentiful as that of the Pacific coast dwellers. In that section shells were used for a variety of purposes, the natives procuring many kinds of sea shells, which were always in great abundance. It is easy to distinguish between the seawan of the Southwest and that of the Atlantic coast regions.

The red man's currency previous to the coming of the pale face was made of wood and of several varieties of shells—variously and indiscriminately termed wampam, wampum, wampumpeag, wampampeg, wampon, wompan, seawan, seawant, suckanhock, zewan, etc. Its manufacture by the first American collectors, the Indians, was necessarily rude. Long ere our forefathers settled in America the Indians made their strings of seawan chiefly of small pieces of wood of equal size, stained with black and white. Few were made of mussels, which were esteemed very valuable and difficult to make. Not having proper tools, they spent much time in finishing them. Upon the arrival of the white man, he soon contrived to manufacture strings of seawan in abundance. These they bartered with the natives for other

goods. The Indians immediately after learning of the pale face's seawan gave up the use of the old wooden substitutes and procured all made of shell, which, though fallen in value, were always accounted valuable.

The shell money of the aborigines consisted of small discoidal and cylindrical or tubular bead-shaped pieces, usually white, black, blue and purple in color. The darker ones were considered the most valuable and were the most sought after by the natives. The term wampum is properly applied only to the white; the dark ones are called suckanhook. Indian currency in general is termed seawan and includes both wampum and suckanhook. Most authorities use the term wampum in speaking of the money transactions between the natives and the planters.

Being made of shell in which composition much lime exists, the beads were more or less perishable, therefore they are seldom found except on village sites and in graves. The white beads or wampum, because of greater lime quantities found therein, were not so lasting as the dark pieces or suckanhook, and, therefore because of the shorter service of durability the former were usually valued at but one-half the purchasing power of the later.

Beads of shell were among the most highly prized belongings of the aborigines, and by these their social status was measured. With them they often purchased their wives and other personal effects. As already stated, the natives of the southern Pacific coast region were exceptionally well supplied with property of this character. Because of the greater choice of available material, many species of the sea shell were utilized for bead purposes. The Californian Indian was profuse in his use of sea shells for purposes of ornament, seven yards of seawan being found in the grave of a child. On the western coast every variety of shell was used as ornaments and as a circulating medium having a fixed value, a cylinder being valued at ten discs. As above noted small beads were used for ornamental purposes, as well as a circulating medium, and to make belts which were used on ceremonial occasions. Several of our modern poets have made this last mentioned tradition the subject of some of their verses.

"Girded with his wampum braid."—Whittier.

"This token of wampum is woven for thee."—Sargent.

"Round his waist his belt of wampum."—Longfellow.

Seawan also served another purpose as important as the uses above mentioned. It was given as a pledge of friendship, in ratification of treaties, or to establish friendly relations. In the early documents relating to the Colonists, mention of it frequently occurs, as "strings of wampum," "tokens of wampum," "belts of wampum," "braids of wampum," "a belt of invitation," "a covenant belt," "a ceremonial belt," etc.

The representative of currency used in America during the earlier period of colonization consisted largely of seawan, which was repeatedly recognized by the earlier colonists as currency and which for many years held an arbitrary value. The straits to which the colonists were reduced for want of a convenient medium of exchange were fast becoming a serious menace to trade and prosperity. The earliest attempt made to establish a currency in New England by the General Court was the adoption of the shell money of the Indians in 1627.

The first record relating to the value of seawan is dated Nov. 15, 1637. This Indian medium of exchange never had a fixed value but varied anywhere from four to eight black beads for a Dutch stiver, or two cents, and was subject to constant change, which conditions were cause for repeated complaints by the early settlers. Difficulties were increased, too, by the diverse values held in the several colonies. Trade was therefore retarded at all times.

In the New England districts seawan passed current in 1627 at the rate of five shillings, or \$1.20, per fathom, or a six-foot string. The General Court as early as 1643 ordered that wampum should pass current in payment of debts to the amount of forty shillings or \$9.60. In New York a string of wampum one fathom, or six feet long, was valued at four guilders which in American currency to-day would be \$1.665. Wampum passed for

current payment and it continued to constitute the currency in New York of the poorer classes long after the colony ceased to belong to the Dutch.


Desiring to be ferried across East River, a passenger had to pay his ferriage in seawan, as late as 1693. The fare was then eight stivers in wampum, or sixteen cents. In 1643 Massachusetts ordered that the school master be paid in wheat, barley, rye, peas, Indian corn at wampum value. Seawan as currency remained in use among the colonists in remote sections and districts as late as the Revolutionary war. It is still used among a few of the Indian tribes, especially is it in use among the Southwest natives where the tusk or toothshell beads are prized very highly.

ROXBURY COACHES.

ROXBURY ADVERTISEMENTS. 3

Roxbury and Boston Omnibuses.

[Established in 1827, by the Norfolk Company, and is the oldest line of Omnibuses in New England. In 1832 all the property connected with the line passed into the hands of Horace Klug, Esq., who successfully catered to the wants of the travelling public, until July 1, 1851, when he sold out his entire good will and interest in the establishment to the present enterprising proprietors.]



FLAGG & ESTABROOK, PROPRIETORS,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, . . . NEAR THE NORFOLK HOUSE,
Office in Boston, 31 Washington Street.

ARE COLLECTORS.—*Frederick Browning, Lotan Thayer, Norfolk Line; Albert Estabrook, Gardner Estabrook, Mt. Pleasant, Warren Street, and Oak Street Lines; George Rogers, Eustis Street, and Foot of Mount Pleasant Lines.*

There are five distinct lines of Omnibuses, running between Roxbury and Boston, owned by Messrs. Flagg & Estabrook. The names of the Lines, and the number of men employed on them, as well as the number of Horses and Coaches used, are enumerated as follows.

NORFOLK LINE—26 Men; 100 Horses; 16 Coaches.
MT. PLEASANT LINE—1 Men; 25 Horses; 4 Coaches.
WARREN STREET LINE—7 Men; 25 Horses; 4 Coaches.
EUSTIS STREET LINE—6 men; 25 Horses; 4 Coaches.
OAK STREET LINE—7 Men; 25 Horses; 4 Coaches.
FOOT OF MT. PLEASANT LINE—3 men; 13 Horses; 2 Coaches.
TOTAL—64 Men; 213 Horses; 34 Coaches.

TIME—Leave Roxbury at 6 1-4 A.M. in Summer, and 7 A.M. in Winter; crossing the Boston line every 3 1-2 minutes through the day, until 8 P.M., and after 8 P.M. every fifteen minutes until 9 1-2 P.M. **RETURNING**, leave the office in Boston at 6 3-4 A.M. in Summer, and 7 1-2 A.M. in Winter.
 An Evening Coach leaves Roxbury at 9 1-2 and Boston at 10 P.M.

FARE—Sixteen Tickets, \$1.00; Single Tickets, 10 cents.

ON SUNDAY—A Coach leaves Roxbury at 9 1-2 A.M. and 2 1-2 P.M. in Summer, and 9 1-2 A.M. and 1 1-2 P.M. in Winter. Returning after Church Service morning and evening. Fare 12 1-2 cents.

AMUSEMENTS—Coaches leave the Boston Museum every evening after the performance. Fare 12 1-2 Cents.

It is with great satisfaction we record the fact that no pains will be spared by the present owners to serve the public, and to keep up the well-earned reputation of their establishment. The Coaches on these Lines are comfortable and well-built; the Fare Collectors and Drivers are uniformly courteous and obliging; the Proprietors are gentlemen who ought to be handsomely rewarded for their efforts to accommodate the increasing travel between the growing cities of **ROXBURY and BOSTON.**

Those interested in Hard Times Tokens will view with interest the above reproduction of a page of the Boston Directory of 1852, which Mr. H. A. Gray of Roxbury has kindly loaned. The above is the same line that issued the well-known Hard Times token, struck in German silver, which is familiarly known as Low 129.

The Roxbury Coaches token, which is thought to have been issued to represent one fare, or about twelve and a half cents, is referred to in Mr.

Lyman H. Low's work on the Hard Times Tokens as follows: "The 'Roxbury Coaches' were those which ran through what is now Washington Street, Boston, over 'the Neck,' to the top of the hill in Roxbury, where once stood the old church in which the Apostle Eliot preached in the ancient days of New England. The Norfolk House, a famous hostelry on the opposite side of the street, was their stopping place until the line was discontinued. These coaches were long omnibuses, carrying sixteen to twenty persons in-



side, and were drawn by four horses; at first they made hourly trips, and hence were called the 'Roxbury Hourlies.' They were handsomely painted, and on their sides bore a distinguishing name—'Regulator,' 'Conqueror,' and one, the 'Aurora,' with the goddess in her cloud-borne chariot on its yellow sides, made a great impression on the juvenile mind when it first appeared. For a long time a Mr. King managed the business; later he met with opposition from a line of coaches of more modern style, like the New York 'stages,' which was started, I believe, by Mr. Hobbs, and made more frequent trips. The Roxbury Coaches continued for a short time after the horse-cars were introduced as competitors on the same route, but finally succumbed to the 'march of improvement' about 1856, if memory serves."

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Year Book. New York Numismatic Club, New York City, 1913.

The New York Numismatic Club has shown commendable enterprise in issuing a Year Book for 1912. Such publications are tangible evidence of sincerity of purpose and sustained interest, not only to the members and other collectors, but to those outside who judge by the concrete rather than by the abstract.

Probably the most valuable article is that on Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger by Mr. Edgar H. Adams. While Hard Times Tokens do not make what might be called a "universal appeal," they do hold an important place in our monetary history, and the additional facts discovered by Mr. Adams no doubt will be welcomed. The significant thing, however, is the personal element which is brought in by the writer. Probably there is no series of coins in existence whose interest would not be enhanced if more were known concerning the men directly responsible for their design and issue. Indeed, the attraction of such a series as Hard Times Tokens depends in very large measure upon the historical interest alone; and if this appeal can be strengthened by the addition of facts which deal with the personal element a service of value will have been given.

There are few of us who do not enjoy going through the early numbers of our numismatic journals and auction catalogues, and noting the sale records of the coins and medals to which we are especially devoted. Not alone is the attention directed to market value variations, but we get in closer touch with certain phases of collecting in past years which we can gain in no other way. This subject is dealt with in a paper by Mr. T. L. Elder, which was originally read before the Club last year. From the first American coin sale, that of Benjamin Watkins in 1828, he traces the development of the sales of succeeding years, dealing chiefly with the comparative prices obtained. The compilation is of much interest, but, unfortunately for numismatics in the broadest sense, the sales in which ancient coinages have played an important part are rare exceptions.

Mr. A. R. Frey has contributed a short story, "The Lamp of Aladdin, A Numismatic Fantasy," in which the numismatic element seems to be left chiefly to the imagination of the reader. The proceedings of the year's meetings are given, which in themselves are good evidence of the work that has been and can be done. The Club is especially fortunate in again having for its president Mr. A. G. Heaton, and the important committee on Medallic Art, including Mr. Heaton and Mr. Victor D. Brenner, seems especially well chosen. A list of officers, committees and members concludes the book.

The Year Book is tasteful in appearance, and almost free from typographical errors. It is to be somewhat regretted that a softer, dull finish paper was not used instead of that so highly glazed, and the excellent half-tone reproductions printed upon proper stock and inserted. On the whole the issue is a credit to the Club, and we shall hope to see it continued permanently.

—BURTON H. SAXTON.

American Numismatic Series No. 1.—United States Pattern, Trial, and Experimental Pieces—Being a list of the Pattern, Trial and Experimental pieces Which have Been Issued by the United States Mint from 1792 Up to the Present Time. By Edgar H. Adams and William H. Woodin. Published under the Seal of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1913. Introduction, and 196 pages.

Dedicated to the Engravers of the United States Mint, whose names are given.

The future plans of the authors of this volume are not divulged except the hint in the general title of a series of which this work is No. 1. Whatever the sequel to this first offering of their studies may be, everybody interested in American numismatics will hope that the subsequent numbers of the series will be as attractive, thorough, and useful, as the first.

The present work deals with all the large number of pieces of any type or metal that was not authorized for issue by the government, and designated "pattern, trial, and experimental pieces." The aim of the authors was a "list," as they plainly state, a corpus of the scattered and often little known productions of the government mint. In all 1752 specimens of such pieces are listed, many of them being varieties as to metal. The 393 illustrations probably present all the different types except the specimens of the authorized coins in other than their proper metals. This wealth of illustration rendered unnecessary the use of any extended descriptions, but it may be feared that the authors have been a little too sparing with their English. The rarity of the pieces is stated in all cases, and a table of degrees ranging from R1 (abundant) to R15 (unique) is given at the front.

While the volume is designated a "list" of the "patterns," it would be an error to take that statement too literally; for it contains a great deal of historical material bearing on this class of pieces, so much indeed and of such value, that with little more effort the authors could have produced a monograph of greater value to a wider public. The introductory matter to the patterns of certain years lifts the work out of the list of mere repertoria. This is specially true of the introductions to the year 1792, 1836, 1868, 1874 dealing with the proposed international coinage, 1877 dealing with the \$50 gold pieces, the gold coinage, and other important subjects—an excellent resume; and of 1879 dealing with the Stella and the metric coinage. But while they have supplied the historical material on many important subjects the field is still open to the zealous investigator, and there are numerous subjects on which more information would be welcome.

Few persons will have any serious quarrel with the classification, though some may raise a question about putting what might be designated pieces de plaisir under any of the classes mentioned in the title—patterns, trial, or experimental pieces. By such pieces I mean, for want of a better term in English, specimens from the dies of the regular issues in other than their

proper metals, for instance. Many such pieces have from time to time been struck with no serious purpose, such as trying the dies or experimenting with other metals, but solely in the interest of a personal motive. I think this assertion will be readily assented to on careful perusal of the work, and notation of the dates and denominations of hundreds of such specimens. And one's conviction will be readily corroborated by the following very interesting letter: "Mint of the United States, Philada. March 30th, 1868. Dear Sir: The value of the material in Aluminum for two sets (sic) of impressions of all our coins, will be about five dollars. They can be struck if so ordered in my department, from the specimen dies for the current year. Very Respecty. James B. Longacre. H. R. Lindeman Esq., Director." The letter needs no commentary, in so far as it concerns the point already made. Mr. Longacre's use of "specimen" for the coins now incorrectly termed "proof" is interesting and ought to help along a reform of terminology.

That the aluminum pieces listed under the year 1868 were a portion of those apparently made for the Director is almost certain; and if so it is equally certain that the rest of the series are in the possession of some collectors and will yet come to light; for certain of them are wanting in this work.

Another corollary statement from the evidence of this letter is of prime importance. The aluminum coins from the regular dies of 1868 are designated R13 by the authors, a degree of rarity just about warranted, if Mr. Longacre made the two sets for the Director and but few if any more—though of some denominations more were made some time during the year. But in designating them as R13 the authors seem to have been strikingly accurate, and if the rest of their work may be judged from a number of such instances its value becomes at once greatly enhanced.

When so many other impressions of the regular dies were included one may wonder why the so-called "re-strikes" of the 1804 dollar were not also included in the list; and furthermore it would hardly have been subject to severe criticism had they included also the supposed genuine issue of the 1804 Dollar. For the evidence against the appearance of that piece in 1804 seems almost incontrovertible; while if we apply to the piece the same methods of investigation that we employ with ancient coins, especially the Greeks, from the fabric of the piece, we would at once conclude that it was considerably removed from the 1803 issue in point of time, because of the very different treatment of the margin and edge, and for the same reason we should infer that it was closely related technically to the Dollars of 1836 and following years. And in fact one would hardly be far wrong in concluding from the evidence of fabric and other grounds that the pieces were made about 1835 or 1836; that when it was determined to restore the coinage of the long suspended Dollar first and most naturally the use of the old designs was considered, new dies were made with those designs with the border treated in the style introduced on the Half-dollar in 1833, but which had already been employed on the smaller silver coins a few years before. The change consisted chiefly in making the die a trifle smaller and introducing a plain margin around the beaded or dentillated border instead of letting that ornamental element extend clear across to the edge, thus appearing often as long bars across the margin. Now the 1804 Dollar of alleged genuineness shows the new style of fabric introduced on the smaller silver coins in the late twenties, and on the Half-dollar in 1833, if the evidence of the mint collection may be relied upon. Such evidence, in case of an ancient coin, would promptly place it with the later series, and the conclusion would be almost certainly correct.

Apparently the authors sometimes forgot the layman, and many a layman will make use of the volume; for in many cases an expert's knowledge of the subject or his eye will be required to see what the layman would readily note if pointed to in but few words. For concrete example take No. 1464, "Double eagle. (The die that was adopted in 1877"; and again, "1468. Double Eagle. Regular dies." Both pieces are illustrated, but how many, other than experts, will ever note the difference? In such cases a very few words would have pointed out the difference.

Page 139, No. 1366. The next line: "Quarter Eagle" etc. seems to be misplaced. Such occasional expressions as "quite a good deal" and "quite a number" are colloquialisms to be wished away, but not mourned over. The slips in the entire work are very few, when the mass of details is considered.

The volume supplies a much needed want in American numismatic publications, and does so exceedingly well. And those who realize the amount of expert knowledge that has gone into its preparation will know how to appraise its true value, and congratulate the authors, Messrs. Adams and Woodin, on the success of their project.

T. L. C.

PRIVATE GOLD COINAGE of CALIFORNIA, 1849-1855, Its History and its issues. By Edgar H. Adams, 447a Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1913. Reprinted from the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS 1912. 4to. XXVIII, 110 pages. 7 plates of coins and 4 portraits.

The readers of the American Journal of Numismatics during 1912, a publication now regretfully superseded, will be pleased that Mr. Adams has collected his series of articles on the California private coinages into book form. It has rendered those valuable papers much more accessible and the addition of the excellent Introduction has also rendered the articles themselves much more valuable. But the appeal of these papers is to a wider public than the collectors of coins and students of numismatics. From a rather peculiar angle, but withal from a most advantageous one, that of the currency, these papers throw upon the canvas a striking picture of business and social conditions on the Pacific coast in the early fifties of the last century. In a new country like the California of 1849, with crude economic conditions and small values in real property of any sort, the problem of money and currency is apt to assume greater importance than in an older community. It is for this reason that the historian of that stirring period will discover so much in these pages to fill out the record from other sources.

In an Introduction of goodly length the origin and extent of private gold coinages in this country are sketched with clearness and thoroughness; and likewise those measures both local and national that finally removed from the avenues of trade the vast bulk of that strange, miscellaneous, and disturbing currency. It is a comprehensive chapter and invaluable.

The papers dealing with the various private issues of coins in California are already familiar to the readers of the Journal. Fifteen different issues are discussed, the production of how many different coining establishments it is impossible to state, for doubtless some concerns did work for different companies.

Among this rather large number of coiners the firm of Moffat & Co., of San Francisco, takes a leading place; but for obvious reasons the account of the operations of some of the smaller firms, who are less well known and whose coins are now so rare and valuable, is of greater interest to those concerned with the California series. Little seems to be known of Dubosq & Co., of Shultz & Co., Dunbar & Co., and of the Massachusetts and California Company, and this very paucity of historical facts about those companies but confirms the inference made from the scarcity of their coins, namely, that their operations in that respect were small or short lived.

The great number of private coiners constitutes the chief interest economically of those issues. And in this respect the numismatic interest, though considerable, is really secondary; for the most insistent question is whether the companies coined to meet a legitimate demand for some sort of reliable currency or for profit.

On all these questions the papers throw a great deal of light. From public documents, from the files of California newspapers, from numerous sources, in fact from all available sources Mr. Adams has secured contributions of original material for these papers. The timeliness of the work cannot be better set forth than we find it in the author's own words in the opening paragraph of the paper on "The State Assay Office of California", page 3: "As the years gradually force farther into the background the world-famous gold days of '49, the interest of students of American history in that important period of the nineteenth century becomes more pronounced, and every detail of those times when adventurers flocked to the Western El Dorado from all parts of the world, overland and by sea, is now beginning to attract attention."

The papers here presented bound together give an important "detail."

C.



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The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

New York, April 19, 1913.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 4 P. M., Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

The following reports were presented:—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council takes great pleasure in announcing the receipt of donations amounting to seven thousand five hundred dollars to establish a fund, the interest of which is to be applied to the increase of the Society's numismatic collections.

This fund originated in a most generous gift of two thousand five hundred dollars from Mr. Samuel P. Avery. The naming of this fund was left entirely to the Council, and it has been decided that it shall be known as THE SAMUEL P. AVERY FUND FOR THE PURCHASE OF COINS AND MEDALS.

It has been increased by donations of two thousand five hundred dollars each from Mr. Archer M. Huntington and Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

It is the desire of the donors, and of the Council, that it should be increased to ten thousand dollars, or more, and donations for that purpose, whether large or small, will be most welcome. Additional subscriptions, of several hundred dollars, have already been made.

The Society's By-Laws provide that "Any person contributing five hundred dollars at one time to the permanent fund shall be entitled 'Patron of the Society.'"

Since the last meeting of the Society Mr. Edward Holbrook has been elected an Associate Member and Mr. Samuel P. Avery has become a Patron of the Society.

In common with many other institutions, this Society has met with a great loss in the death of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who became a life member in 1902 and was elected Honorary Member in 1911.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The accessions to the Society's collection since the last meeting are of unusual importance.

A collection of three pattern coins and one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven medals relating to the French Revolution of 1848 has been received as a donation from Messrs. Archer M. Huntington and Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

There are probably few larger collections of these interesting pieces.

The Ro Collection of Ancient Coins of China, which has been on exhibition here for the past year, has been presented to the Society by Messrs. William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, Henry A. Ramsden, and J. Sanford Saltus.

This collection contains five hundred and eleven specimens of Chinese money before the round coins were adopted, all of which are undoubtedly genuine, and is one of the best in the world.

Supplementing this collection, Mr. Charles Gregory has presented two Chinese terra cotta moulds with two fragmentary castings therefrom and a perfect coin, all of the period of Wang Mang 7 to 14 A. D.

Other accessions consist of twenty-seven coins, thirty-six medals and twenty old Italian money weights from the following donors:

The Evening Sun, New York
 Organization Committee, Olympic
 Games, Stockholm
 Bauman L. Belden
 Henry Russell Drowne
 Robert James Eidlitz
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Charles H. K. Halsey
 William Poillon
 J. Sanford Saltus
 Lyndon P. Smith
 Dr. Horatio R. Storer
 The Whitehead & Hoag Company
 Howland Wood

The accessions to the Library are five books, twenty-two periodicals and twenty-eight catalogues. The donors are:

The American Numismatic Association
 Bavarian Numismatic Society
 Dresden Numismatic Society
 Metropolitan Museum of Art
 Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
 Director General, National Museums
 of Venezuela

Royal Museum, Berlin
 Edgar H. Adams
 Archer M. Huntington
 William Poillon
 J. Sanford Saltus
 Spink & Son
 Howland Wood
 William H. Woodin

The number of visitors during the month of March was nine hundred and sixty-one.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Chairman then announced the subject of the meeting, Informal discussion and exhibition of the Modern Struck Coins of China.

Mr. John Reilly, Jr., spoke informally of the events and circumstances that led up to the modern struck coinage of China, in substance as follows:

Very little information is to be had on the matter, and that little does not help much. The Mexican and Spanish-American dollar had for over a century obtained such a hold on a people that were using the most cumbersome and awkward currency imaginable, that conservative China by the example of the benefits of this foreign money at last had to come into line with other nations and put out a circulating medium in accordance with foreign standards. To illustrate the large use of the Spanish-American dollar it is only necessary to state that at various periods private mints were established in China to make these dollars, one English company, operating a mint near Canton, employing over 100 workmen. In some places unchopped dollars were held at a high premium. The Chinese also were peculiar in their likes and dislikes, for certain types of dollars, like the Scale dollars of Mexico and our own trade dollars they did not readily accept, though the latter dollar they were glad to get hold of to melt up into Sycee silver, as it weighed about four grains more than the other dollars in circulation.

The new coinage had its own difficulties in gaining ready acceptance. The Canton mint ceased operations in a short while, and the Viceroy of Kwang Tung started to coin money in Hu Peh province with no better success. Other provinces essayed to introduce the new coinage to a people who were satisfied to carry on all their transactions in bulky cash and silver by weight. However, after various edicts and a continual hammering away the new coinage began to gain headway and about 1898 the money began to be coined in large quantities.

The modern Chinese coins should hold a particular interest for us, for what the Chinese have been doing the past few years is exactly what we were doing a little over a hundred years ago with our own and State coinages, the same experimenting and the overcoming of various technical difficulties.

Mr. Howland Wood made the following remarks: "The modern struck coinage of China began in 1889 at Kwang Tung. This was a very revolutionary step in that very conservative land where they had been manufacturing their coins by casting for over twenty-five hundred years. This initial piece departed from the old standards in mode of manufacture only as it was of the same pattern as the previous issues, being round with a central square hole. Its composition was 60 parts copper and 40 parts zinc and had the stereotyped inscription on the face, but with Ku Pu yih chien and the mint name Kwang in both Chinese and Manchu on the re-

verse. The translation in Treasury weight, one chien. In 1890 a similar piece appeared with only the inscription Pao Kwang in Manchu on the reverse. Other provincial mints soon began to follow suit in issuing struck coins. All of this took time in bringing about, as the workings of the mints must have been entirely revolutionized, for the introduction of the stamping press made all of the old steps and processes obsolete; the metal must be prepared in an entirely different manner, both in smelting and finishing. For a while many Americans and Europeans found employment in different mints, as superintendents, machinists, instructors, and, I should rather imagine, die-cutters, for we find various initials on the coins of some of the mints. Each province acted more or less independently of the other, and the coining machinery came from many places abroad. I know of one firm in New Jersey that furnished presses for two of the mints.

The metal used for making these new coins cost much more than the old inferior metal used in casting, and the various mints ran at a loss. A few years later a saving was made by virtually discontinuing the one-cash pieces and issuing a larger piece valued at ten cash. These were made for the most part of copper, though some provinces made use of brass. This new issue, which was even more of a change than the last issue, started also at Kwang Tung. In this province, instead of issuing a piece of ten cash, the piece was called a Cent, due to the influence of the Hong Kong coinage. Later, however, the value was changed to ten cash to be in conformity with the other provincial issues. This new issue, which comprised both copper and silver, gradually became the regular coinage of all the provinces. The customs of centuries were now completely changed, the square central hole was done away with, and a coin modelled on foreign money was put on the market. Silver also was for the first time coined as money. Heretofore the use of this metal has been confined to foreign dollars, chiefly the Spanish-American and Mexican issues, and crude lumps of silver known as shoes. In one instance Kwang Tung proved an exception to this rule, whereas the other provinces issued a one-cash piece without a hole. Kwang Tung still issued the one-cash piece with a central hole, and with a round hole at that. A decided departure from any previous standards, but we have not far to look for the precedent. In 1863 the British at Hong Kong issued a Mil with a round hole in it, copying the idea of the hole from the Chinese. Now we see an instance where the Chinese have gone to Hong Kong for a modified form of their old model.

But the conservativeness of a race is not easily changed, and it took about ten years to get the Chinese accustomed to their new coinage, and the mints did not start up in earnest until about 1898. The type of the new coinage was borrowed largely from the Japanese coins, and had a dragon on one side and an inscription on the other. The sizes and weights were patterned after the money universally used in the Orient, namely, the Spanish-American, Mexican, the British dollars for the Straits and Hong Kong, and the Japanese yen. The weight of the dollars was the common weight of about 416 grains troy. The Chinese reckoned in taels, which was considerably heavier, though very variable, consequently we find a peculiar nomenclature on these new coins, as the dollar was about seven-tenths of the tael. On the dollars were inscribed 7 mace 2 candareens, on the halves 3 mace 6 candareens, on the 20 cent pieces 1 mace 4.4 candareens and 7.2 candareens and 3.6 candareens, respectively, on the ten and five cent pieces. The copper coins had their values expressed in cash, and we find the following denominations: 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cash.

There seem to be two entirely distinct series issued at the same time. The Tai Ching Ti Kuo were issued for the Board of Revenue in Peking for local and general use and also counterstamped for use in the different provinces. This applies chiefly to the copper issues, for with one exception, the silver is without provincial countermarks. According to the dates the Tai Ching Ti Kuo series were issued in 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1909. Those dated 1908 seem to be for Nan King only.

The other series comprise the regular provincial issues made in the different local mints, and of all the twenty different provinces, including Manchuria as one, I have met with coins from all but Shan Si, Kan Su, Kwei Chow and Kwang Si. For all that I know, these may have issued coins as well, as we know that Kwei Chow issued some of the first struck cash with the central hole.

An Hwei issued both silver and copper. Some of these have initials on them, showing some foreign influence in the mint. The Che Chiang mint issued both copper and brass coins, but without any inscription in English, and silver of the smaller denominations. The Tsing Kiang, or Chinese Turkestan, issued in the regular series only copper, the silver issues being of an entirely different pattern, being of five, three, two, one and half miskals, with the inscription in Turkish and Chinese. These were struck at Kashgar, Urumchi and Yarkand.

Chi Li province, where Peking is located, issued no coins in its own name. The Hoo Poo, or Board of Revenue, furnished the copper, and the Pei Yang mint the silver and some of the copper. Those dated 1897 and 1898 had the inscription PEI YANG ARSENAL on them; those since had simply PEI YANG, and these pieces had their values expressed in kwans and chuehs.

Foo Kien Province issued copper of twenty, ten and five cash, and also silver, though I have never seen any dollars from this province. Foo Kien Custom House issued a series of ten-cash pieces. Ho Nan issued a limited number of ten-cash pieces. Hu Nan issued both copper and brass ten-cash pieces, and as far as I know only the smaller denominations in silver. Hu Pei has issued ten and one cash pieces as well as all the sizes in silver. There is also a tael for this province that weighs 574 grains. This is the only piece of this denomination that I know of, but the reason for its issue I do not know. Kiang Si seems to have issued only copper. Those with the name of the province Kiang Soo are only found in copper, the great city of Kiang Nan in this province seems to have had the monopoly of the coinage, as the silver is very plentiful, and of very many varieties, while the copper is extensive as well. Many of the silver pieces have the initials H A H on them. The Kwang Tung mint we have already spoken of. Their issue is of both silver and copper, and are better made and better struck than the coinage of any other province. We often find proofs from this mint.

The Manchurian provinces may be divided into three divisions. We have a series of the smaller silver pieces with MANCHURIAN PROVINCES on them. These probably are of fairly late origin. We have a large series of silver from Kirin and a small issue of ten-cash pieces with the word cash written CASHES. The Fung Tien province, or Mukden, issued much silver, chiefly dollars. The earlier issues having the values expressed in kwans and chuens, and all of the minor coins are in brass rather than copper. Shang Tung province seems to have issued only copper and Sze Chuan only silver. This latter province in 1903 issued a series of rupees and subdivisions for Tibet in imitation of the British Indian coinage. The issues of Yun Nan are silver only. Shen Si is represented here by only one type and that is of the Tai Ching Ti Kuo series.

All of these coinages were started during the reign of Kuang Hsu, and continued into the reign of Hsuan Tung. For several years a new system of coinage had been contemplated, which was gotten out during the last year of the revolution, and, although following the same sizes as the previous issues, the values are expressed in kwans and chuehs.

The Republican coins are too new to say much about. We have the first issue with the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The copper has on it the flags of the Northern and Southern Republicans, and besides these we have a few of the provincial issues. The two gold specimens struck from the dies of the dollar and twenty cent pieces are especially interesting."

Mr. Edward D. Adams gave an interesting talk on some accounts of Ming paper money as narrated by Marco Polo and others, and referred to how some of these early notes were acquired in Peking during the occupancy by the allies during the Boxer troubles. He also told how the so-called nail mark first appeared on Chinese coins and then added to Mr. Reilly's remarks on the use of the Spanish-American dollars in China by stating that one or two of the mints in Mexico at one time were engaged in making dollars exclusively for the China trade.

This was followed by a general discussion.

The coins exhibited numbered over 570, all struck since 1889, or else bearing on the subject. The collections of Mr. Reilly and Mr. Wood were combined so as to make a continuous exhibit, showing both obverses and reverses, and the series was given added value by a map showing the minting places. The various essays and trial pieces of the taels were made an interesting side line, and especially noteworthy were some trial Shanghai

taels minted at Hong Kong. The new Republican issues and the rebel and miscellaneous private issues attracted much attention.

Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman exhibited the dollar and twenty-cent piece of the Chinese Republic struck in gold.

Exhibits were also made by specimens from the Society's cabinet and from the collection of the Rev. Hugh W. White.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

THREE UNPUBLISHED ROMAN COINS.

BY SIGMUND KRAUSZ.

I think it my duty to numismatic science to call attention to three specimens of Roman coins in my collection which, I believe, have never been published in any work on the subject. The genuineness of these specimens is unquestionable according to English and German experts of the highest standing to whom they have been submitted by me for approval of my judgment.

No. 1 is a G. B. of Domitian, in fine condition, of following description: CAES. DIVI. AUG. VESP. F. DOMITIANUS. COS. VII. Laur. head to right. Rev. PRINCIPI IUVENTUTIS. Domitian, carrying a scepter in l. arm and raising his r. hand, on a rearing horse to l.; S. C. to both sides of the hind legs. Cohen enumerates this type only as M. B. with PRINCEPS IUVENTUTIS and without DIVI in the obv. legend. This latter title of Vespasian, in conjunction with the designation of Prince of Youth, would fix the date of issue after the death of Vespasian and during the reign of Titus, somewhere between 79-81 A. D., when Domitian also was made Consul for the seventh time.

No. 2 is a denarius of the Republic, in very fine condition, of the following description: Family TITURIA. Bare head of King Tatus r.; behind, SABIN; in front, TA. (in monogram). Rev. L. TITURI. in exergue; two men in the act of throwing a shield each on Tarpeia who, in kneeling position between them, tries to ward off a third shield that has been thrown at her. At her feet, two more shields. Now, while this coin superficially resembles Nos. 4 and 5 in Babelon, the fact is that it is a distinct type. My coin, as can be seen by comparison, has the obv. of Babelon 1. (Rev. Two Roman warriors carrying off two Sabin maidens.) but the revs. of Nos. 4 and 5, where Tarpeia is represented, half buried under shields and trying to separate two fighting warriors, is distinctly different from the type described above, which appears neither in Babelon nor in the British Museum Catalog.

No. 3 is a S. B. of Macrinus. Laur. bust to r. IMP. C. M. OPEL. SEV. MACRINUS. AUG. Rev. FIDES MILITUM. Fides, facing, holds an ensign on either side. According to Mionnet, who described the small bronzes of the reigns of this epoch, those of Macrinus are really AR. defouree (Plated denarii from which the silver mantle has disappeared) and not a copper coinage, and Cohen does not describe any S. B. of Macrinus. Now, I have several weighty reasons to believe that my coin, described above is an S. B. and not an AR. defouree. In first line, while it corresponds with a regular AR. of Macrinus, described under C. 23, its fine patination bears the earmark of many centuries and the fabric differs in several points from a specimen of C. 23 in my collection. It is also somewhat smaller than the denarius quoted. The type exists in G. B. and M. B., as well as in silver and I don't see any reason why a coinage of S. B. should not have been issued by Macrinus as well as by some of his predecessors, all of which are much rarer than either G. B. or M. B. And why should only the AR. of Macrinus have undergone the process of removing a silver mantle which, as it is, was solidly united with the core, and struck after having been provided with said mantle? As a rule fourree coins are so well made that after fifteen to twenty centuries they are generally found in good condition. Furthermore, I have an S. B. of Aelius Caesar in perfect condition which is an AR. defouree and which is considerably different in general appearance from my Macrinus, offering a fine chance for comparison. Again, I ask why should a coin, which passed for silver, be lowered to the value of copper, for it seems evident that the silver cover could be removed entirely from such coins only deliberately and with some trouble?

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BY B. MAX MEHL

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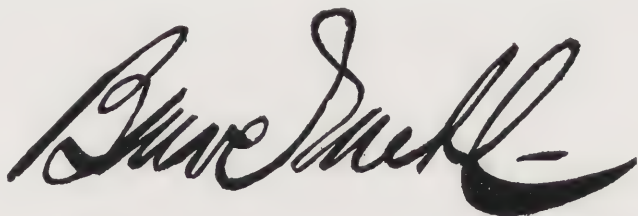
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"	Bismarck (very early portrait)			1 3-16 "
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	er R. M. C.	W. H. Key	1835	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
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"	Henry Wilson	Unknown	1872	1 1-16 "
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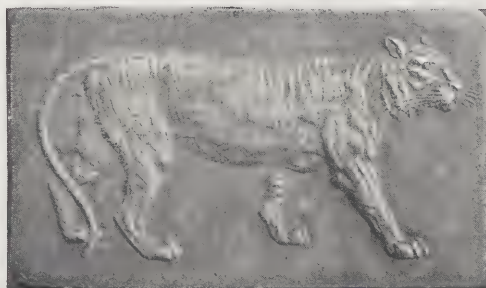
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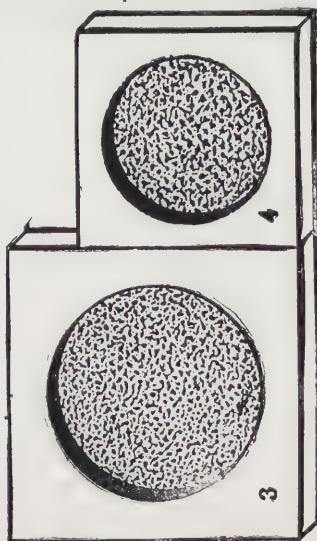
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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVI.

JUNE, 1913

No. 6

Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



DR. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER.

We have heard the name of Feuchtwanger used many times in connection with the merchants' tokens that were issued during the Hard Times period, but there has been available very little information concerning the man who invented the metal which is now variously known as American silver, Feuchtwanger composition, or German silver.

I am now able to present a few facts concerning Dr. Feuchtwanger that are not generally known, although there are still quite a number of points concerning him, and the metal he introduced in this country, that require explanation. In my search for information regarding Dr. Feuchtwanger I have been aided by Mr. Albert U. Todd, now President of the firm of L. Feuchtwanger & Co., of 54 Fulton Street, New York City, to whom I wish to express my sincere thanks.

Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger was born at Furth, near Nuremberg, Germany, in 1807. He was a graduate of Heidelberg University, and in his student days was a noted and successful duellist. It is said that he fought no less than nine duels, in each of which he was the victor. The story is told that the only serious wound he received in these encounters was that from a Prince with whom he was fighting a duel, who, infuriated by the mastery

of Dr. Feuchtwanger, let his passions get the better of him and struck the Doctor while his guard was down, and in consequence disgraced himself.

It is not known in what year Dr. Feuchtwanger came to this country, but evidently it was some time in the late twenties. He was a constant contributor to scientific magazines, the earliest of his writings that I have been able to find being a paper on arsenic, written for Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts in 1831.

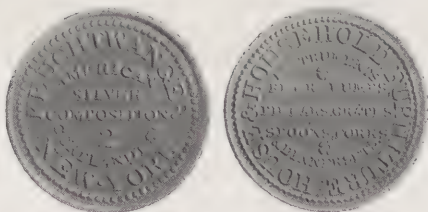


No. 1.

Though a contributor to Silliman's Journal and to Hunt's Merchants' Magazine and the Scientific American for many years, for which he wrote articles covering a wide range of mineralogical subjects, yet curiously he never mentioned in these his silver composition, although we have not a doubt that either publication would have gladly welcomed such an article.

It was in 1831 that we find the first mention of the Feuchtwanger composition, which no doubt was created before he came to this country. On a consignment of this metal from abroad Dr. Feuchtwanger was compelled to pay the Custom House duty on silver, the Inspectors not knowing the difference. Undoubtedly he was the first to introduce his metal, or German silver, to the United States, and was also the first manufacturer of the metal in this country.

It seems that in 1831 he engaged in the drug business at 377 Broadway, where he remained until 1836, inclusive, and while at that address he exploited his new metal. At this time he issued a store card bearing the address of "377 Broadway," a reproduction of which is shown here. In 1834, 1835, and 1836 he was awarded silver medals by the American Institute for the crude material and for his exhibition of over a hundred different useful articles composed of the metal.



No. 2.

An interesting advertisement of Dr. Feuchtwanger relating to his metal and the various household articles in which it was used was found in the New York Courier and Enquirer of March 15, 1837, which read as follows:

GERMAN SILVER.—Orders for German Silver castings executed upon the shortest notice; also plate and wire of all sizes and numbers. The subscriber has likewise on hand

400	dozen	German	Silver	Tablespoons
200	do	do	do	Teaspoons
50	do	do	do	Forks
50	do	do	do	Butter Knives

Sugar Tongs, Napkin Rings, ladies' Scissors, Hooks, Children's Mugs, with a variety of other articles.

Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger,
377 Broadway.

In 1837 he moved to No. 2 Cortlandt Street, at the corner of Broadway, and the Directory gives his business as "chemist and manufacturer of American silver composition." It was while he was at this address that he issued the store card bearing his name and the inscription, "No. 2 Cortlandt Street," and it was also here that he had struck the one and different varieties of three cent pieces in his metal, which are now so well known and esteemed by the collectors of Hard Times tokens.



No. 3. (Low 117.)

On Sept. 13, 1837, he petitioned Congress to adopt his metal as a substitute for copper for the purposes of minor coinage. The full text of his memorial reads:

FEUCHTWANGER COMPOSITION.

"That your memorialist (Lewis Feuchtwanger of New York City) after repeated labors, has succeeded in making and perfecting a metallic composition, known as German silver, of clean, white, and durable material, of specific value, from which coins and all articles can be advantageously manufactured, as are now wrought out of pure silver.

"Your memorialist proposes to your honorable body to substitute this composition for the copper currency of the country, by striking off pieces of the size of a dime, and of the value of one cent, specimens of which he has prepared for inspection.

"Your memorialist proposes to furnish this substitute for copper as cheaply as copper is now furnished to the Mint, and is confident that the 'silver cent' thus proposed as a substitute for the cent pieces will be more acceptable, more portable, and would be more generally used in making up the fractional parts of a dollar.

"Your memorialist prays your honorable body to take the subject under your consideration, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

The matter of this new metal came to the attention of Senator Thomas H. Benton, who wrote to Director of the Mint Patterson for expert information in regard to its merits. The following letter in reply from Director Patterson is dated Jan. 4, 1838:

"I had the honor to receive your letter of the 14th of October, accompanied by a "memorial of Lewis Feuchtwanger, praying Congress to substitute his invention, called German silver, in place of the copper coinage of the United States." On this memorial you ask my opinion, to be laid before the Committee on Finance of the Senate, at the present session. I have accordingly given to the matter my full consideration, and have been led to form an opinion unfavorable to the project of Dr. Feuchtwanger for reasons which I now proceed respectfully to lay before you.

"1st. The German silver, argentan, or packfong, is a complicated and very variable compound, as is shown by the following table of analysis, in which

"No. 1 exhibits the composition of the best argentan, manufactured by Henninger, at Berlin, in Prussia.

"No. 2 that of packfong, a compound long since employed in China, and analyzed by Engstom.

"No. 3 another kind of packfong, said to cost, in China, one-fourth its weight in silver, analyzed by Dr. Fyfe.

"No. 4, a compound known in Central Germany for more than eighty years, as the Lühler white copper, analyzed by Keferstein.

"No. 5, argentan, manufactured in England in 1833 by Prof. James C. Booth, now of the Franklin Institute.

"Of these, 100 parts are composed as follows:

Copper.	Zinc.	Nickel.	Iron.	
No. 1....53.	29.	18.	...	
No. 2....40.6	43.8	15.6	...	
No. 3....40.4	25.4	31.6	2.6	
No. 4....88	...	8.7	1.7	0.6 sulphur
No. 5....58.	17.	20.9	1.2—0.8	cobalt silver and arsenic.

"In the first two analyses the iron is estimated with the nickel, and cobalt is included in the nickel of all the compounds.

"It appears, then, that the German silver is at least a quintuple compound of very variable and uncertain proportions, a serious objection, unquestionably, to its employment in coinage.

"2d. The foregoing objection would be of less weight if the different varieties of the compound could be readily distinguished by their external characters. But this is by no means the case. It is only by experienced persons that any difference between them can be detected.

"3d. But a more serious, and, in my judgment, a fatal objection, is, that equal difficulty occurs in distinguishing the varieties by chemical analysis. Prof. Booth, in answer to a question, proposed by me on this point, makes the following statement: 'An arduous and expensive assay is necessary to determine the proportions of the ingredients in argentan, requiring, for one analysis, at least two weeks. The copper may readily be estimated; the arsenic, if there be some present, with much more difficulty; the amount of iron is not ascertained without much trouble; it is exceedingly difficult to separate the cobalt and nickel; and it is almost impossible for an experienced hand to separate the zinc and nickel with accuracy.' How difficult is this from the assay of the combinations of gold, silver, and copper, which alone enter into the present coins of all countries! This assay is made with ease, without loss of time, and with an accuracy that is almost mathematical.

"4th. It is not only difficult to determine the proportions of the ingredients in German silver already formed, but it is exceedingly difficult to prepare it in definite proportions from these ingredients, as they are found. Nickel, which is a characteristic constituent of German silver, is chiefly obtained from a mineral called copper-nickel, and from the refuse of smalt works. It is never found, and cannot be practically obtained wholly free from cobalt; and it likewise contains arsenic and iron; and as these metals are in variable proportions, the compound into which they enter cannot be uniform. But there is another difficulty in the manufacture. When the ingredients are introduced into the crucible, and fused together, a portion of the zinc is volatilized, and must be replaced by a fresh quantity, and thus also it is rendered impossible to obtain a compound of uniform proportions.

"5th. Another serious objection to the use of German silver in coinage is the ease with which it may be imitated by less expensive proportions of the same ingredients, or by other compounds of still less cost, such as pewter, Britannia, &c., or by tin. A careful examination might indeed enable us to distinguish the latter substance from German silver; but who would give this careful examination to coins of low value? The danger of detection would hardly be such as to deter the counterfeiter, where so great a gain would be offered.

"6th. It is also an objection to the compound that it bears a near resemblance to silver; so that embarrassment and loss might frequently occur from confounding the two kinds of coins. Our present coins of gold, silver, and copper do not offer any such difficulty.

"7th. The last objection that I shall state is the uncertainty in the price of the German silver. Reckoning copper at 25 cents a pound, zinc at 5 cents, and nickel at 75 cents, the materials entering into a pound (avoirdupois) of Henninger's argentan would cost 28 cents, and of the Chinese packfong, analyzed by Engstom, only 24 cents. Now, our copper planchets cost us 32 cents per pound, and if the above estimate, from the ingredients, gives even an approximation to the true value of German silver, the only advantage promised from its substitution for copper in coinage is without

foundation, for the weight of the coins could not be diminished. I know that the best imported German silver costs much more than the above estimate, but we cannot infer from this the price at which it could be made here on a large scale. Indeed, if the project of Dr. Feuchtwanger should be adopted, a great difficulty would be presented in determining the just weight to be given to the new coins. This specimen cent, which weighs 46 grains, would, at 28 cents a pound for the metal, be worth less than one-fifth of a cent, and to be of the professed value would require the metal to be worth \$1.52 per pound. The memorial of Dr. Feuchtwanger seems to imply that the German silver is his 'invention,' and to suppose that, on this ground, he is to have a preference, at least, if not a monopoly, for the supply of the mint. It is scarcely necessary for me to state that there is no just foundation for either of these claims.

"On the whole, it is my decided opinion that it would not be proper to abandon our copper coinage in favor of the proposed substitute, and you will observe that, in presenting this opinion, I have not thought it necessary to bring to your view the many advantages belonging to the copper coinage; its profit to the Government, (the only pecuniary offset to the expense of the Mint), the hold which it has on the habits of the people, and the loss which would be sustained by its suppression, or the confusion which would arise from a double circulation of the same class."



No. 4. (Low 118.)

This makes quite clear why the Feuchtwanger metal was not adopted, a question which has often suggested itself when one has noted the splendid manner in which the tokens composed of Feuchtwanger metal have withstood the progress of time.

After the rejection of his metal for coinage purposes Dr. Feuchtwanger does not seem to have paid much attention to it, but rather devoted himself to the drug and chemical business, of which he was one of the most prominent exponents of his day. In 1839 he was located at 7 Gold Street; in 1840 he was at 320 Broadway, as "apothecary and operative chemist." In 1842-3 his address was 1½ Wall Street, and later in the year 2 Wall Street.

He was devoted to gems, and made a fine collection of them. In 1838 he wrote a work on gems, which was so popular that it had several editions, the latest being entitled "A Popular Treatise on Gems in Reference to Their Scientific Value," &c., published in 1872. This was a work of 528 pages.



In 1873 he also wrote a work on "Soluble Glass," which had a second edition in 1875. He attended the Crystal Palace Exhibition at London in 1851, and wrote descriptive articles regarding the gems shown there for *Hunt's Magazine*. He sold his first collection of gems in England. He then formed another, which for a time was exhibited in Central Park, and which he later presented to the Society of Ethical Culture, located at Central Park West and 63d Street.

He was a member of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, the American Association of Science, the Maryland Academy of Science, and of the Mineralogical Societies of Jena, Altenburg, &c.

He is said to have been of exceptionally kind and genial character, and very well liked by all of his associates. An oil painting of him hangs in the office of the firm which bears his name. It shows him as a young man of about 25 years of age. He died on June 25, 1876, in this city, sixty-nine years of age.



No. 6. (Low 120.)

It seems to be peculiarly appropriate that a paper be read at this time in regard to Dr. Feuchtwanger, when our Government is considering the question of issuing a three, one, and one-half cent in copper-nickel, which is but little removed from the character of the metal first introduced in this country by him. It is also interesting to note that the new proposed cent is of almost the same proportions as recommended by Dr. Feuchtwanger, being 48 grains, against 46 grains, the weight of the specimen cent submitted by him. Dr. Feuchtwanger was also the first to suggest the small cent, for at the time of his memorial the United States cent was of the large planchet type that was continued up to 1857. He was also the first to suggest the three-cent piece, in 1837, a coin not issued by the Government until 1851.

The store cards and tokens issued by Dr. Feuchtwanger are as follows:

No. 1—The card bearing the address "377 Broadway."

No. 2—The card bearing the address "2 Cortlandt Street."

No. 3—Three Cents. Arms of New York. Low 117.

No. 4—Three Cents. Eagle on rock. Rev. same as No. 3. Low 118.

No. 5—Three Cents. Eagle on rock. Rev. "3" at top of wreath. Low 119.

No. 6—Cent. There are at least a dozen different varieties of this piece. Low 120.

No. 7—Three Cents. Eagle with snake. 1864. Rev. same as No. 5.



No. 7.

Many tokens of the Hard Times period mentioned by Mr. Low were struck in Feuchtwanger metal. Chief among these were Philadelphia pieces, "50 Cents," and "Shilling," respectively Low 152 and 149; the Maverick Coach and Roxbury Coach pieces, Low 116 and 129; the Baker piece, 108; the Russell 12½ cent piece, Low 128; the C. W. Bender, Low 181, and many other pieces not given by Mr. Low, such as those of Day, Newell & Day of New York City; Evans, of Cincinnati, and of the restaurant checks of Sweeny of Chatham Street, and Merritt & Langley of Dey Street, New York City.

(The above article was read before the New York Numismatic Club, and appeared in the 1913 Year Book, published several weeks ago.—Ed.)

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



We illustrate this month a rather unusual placquette, designed by Mr. Jean De Bremecker, which was recently presented by La Societe des Amis Hollandaise-Belge (the Friends of the Medallion) to its members.

The Saltus medal (gold medallion) was awarded April 19 in the special bouts with the foils at the French branch of the Young Men's Christian Association to Louis Bresson. Elle Bernet captured the silver medallion. The medallions were offered through the Amateur Fencer's League of America for competition by French fencers.

The programme which marked observance at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., the 6th of May, Langley Day, included the presentation of gold medals to Glenn H. Curtiss, the aeroplane inventor and manufacturer, and by proxy to Gustave Eiffel, the French scientist. The gold medal awarded to Gustave Eiffel was received by the French Ambassador. On May 6, 1896, S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, succeeded in making one of his model aeroplanes stay in the air for a considerable distance. It was the first heavier than air machine. Jeers and ridicule for his experiments hastened Prof. Langley's death. But the Wrights and others began where he left off, and finally evolved the flying machine of today. The programme also included the unveiling of a tablet in Prof. Langley's honor.

Borough President McAneny of New York City, is to receive the medal of La Societe des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement, the principal architectural society of France. The American group of the French society, which is composed of Americans who have received French Government diplomas from L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, decided upon Mr. McAneny as the American layman worthy to receive the medal in recognition of "the splendid results obtained by you in securing for our profession wider appreciation throughout the country, as well as your work in connection with the creation of the civic centre, the limitation of the height of buildings, and your efforts in upholding on every occasion the high standard of architecture in this country."

Columbia University, in the City of New York, in collaboration with the Germanistic Society of America, exhibits during the month books, prints, and medals, arranged by Columbia University, illustrative of the life and times of Frederick the Great, chiefly from the collections in the royal libraries in Potsdam, Charlottenberg and Berlin, the National Gallery, the royal Academy of Arts and the royal Numismatic Institution of Berlin.



Above are shown specimens of silver medals commemorating the jubilee of Emperor William of Germany which have recently been issued by Christian Lauer of Nuremberg.

CANADA MINT OPERATIONS.

The total operations in silver coin of the Ottawa mint in the period between January 2, 1908, and March 31, 1913, had been \$5,710,944.54. Of that, \$750,000 was in fifty cent pieces, \$2,500,000 in twenty-five cent pieces, \$1,393,000 in ten cent pieces, and \$979,000 in five cent pieces, and in addition there were one cent pieces to the value of \$222,000. In gold sovereigns there were \$1,400,000; Canadian gold pieces, \$1,800,000 in five and ten dollar gold pieces. The number of issuable pieces coined in 1912 was 283,000 fifty cent, 2,500,000 twenty-five cent, 3,000,000 ten cent, 5,000,000 five cent, and 5,000,000 one cent pieces; Canadian ten dollar gold pieces, 70,000, and five dollars, 155,000. Gold production in Canada in 1912 was twelve and a half million dollars. Of that the Yukon produced five and a half million, British Columbia five million, Ontario \$1,745,000. Gold received at the mint for refining in 1912 was 101,636 gross ounces, of which there came from Nova Scotia 3,000 ounces, from Ontario 11,000 ounces, from Yukon 85,000 ounces, and from Quebec 911 ounces.

The Finance Minister gave the following table, showing the increase in the business of the mint:

	1908	1912
Silver monies coined.....	\$313,000	\$1,393,000
Bronze monies coined.....	313,000	1,383,000
Gold monies coined	3,000	1,477,000

With regard to future operations of the mint, the Hon. Mr. White stated that building extensions would cost between \$35,000 and \$50,000. It was hoped by the deputy master that they would be in a position to refine and sell bullion and in time use all the gold production of Canada.

United States Cents and Die Varieties 1793-1857.

CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

In 1798 there occurs the first "over date." By over date is meant that one or more of the figures of the date on a previously used die have been changed by a die cutter employed by the mint to other figures, or by sharpening the die the former figures are seen beneath, but are smaller. In 2A, 2B and 2C a figure 7 is distinctly seen beneath the 8. Over dates continue with more or less frequency throughout the entire series. "Altered date" is a term applied to a coin which was stamped in the mint on regular dies, but on which a skillful engraver has changed one or more figures of the date to other figures. This is most commonly done in the cent series in the alteration of 1798 to 1799.



McGIRK 1798 1C.

Where omissions are noted the data cannot be found in other descriptions and the writer has been unable to secure a specimen of this particular variety.

In measuring the base of date, measure from the left base of fig. 1 to the right stand of an upright figure 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, etc. When the final figure is curved as 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, or 0, the measurement is made from the left stand of fig. 1 to the most distant part of the last figure at or below its middle. For example, in 1802 measure from the left stand of fig. 1 to the extreme right base of 2. In 1798 measure from the left base of fig. 1 to the most distant part of the lower belly of fig. 8. In 1800 from the left base of fig. 1 to the right margin of last 0 at its middle.



McGIRK 1800 1A.

In 1798 there are four distinct types of die. First, a perfect date, with a reverse of 1797, on which the right wreath ends in a single leaf. Second, an over date, in which an 8 is cut over the 7. Third, an obverse die on

which the 8 of date is larger than the other figures. A fourth, in which the date is composed of figures of equal size. Variations of these dies are not hard to determine.



McGIRK 1800 4B.

1798 1C. was loaned by Mr. J. A. Walker, 5B by Dr. Millard.

The reader will note that there are but two varieties of 1799 listed. Attention is called to this fact on account of the occasional advertisement in sales catalogues of "The broken die 1799." These broken die varieties are usually cents of 1798, the last 8 so skillfully changed to a 9 by an engraver that the best glass is necessary to detect the change. This has,



McGIRK 1800 4I2.

however, been so frequently done and with so many different varieties that a description can always be found. The most common varieties of 1798



McGIRK 1798 4F7.



McGIRK 1798 22D.

used for this purpose are 4F7 and 22D. The only way to account for these dies being used would be in the fact that the reverse cracks cause a

more distinct stamping of the date, allowing more material for the building up of the new 9.



McGIRK 1801 1B2.

As there were no variations in the number of berries during the years 1799, 1800 and 1801 each branch having five berries, this column will be omitted during these years.

In 1800 is to be found the greatest variety of alteration of date, and this fact will give us our first insight as to what group our specimen belongs. In the first group 1800 is cut over 1798, the 7, 9 and 8 showing beneath 800. In the second group 1800 is cut over 1799, the first 9 is quite distinct, the second 9 seen only with a glass and sometimes only a small part of the knob can be detected.



McGIRK 1801 2B.

In the third group only the 8 is cut over a 7. In the fourth group all figures are perfect. 1C, 3E, and 4M are additions, the description of which were taken from specimens of Dr. Millard.

Of all the blunders committed by mint artists during our early coinage of cents, the issue of 1801 seems to have borne more than its share. As the



McGIRK 1801 3G.

fraction on the reverse is the most prominent, it will be taken as our guide for the location of varieties. There were numerous dies made in which the fraction appears as 1/000, and thousands of specimens struck therefrom. The mistake finally being detected, an effort was made to rectify it, and specimens are found with a figure 1 cut over the first 0. In the third group the fraction is perfect. 1D3 was loaned by Dr. Millard.

In 1802 there was a marked difference in die cutting. The principal differences being, first, a reverse with the fraction 1/000, two others with stemless wreaths, numerous dies with five berries on each wreath, and several other dies having five berries on the left wreath with only four on the right.

DOUGHTY NUMBER	AGGIRK NUMBER	MOST MARKED DIFF.	OVERSE MEASUREMENTS,				LIBERTY AND DATE		Berrie	REVERSE MEASUREMENTS,				
			LIBERTY at BASE	NOSE to Y.	NOSE to L.	DATE BASE	FORELOCK to LETTERS	FIGURES of DATE. to BUST.		L	R	D-S	S-O	F-A
110	1A	R.Branch ends in a single leaf.	15½	3½	15½	9½	Bet. R & T	8 Touches	5	4	2	2½	2	
XX	1B	„	14	3½	15	7½	„ R & T	1 & 8 Close	5	4	2½	2½	2½	
XX	1C	„	15½	4½	16	7½	Under T.	Equally dist	5	4	2	2½	2	
111	2A	1798 over 1797	14½	4	15½	7	Under T.	8 V.Close	5	5	2½	2½	2½	
112	2B	„	14½	3½	15½	7	„, T.	8 Touches	5	5	2	1½	2	
113	2C	„	14½	4	15½	7½	Bet. R & T	8 Distant	5	5	3	2½	3½	
117	3A	Large 8 of Date	14	4½	15	7½	ER V.Close	8 Distant	5	5	3½	2½	2½	
117	3A2	„	14	4½	15	7½	„ V. „	8 „	5	5	3½	2½	2½	
114	3B	„	14½	4½	15	7½	Bet. R & T	8 Distant	5	5	3½	2½	3½	
115	3C	„	14	3½	14½	7	Bet. R & T	8 Distant	5	5	2	2½	2½	
115	3C2	„	14	3½	14½	7	„ R & T	8 „	5	5	2	2½	2½	
116	3D	„	14	3½		7½								
120	3E	„	14½	4½	15½	8½	Half under T.	8 Distant	5	5	3	2½	2½	
120	3E2	„	14½	4½	15½	8½	„ „	8 „	5	5	3	2½	2½	
118	4F	„	14½	4½	15½	7½	Under T.	Curved date	5	5	3½	2½	2	
118	4F2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	5	5	3½	2½	2	
118	4F3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	5	5	3½	2½	2	
118	4F4	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	5	5	3½	2½	2	
118	4F5	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	5	5	3½	2½	2	
118	4F6	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	5	5	3½	2½	2	
118	4F7	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	5	5	3½	2½	2	
XX	5A	„	14½	3½	15½	8½	½ under T	9 low, 8 tou.	5	5	2½	2½	3½	
XX	5B	„	14½	4	15½	8½	½ „ T	9 low, 8 clo.	5	5	3	2½	2½	
119	6A	SMALL 8 of DATE	15½	4½		8			5	5	3½	2½	2	
124	7A	„	15½	4½	16	7½	½ Under T	Equally dist Bust & Border	5	5	3½	2½	3½	
133	8A	„	15½	5½	17½	7½		9 Low	5	5				
134	9A	„	15½	5	16	8	Under T.	Equally dist.	5	5	3½	2½	2½	
125	10A	„	15½	4½	15½	7½	½ Under T	8 Distant	5	5	3	2½	2	

STEMS		REGULA	1798 OVERSE OR REVERSE DIE CRACKS.	CONDITION of SPECIMEN in PENCIL.	RARIY
MEASURE,					
L	R				
4½	4½	2½	Hair thru 7 to border; Faint crack joins 7 & 9; AME connected.		11
4½	4½	2½	NONE - - - - - AME ,,		11
4½	4½	2½	Border under point of bust to left thru 89 and base of 7; - Drapery under bust thru 8971, curl to border; Point of bust thru field to Y of LIBERTY. Obv. of 23B		13
3 ¾	3 ¾	3	NONE - - - - -		8
4½	3½	2½	L to junction of hair and ribbon; E of AMER. to wreath; - Left ribbon end to border; Right ribbon to border at A.		9
4½	4½	3	NONE - - - - -		8
4½	4½	2½	9 has slight projection at top. (9) - - - - -		9
4½	4½	2½	9 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ERT connected to margin - -		10
3½	3½	2½	NONE - - - - - scarce any condition		12
4½	4½	3½	Dot bet. bow knot and numerator; regula touches ribbon. - Edge plain		9
4½	4½	3½	" " " " " " " " " " Edge milled - -		11
4½	4½	2	NONE - Final o of 100 V. close ribbon; - Edge milled - -		10
4	4	3	NONE - - - - -		11
4	4	3	Bust connected to border by crack 7½ m.m. long - - -		8
4	4	2½	NONE - - - OF always weakly struck; A of AMER. recut -		8
4	4	2½	Dot under chin; Dot at E of UNITED; Dot under M of AMERICA; -		8
4	4	2½	Y thru eye to hair ribbon, another thru bust to first crack -		10
4	4	2½	T of STATES to N of CENT, - - - - -		10
4	4	2½	O of OF to three leaves on right wreath, - - - - -		10
4	4	2½	E of UNITED to M of AMERICA, Dots mentioned in 4F2 connected-		13
4	4	2½	E of ,, to wreath thru left stem and ribbon; numerator, - regula and last o of 100 to border,		6
4	4	3½	NONE - - - - -		9
4½	4½	2½	LIBE connected at top; Reverse legend and 100 connected. - -		11
4	4	2½	Dot under chin; Dot at E of UNITED; Dot under M of AMER. -		9
4½	4½	2½	A of AMERICA thru right ribbon end. - - - - -		5
4	4		Border near L of LIBERTY 7 m.m. long, 2 m.m. wide; Final o of 100 thru bases of AGI.		11
4½	4½	3	Denominator and all letters of legend connected at top. - -		8
4½	3½	2½	Forehead to border thru Y. Throat above bust to border. - -		8

STEMS MEASURE.		Regula	OVERSE OR REVERSE DIE CRACKS	CONDITION of SPECIMEN in PENCIL.	RARITY
L	R				
4½	4½	3	Neck above bust to border opposite - - - - -		8
¾	4½	1½	NONE - - - - -		10
4½	4½		T of STATES thru E to leaves of left branch thru IT to border		9
5	4½	4	Three lines in field back of head; Border above A of STATES thru T E to top leaves of L branch; Border bet. D S to wreath		9
..	..	4	Same as 14A with the addition of L of LIBERTY connected to border by heavy crack.		10
			Border at last S of STATES thru base of ET to border over A.-		11
4½	4½	2	Border back of head thru hair ribbon to border below curl, -		10
..	..	2	Slight break to the left of T of LIBERTY, Slight scratch to left of T of LIBERTY, Two between ribbon & hair; Border to left of denom. to left end of regula.		11
¾	4½	2½	NONE - - - - -		8
4	¾	2½	ATES of STATES connected to border. - - - - -		8
4	..	..	Crack above T tops of ATE to border above S; Left ribbon end thru UNIT.		9
4	..	..	NONE - - - - -		9
4½	4½	2	Centre crosslet of tail E's on Rev. unite with upper arm, -		7
4½	4½	2½	RTY connected to border, - - - - -		7
3	4	2½	LIBERTY united at top; Border at S thru bust thru hair-border		12
3	4	..	Fore-lock to Y and T; oo of denom. cut over smaller oo.		10
4	¾	2½	Slight crack under ribbon to border; Point of bust to border both oo of fraction cut over smaller oo.		8
4	..	..	Top of T to base of Y to border opp. nose; Dot opp. eye; Last o of denom. to A O to border.		10
4	..	..	Same as 22A additional cracks, Last o to EM of AMER. First o to left leaves; E of UNITED to M of AMERICA.		9
4	..	..	Same as 22B additional cracks, margin under oo thru right - lower leaves to E M of AMER. 1st o to left. regula thru l.		8
4	..	..	Obv. 22A Rev broken under oo to right ribbon thru E M of AMER		9
4	¾	2½	Slight crack at border above O of OF to top of F. - - -		6
¾	¾	3	Point of bust up thru field to Y, Two cracks thru date, same obv. die as 10. Reverse crack O of OF to A.		10
4½	4	3	Border 1 of STATES thru T left wreath to right stand of A of STATES.		6
4½	¾	2½	NONE - - - - -		9

DOUGHTY NUMBER	ACCTIK NUMBER	DATE HOW CUT?	OBERSE MEASUREMENTS,				LIBERTY LETTERS OF TO HAIR.	DATE FIGURES TO BUST & BORDER.	1799 REVERSE MEASUREMENTS.		
			LIBERTY at BASE	NOSE to Y	NOSE to L	DATE BASE			L-S	D-O	F-A
137	1A	9 Cut over 8	14½	5½	16	7½	E Low	Equally spaced last 9 upright,	3	2½	2
138	2A	Perfect	15	5½	16½	7		Unequally spaced 9 leans to left	3½	2½	2½
1800											
139	1A	800 cut over 798	14½	4½	15½	7½	R Close hair	Last O Close Bust	3½	2½	2
140	1B	" " "	14½	4½	15½	7½	R " " "	" O " " "	3½	2½	2
XX	10	" " "	14½	4½	15½	7½	R " " "	" O " " "	3	2	2
141	2A	800 cut over 799	15	4½	15½	8½	R Distant	O Distant Bust	3½	2½	2½
141	2B	" " "	15	4½	15½	8½	R " "	O " " "	3½	2½	2½
142	2C	" " "	15	4½	15½	8½	R " "	O " " "	3½	2½	2½
XX	2D	" " "	15	4½	15½	8½	R " "	O " " "	3½	2½	2½
143	3A	80 cut over 79	15	5½	15½	8½	L low, R Dist	Last O leans to left,			
144	3B	" " "	14½	5	16	8½	Equally spaced	O O Touc. Border			
145	3C	" " "	14½	5	16	8½	" " "	O " " "	3½	2½	2½
XX	3D	" " "	14½	4½	16	7½	ER V. Clo. Hair	Equally distant	2½	2½	2
XX	3E	" " "	15	5	15½	8	ER Distant	Closer Border	3	2½	2½
155	4A	Perfect	14½	4½	15½	8½		1 High	3	2½	2
146	4B	" "	14½	4½	15½	8½	ER & TY Wide	1 Close hair 8 leans to R.	3½	2½	2½
153	4C	" "	14½	5	15½	8½		Equally spaced	3½	2½	2
147	4D	" "	14½	5	15½	8½	ERTY tou. border stand Y wanting		3½	2½	2
148	4E	" "	14½	5	15½	8	Closer border	O O weak at base	3½	2½	1½
XX	4E2	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" " "	O O " " "	" "	" "	" "
149	4F	" "	14½	5	15½	8	Equally dist.	O O perfect	3½	2½	2
150	4G	" "	14½	5	15½	8	"B Imperfect	O O Tooled	3½	2½	2½
151	4H	" "	14½	5	15½	8	ER Distant	I Touc. hair	3	2½	2½
154	4I	" "	14½	5	15½	7½	ER " "	1 Clo. hair	3½	2½	2½
XX	4I2	" "	14½	5	15½	7½	ER " "	1 " " "	3½	2½	2½
152	4J	" "	14½	5½	15½	7½		Widely Spaced	3½	2½	2½
152	4J2	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "		" " "	" "	" "	" "
152	4J3	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "		" " "	" "	" "	" "
XX	4K	" "	14½	5½	16	8½		1 Dist. hair	3½	2½	2½
XX	4L	" "	14½	5½	16	8½	ER Distant	Equally distant	3	2½	2½
XX	4M	" "	14½	5½	15½	7½	ER Distant	Closer border,	3½	2½	2½

STEMS			1799	Condition of Specimen in Pencil.	Rarity.
MEASURE.			OVERSE AND REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.		
L	R	REGULA			
4	3½	2½	NONE - - - - -		13
4	3½	2½	Line from left arm of T of CENT to base of E of ONE		13
			1200		
4½	4½	3½	Between RI to C to left foot of A; Border at A thru 100 to left stem to E of UNITED; N ore thru O to 1st.8.		11
4½	4½	3½	Lump under I or AMERICA; 1st.0 or 100 to left ribbon		11
4½	4½	2½	NONE - - - - -		11
4½	4½		Slants to right Am or AMERICA connected at base;		9
4½	4½		I of AMER to C to right ribbon to center of regula to 1 of denom. to border.		10
4½	4½	Thick	Final o of 100 to regula to left ribbon to UN to border.		8
4½	4½	as 2 B	Same as 2B, with two additional cracks thru R from 1st. and 2nd. bunches of leaves on right wreath.		9
4½	4½		A of AMER. to regula to 1 of 100 to border at U; Border at C of AMER. to point below 100.		10
4½	4½		" " " " " " " " " " " "		10
4½	4½	2½	Left of final S of STATES thru top of E to border, slight break center of regula under numerator.		5
4½	4½	2½	NONE - - - - -		9
4	3½	2½	Border above T thru base of Y to border opp. nose; A of AMER. to right ribbon; last o to border bet.oo.		10
4½	4½	3½	Top of AME thru RIO to left of A just below cross stroke.		11
4½	4½	2½	Border bet. I B to base of B to base of E; Center of 1st. 0 to field below 2nd.0; Dot under hair ribbon;"Q Variety"		7
4½	4½	3½	Y to border opposite chin; - - - - -		9
4½	4½	3½	Left ribbon to 1 of denom; R. ribbon to A; I of AMER. to AC to C of 100.		9
3½	4½	2½	NONE - - - - -		6
"	"	"	Base of T of UNITED thru E to top of D to border. - - -		7
4½	4½	2½	OO of date connected; Bet. S F of STATES to leaves, Border above F thru F to leaves;TED to border bet. D S.		8
4½	4½	2½	Hair back of shoulder to border; Right ribbon to regula; 1st. F of STATES double struck.		8
4	3½	2½	Die broken from over 2nd. T of STATES to a point over O of OF, The date 1800 is seen incused on this break.		7
4½	4½	2½	Top of T over Y and along border often extending to bust.		9
4½	4½	2½	Border broken over TAT; Top of O of OF thru top of F to A		10
4½	4½	2	Triangular break below 1st. 0 of 100 thru 2nd. 0 thru - right ribbon, base of AC thru centre of I to border.		9
"	"	2	As in 4½ with this addition, left end of regula to left - thru ribbon to U of UNITED to border.		9
"	"	2	Period in field bet. neck and border; Hair to border; - Final o of 100 to E of AMER.		9
4½	4½	3½	NONE - - - - -		8
4	3½	2½	Base of L toward hair a wide dash; Base of 2nd. 0 passing under S to border below 1.		9
4½	4½	3	Border to hair just above ribbon; Center of forehead - to border opposite eye.		11

[illegible]

THE BURNET HOUSE.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

The famous Burnet House of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, is of greater interest to the collector who specializes in the private fractional currency issues than the most casual observer might possibly imagine. Because of the serious shortage of small change during the late rebellion, this house went on record and issued its own promises to pay. The decimal notes herein illustrated are testimonials of the money conditions of the time above mentioned. The issues consisted of five, ten and twenty-five-cent



pieces. The borders were lithographed in blue, salmon and green, respectively. The illustrations herewith represent the only complete set of the Burnet House scrip known to the writer. In the "Paper Money of Cincinnati," as listed in The Numismatist of May, 1912, the author mentions this issue, allowing the omission of the five-cent piece. A complete set of these notes is mentioned in the article entitled "Ohio's Private Shimp'asters," which appeared in The Numismatist of January, 1913.

The Burnet House was first opened to the public on May 3, 1850. The entrance to the hotel then faced Third street, since changed to front on Vine. Since the 1850 housewarming the building has undergone numerous changes. On the scrip the original hotel structure is illustrated as facing Third street. The following is a copy of the opening announcement, and may be of interest to the readers:

Opening Soiree,
BURNET HOUSE,
Friday Evening, May Third.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

James C. Hall,	H. H. Southgate,
W. S. Caldwell,	Joshua Yorke,
James Wiles,	N. C. McLean,
W. B. Cassilly,	Henry Marks,
Charles Hartshorn,	Peter A. White.

Tickets, Ten Dollars.

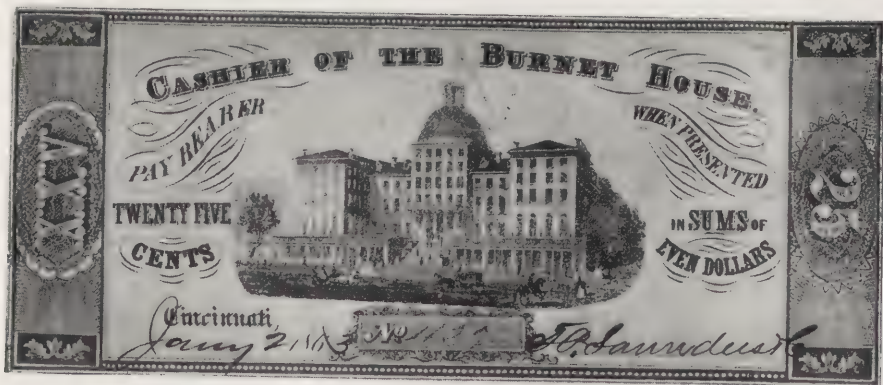
Each Ticket will admit a Gentleman and Two Ladies and may be obtained of the Executive Committee at the Burnet House between the hours of ten and two.

The event was pronounced a grand success, there being present 239 of Cincinnati's representative citizens besides their ladies. Among the regis-

tered guests on this occasion were many prominent and distinguished men—Major Charles Anderson, Larz Anderson, Col. W. K. Bond, Robert Buchanan, the Burnets, George Carlisle, Tyler Davidson, Major Dan Gano, Peter Gibson, Col. Groesbeck, the Gwynnes, James C. Hall, George Hatch, the Hurlburts, Hon. Rufus King, S. S. L'Hommedieu, N. Longworth, Col. W. H. Lytle, Andrew McAlpin, Washington McLean, Charles McMicken, John Ogden, J. D. Park, Hon. G. H. Pendleton, Samuel Pike, Collector Pullan, Chief Ruffin, John Shillito, W. B. Smith, the Southgates, R. Springer, Judge Bellamy Storer, Capt. Strader, Judge Alfonzo Taft, Mayor Torrence, S. J. Wade, Judge T. Walker, C. W. West, George Woodward, et al.



The Burnet House in its infancy was under the management of T. P. (not F. P.) Saunders & Co., and continued so until after the Civil War, as the signature and dates on the fractional notes will verify. The hotel has changed management several times since the opening date. J. W. Dunklee of Boston was the proprietor for a number of years, and T. W. Zimmerman, the manager. A Mr. Potts succeeded Mr. Zimmerman. T. J. Cullen followed Mr. Potts. Mr. Cullen remained at the head of the institution until quite recently, when the mantle fell upon R. B. Bunstine, the present most efficient and very accommodating manager.



Many historical events have taken place within the walls of the Burnet House. Abraham Lincoln delivered a speech from the veranda of the hotel. Here General Grant maintained headquarters for a part of the time during the Civil War. It was within this pretentious inn that General Sherman planned his march to the Sea. James G. Blaine started his campaign for the presidency here. The late King Edward, when Prince of Wales, was

entertained at this guest-house. Besides these events, many other happenings which have made at least local history redound to the credit of the Burnet House.

Since its first occupancy the hotel structure has been remodeled and enlarged a number of times to meet the requirements of the traveling public, and to this day the hotel enjoys a large percentage of the first-class trade,



The Burnet House at the Present Time.

a record which perhaps is unequaled by any hostelry as old as this in America. May prosperity always attend her ways. With rapture the Queen City populace can gaze upon this historical edifice and point with pride to the long and brilliant record such as only the great and estimable Burnet House has continuously enjoyed.

A NEW 1834 HALF-EAGLE WITH MOTTO.

BY WILLIAM E. HIDDEN.

It seems never to have been noted heretofore that the half-eagle of 1834, with motto, occurs both with and without the vertical cross-bar on the figure "four" of date. It is, however, well known that the smaller half-eagle of this year, of the second issue, (made under the new, enacted in 1834), does occur with and without this "crosslet." My example of the first mentioned was only discovered last week, and is in almost strictly uncirculated condition. It weighs, as under the law of 1792, about 135 grains troy. The dies of both the obverse and reverse are very different from the examples and pictures I have seen of the 1834 half-eagles that have the motto and the "four" crossed vertically. The chief characteristic is that the "four" of date is wholly under the left bottom curl under the bust, and that this curl is a completed oval and not a hook to right of date as in the crossed-four variety with motto. On the reverse of the new variety the first "A" of America almost touches the eagle's wing and the dot of "5D." is to the right of the olive branch, also the lower arrow head points to middle of last "A" in America.

The question now is, how rare is this new variety when the well known crossed-four variety is almost invariably termed (and has been so termed for the past forty years) as "extremely rare"? But one other (?) example or evidence of its existence has been found up to date, and this Mr. S. Hudson Chapman has discovered on the plate accompanying the sale of that wonderfully complete collection of United States gold of Mr. David S. Wilson. Heretofore we have all thought there was but one variety of the half eagle, with motto, of 1834.

AWARD OF THE ELLIOTT CRESSON MEDALS.



On May 21 The Franklin Institute presented the Elliott Cresson Medal to Mr. Emile Berliner, Dr. Isham Randolph, and Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Berliner, Randolph, and Steinmetz, respectively, upon these subjects—"Development of the Talking Machine"; "The Imaginative Faculty in Engineering," and "Some Electrical Problems Awaiting Solution."

The Elliott Cresson Medal fund was established Feb. 18, 1848, by Mr. Elliott Cresson of Philadelphia, providing for the purchase of medals to be awarded from time to time, by the Franklin Institute for some discovery in the arts and sciences, or for the invention and improvement of some useful machine, or for some new process or combination of materials in manufactures, or for ingenuity, skill or perfection in workmanship.

The medal will be conferred upon Mr. Berliner for his "important contributions to telephony and the science and art of sound reproduction."

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, May 20, 1913. Thirty-third meeting of the R. N. A., President Woolsey presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Harold, Clarke, and Bunnell.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from the Rochester Historical Society acknowledging receipt of the collection of U. S. Cents presented them by the R. N. A., and conveying most cordial thanks for the gift.

A medal was received by the Secretary from Mr. L. T. Brodstone, publisher of the Philatelic West, Superior, Nebraska, who presented it to the Association with his compliments. The medal is inscribed as follows: "Struck in Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Independence of the Netherlands—1813—1913," and on the obverse side: "Arrival of King William I. at Scheveningen 30th of October, 1813," the inscription of course being in the Dutch language. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Brodstone.

Mr. D. L. Angell, of Chicago, stopped at Rochester on his way home from New York, and it fortunately being our meeting night, the members of the R. N. A. had the pleasure of meeting him. Mr. Angell had with him some very fine cents and other pieces, and most of the evening was spent in visiting and exhibiting these, and Mr. Angell disposed of a number of pieces to the advantage of both buyer and seller. We all hope to have the pleasure of meeting Mr. Angell again.

Papers received during the month: "The Philatelic West" for the current month; "Spink's Numismatic Circular."

Mr. Bunnell presented the Association with a priced catalogue of the United States Coin Company dated April 29, 1913.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, June 3, 1913.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

QUITE a number of die varieties of United States cents have been brought to the attention of Dr. McGirk by readers of The Numismatist since the preparation of his series of charts. In order to embrace the new pieces in the series of articles that are being published monthly, Dr. McGirk wishes to announce that he will prepare a supplementary list of all such omitted varieties after the charts from 1793 to 1814, inclusive, have appeared in The Numismatist.

THE 1912 ENGLISH RUPEE.



Through the courtesy of Gutttag Brothers we are enabled to show a reproduction of the latest design of the English silver rupee issued for circulation in India.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

In your valuable journal for March, 1913, on page 159, and in the last paragraph of proceedings of Boston Numismatic Society, it is stated that there was a discussion "as to whether the New Orleans mint coined any silver in 1909." I have seen no further reference to the question, so it may interest some collectors to know that there are halves, quarters and dimes of that description.

Yours truly,

FRED. G. McKEAN,

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1913.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

I have just received my May number of The Numismatist, and note with pleasure the able article appearing in this as well as the April number, on the cents of the United States by Dr. Chas. E. McGirk, of Philipsburg, Pa. My specialty is the collection of this most popular coin, and my experience extends over a period of several years. Having in my own collection at this time upwards of 800 varieties, I have had the most profound interest in this series of articles. The concise manner in which these articles are prepared will render, with dispatch, the identification of a specimen, and the neatness, accuracy, and comprehensiveness shows a scholarly application.

The table of rarities is the one subject that will, perhaps, elicit the greatest criticism, but on the whole there are few criticisms to offer, as it is an enormous problem to decide unless one had all known specimens together where he could note them. It is to be hoped the experience of Dr. McGirk, and his close observations to the market has rendered this table very nearly accurate, and dealers, as well as we collectors, should hail with delight, such a masterly contribution to this ever absorbing phase of numismatics.

It is to be hoped that those individuals who are inclined to be critical will deal charitably with the new figures in rarity and that the dealers will adopt this list as a means of attributing their wares to the collector.

Much has been said in regard to the problem of uniformity in rating conditions and the able article offered, and here in these articles copied,

by Mr. Howland Wood seems to be an admirable one, and if dealers would use or adopt a uniform system much dissatisfaction would be avoided.

In conclusion I desire to offer my congratulation to Dr. McGirk for his masterly articles and to the Editor for favoring the subscribers with this able magazine. I always look forward with anticipation of great pleasure to the next number.

I hope the Editor will favor us with more of this interesting series in the next number than the last.

With the seasons richest blessings as your portion, may your task be materially lightened by the consciousness of a work well done and deeply appreciated by your ardent supporters.

Respectfully,

S. T. MILLARD, A. N. A. 1595.

Topeka, Kan., May 10, 1913.

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY SCALE OF DEPRECIATION.

(The following interesting table showing the gradual depreciation of the Continental Currency from the first issue in 1777 till 1880, was taken from an almanac issued in Boston in 1794, which was loaned to The Numismatist by Mr. David Proskey, to whom thanks are herewith extended.—Ed.)

CONTINENTAL SCALE OF DEPRECIATION.

As established by the late united Provincial Congress, at their session at Philadelphia, as a Rule for settling the Rate of Depreciation on all publick Contracts made from the Year 1777 to the Year 1780, and which hath not since been altered.

Value of 100 Dollars Paper Money in Specie.

1777.	Dol.	90ths.	8ths.	1778.	Dol.	90ths.	8ths.
Sept. 1	100			Aug. 7	27	87	3
2	99	62	6	15	26	88	5
15	95	68	6	Sept. 2	24	78	5
Oct. 2	90	77	3	18	22	84	4
20	85	84	6	Oct. 6	20	84	5
Nov. 1	82	73	0	16	19	81	4
17	78	73	2	Nov. 5	17	88	0
Dec. 4	74	70	0	17	16	83	5
17	71	74	7	Dec. 11	14	89	2
1778.				1779.			
Jan. 4	67	85	0	Jan. 9	12	85	1
19	64	59	7	24	11	89	7
Feb. 3	61	83	2	Feb. 11	10	85	6
14	59	77	3	Mar. 2	9	87	1
Mar. 2	56	79	6	April 3	8	89	7
18	52	84	5	May 10	7	89	5
April 5	48	74	4	June 21	6	89	2
19	45	76	5	Aug. 8	5	89	6
May 4	42	77	5	Sept. 28	4	88	5
20	39	80	0	Nov. 22	3	89	6
June 6	36	86	1	1780.			
19	34	77	3	Feb. 2	2	89	1
July 2	32	79	3	Mch. 18	45	0	0

On another page of the almanac it was stated that "A quantity of Copper, not exceeding 150 tons, is to be coined into cents and half cents, and after the expiration of six months from the time 50,000 dollars of the same has been delivered into the Treasury of the United States thence to issue into circulation, of which notice is to be given in the news-papers, that no copper coins, except said Cents and half Cents, are to pass in payment for any debt, and if offered to be paid or received in payment, to be forfeited, besides incurring a penalty of ten dollars."

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 112th monthly meeting of the above-named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, May 2nd, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following eighteen members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Green, Verkler, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Edward Michael, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Hokanson, Smith, Loer, Ripstra, Mayer, Jonas, Angell and Dr. Merrill.

The Executive Committee reported that the leases had been signed for the rooms for one year from May 1st.

Mr. Henry C. Mueller was elected to membership. Mr. Fred Whittemore was dropped for non-payment of dues.

Under exhibits Mr. Brand showed a gold impression of a Swiss thaler dated 1501 and a gold vicken of the same country dated 1492. Mr. Leon showed United States and Territorial gold; Mr. Baker rare fractional currency; and Dr. Merrill a ten-dollar Pike's Peak, view of the peak.

Magazines received since last report were: The Numismatist, Numismatisch Mitteilungen, Spink's Circular, Philatelic West and Numismatischer Verkerhr, all for April; auction catalogues from Henry Chapman, Elder, Gebert, Green, Low, Mehl, H. S. Rosenburg, Schulman, and U. S. Coin Co. (2); catalogues with fixed prices from Hess and Majer; and 1912 Mint Report from Geo. T. Roberts and Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society proceedings.

Adjourned to meet June 6, 1913.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 15, 1913. Thirty-first meeting called to order, Vice President Bauer presiding. Members present: Dr. French, Messrs. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. C. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Emrich, Bunnell, Webster, and Kingston.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Motion made and carried that we hold our next meeting at Exposition Park, in the Municipal Museum Building, and all members contemplating giving coins to the Rochester Historical Society are requested to bring their duplicates with them, enabling us to pick out the best specimens of each date or variety.

Motion made and carried that the bill of Bastian Bros. Co. be paid, (for our anniversary medals), subject to correction or approval of Mr. Koeb.

Motion made and carried that the Secretary buy a book to keep a record of the books loaned from our library. Any member borrowing a book will be asked to sign this book of record, and is requested not to turn the book over to another member, but to return it to the Secretary, thus enabling him to keep track of the whereabouts of the book at all times.

Motion made and carried that one of our Anniversary Medals be presented to the Rochester Historical Society; also that one of the medals be presented to The American Numismatic Society, the latter to be mailed by the Secretary to Mr. Bauman L. Belden, Director of the Society, at Broadway and 156th Street, New York.

The following publications were received by the R. N. A. during the month: Lyman H. Low's catalogue of his 131st sale; The Philatelic West for March; and Spink's Numismatic Circular for March.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, May 6th.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of meeting held on March 19th, 1913: From The Athenaeum. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the Chair.

The President feelingly referred to the loss the society had sustained in the tragic death of the King of Greece, one of its royal members.

Major Freer, on behalf of the society, congratulated the President on his appointment as High Sheriff of Middlesex.

Mrs. Aitken and Messrs. Ernest Duveen, Geoffrey Duveen, Julius Guttag and W. B. Thorp were elected Members.

Mr. Frank E. Burton read a monograph on "The 45th, 1st Nottinghamshire Regiment (Sherwood Foresters), their Honours and Medals." He

traced the history of the regiment from its origin in 1741 to its amalgamation with the Derbyshire Regiment in 1881, and instanced two facts as significant of the part it played in the Peninsular wars. Of that campaign it bore upon its colours the names of more victories than any other regiment; and it was to James Talbot of the 45th that the only Peninsular medal of fifteen bars, awarded to a British soldier, was issued. In illustration of his subject Mr. Burton exhibited a uniform worn in the Peninsula by an officer of the Grenadier Company of the regiment, and, with the exception of James Talbot's medal, almost a complete series of its medals, including a Field Officer's gold medal and clasp for Roleia and Talaveria, and two examples of the Peninsular medal with thirteen bars. Mr. Winter, on behalf of Mr. S. M. Spink, showed the remarkable series of orders and medals awarded to General Sir James F. Lyons, K. C. B., 1775-1842; and Major Freer exhibited amongst other medals, two in silver awarded for gallantry in the Crimea.

Mr. Henry Garside called attention to the alternation in the legend on the Canadian silver coinage for 1912, by the addition of the words DEI GRA.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Meeting held Tuesday evening, May 6th, at Carnegie Institute. Meeting came to order with the President, Mr. Shinkle, in the chair. Members present were: Messrs. Shinkle, Wilharm, Kraft, Calderhead and Gies. Mr. Morgenthau was present as a visitor.

This being the evening for the election of officers, on motion of Mr. Calderhead the present officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

Coins exhibited—By Mr. Calderhead, a very choice selection of ancient gold and silver coins, as follows: Thrace, Lysimachos, B. C. 316-284, Head of Alexander, right, with horn of Zeus ammon. Reverse, Pallas seated. Tetradrachm. Aegina, earliest type, B. C. 700-550. Tortoise. Reverse, Punch mark divided into eight parts. Didrachm. Aegina, second type, B. C. 550. Tortoise. Reverse, Five divisions. Didrachm. Aegina, third type, Tortoise. With the divisions of the shell. Reverse, formal punch mark with five divisions. Athens. Archaic Art. B. C. 500-480. Head of Athena, right. Reverse, owl, above olive wreath and crescent. Tetradrachm. Egypt. Head of Ptolemy V. Reverse, eagle. Tetradrachm. Islands of Caria. Rhodes. Head of Helios. Reverse, beautiful rose. Didrachm. Sicily. Head of Philistes, queen of Hieron II. Reverse, quadriga. Tetradrachm. Sikyon. Chimaera, with wreath above. Letters Sigma Epsilon. Reverse, dove in wreath, with Greek letter Iota. Tetradrachm. Macedonia, under the Romans. First province. B. C. 158-146. Head of Artemus in center of shield. Reverse, Club in oak leaf. Tetradrachm. Sicily. Balers, seated. With dove and bunch of grapes. Reverse, lion attacking bull. Reign of Mazios 361-333 B. C. Unpublished variety. Stater. Aeolos. Cyme. Head of the Amazon Kyme, right. Reverse, Prancing horse within wreath. Tetradrachm. Gall. Massilia. Bust of Artemus. Reverse, A romping lion. 330-212 B. C. Denarius. Sicily. Head of Kora. Reverse, Nike erecting trophy Trinacria. Struck during the reign of Agthokles, 310 to 307 B. C. Tetradrachm. Ephesus. Bee. Reverse, Stag in front of Palm tree. Reign of Aradus 170 to 147 B. C. Drachm. Macedonia. Head of Hercules. Reverse, Zeus seated. Holding dove. From Dumanhus hoard. 336 to 323 B. C. Tetradrachm. Judea. Jewish shekel. Second year. Cup. Reverse, Triple lily. Reign of Simon Maccabeus. 170 to 147 B. C. Macedonia. Antigonos Doson. Head of Pan in center of shield. Reverse, Pallas. Holding lightning and helmet. B. C. 229-220. Tetradrachm. Macedonia. Alexander III. Head to right as Herkales. Reverse, Zeus seated to left. B. C. 336-323. Tetradrachm. Sicily. Syracuse. Head of Arethusa as Persephone, surrounded by four dolphins. Reverse, quadriga, above which is Trinacria. B. C. 317-310. Tetradrachm. Macedonia. Bust of Alexander III. Reverse, Nike holding wreath. Gold stater. Rome. Imperial gold. Bust of Tiberius. Reverse, Livia seated. A. B. 14-37. Aureus. Rome. Imperial gold. Reign of Maximianus. Head of Hercules. Reverse, Hercules seated. Aureus.

Also a number of imperial denarii with heads of Julius Caesar, later Emperors, and wives of Emperors.

By Mr. Kraft—United States cents, 1797, gripped edge, and 1798 over 1797.

By Mr. Wilharm—A double thaler of Saxony, commemorating the 50th Anniversary of John and Amelia 1822-1872, and a Prussian thaler of William and Augusta, 1861, commemorating the Coronation.

By Mr. Shinkle—A pattern cent, copper-nickel, 1858; small eagle, oak wreath, no shield.

By Mr. Morgenthau—United States silver dollar, 1870; dime, 1803; French five-franc piece, 1874; 10c incased postage stamp, J. Gault, 1862.

By Mr. Gies—1793 chain cent AMERI, three varieties, 1798 cents over 1797, three varieties 1804 cent, 1795 lettered edge, and 1796 Liberty cap cent.

Next meeting, Tuesday evening, June 3rd.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Rochester Historical Society Rooms, Exposition Park, Tuesday, May 6, 1913. Thirty-second meeting, President Woolsey presiding. Members present: Messrs. Merritt, Plumb, Woolsey, Bauer, Yawger, Hooper, L. G. Amberg, Emrich, Koeb, Clarke, Bunnell and Webster.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Rochester Numismatic Association presented to the Rochester Historical Society a complete set of United States cents with the exception of four pieces: 1793, 1796 bust, 1797 and 1799—consisting of 86 pieces, and including many of the most distinct varieties, all in good to uncirculated condition. The coins will be put on exhibition at the Rochester Historical Society rooms, and will be accessible to the public at any time.

Mr. Joseph Hooper presented the Rochester Historical Society, on behalf of the Rochester Numismatic Association, an exact copy of the Declaration of Independence, in perfect condition. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Hooper for his gift, given in the name of the R. N. A.

A communication received from Mr. Ben G. Green was read, in which Mr. Green tendered his resignation from the R. N. A., and it was moved and carried that his resignation be accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Green to that effect.

Papers, etc., received during the month, as follows: Eugene Klein, Inc., catalogue of stamp sale May 14, 1913; The Philatelic West.

The thanks of the Association are extended to Mr. R. T. Webster, Curator of the Rochester Historical Society, for his kindness in furnishing the rooms for our meeting, and for the opportunity of viewing the exhibits of that Association under the most favorable circumstances, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Next meeting will take place at the Hotel Rochester, as usual, and adjournment was taken to May 20, 1913.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Meeting was held on Friday, May 9, Vice-President Frey presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Boyd, Blake, Belden, de Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Hidden, Jaegg, Kohler, Nangle, Proskey, Reilly, Smith, Swanson, Valentine. Mr. W. S. Armstrong was a guest.

The Secretary pro tem. read the minutes of the last meeting; same were accepted as read.

Motion made to have two extra Year Books bound in leather; carried.

Membership Committee reported the application of W. S. Armstrong of Woodbury Falls, N. Y., for membership.

The Executive Committee reported that they had interviewed the Manager of the Park Avenue Hotel in reference to holding the club meetings at that hotel, and a motion was put and carried that the club leave the arrangements to the Executive Committee.

The subject for the evening was the numismatic issues of New York City.

The exhibitors were as follows: Messrs. E. H. Adams, Boyd, Hidden, Blake, Smith, Proskey, Valentine, Swanson.

By Mr. Proskey, New York coins and tokens issued prior to 1800—A. Excelsior cents, 1787, eagles facing right and left; 2 pieces.

B. Immunis Columbia cent, 1787. Rev. spread eagle. 1 piece.

C. Nova Eborac cents, 1787, large and small heads, with Liberty seated facing left; also small head, with Liberty facing RIGHT.

D. Fugio cents, 1787, (U. S. issues, probably coined in New York City,) UNITED at left, (3,) right, (8,) and top, (1,) of circular band; with die varieties; one with two-pointed ? eight-pointed raised stars; 12 pieces.

E. Mott's tokens, 1789; thick and thin planchets from the perfect dies, and small thick from the die broken at the clock; 3 pieces.

F. Talbot, Allum & Lee cent, 1794, WITHOUT "New York" over ship; 1 piece. Talbot, Allum & Lee cent, 1794, WITH "New York," 3 pieces. Do. 1794. Rev. "1793 Birmingham halfpenny," 1 piece. Do. 1794. "John Howard," etc., 1 piece. Do. 1794, "Earl Howe," etc., 1 piece. Do. 1795, NEW YORK before ship, 1 piece. Do. 1795, Rev. "Blofield Cavalry," 1 piece. Do. 1795, "Queen Elizabeth." Rev. "Rule Britannia," halfpenny, with edge "We Promise to pay the Bearer One Cent," 1 piece. Do. 1795, Same edge on "Queen's Bays" halfpenny. Rev. 5 porcupines, 1 piece.

G. Rickett's Circus token, milled edge, copper, 1 piece.

H. Castorland Token, 1796, copper.

I. The 1789 Tammany Society silver medal, was exhibited at a prior meeting, as New York City's first medal.

F. C. C. BOYD, Sec'y. pro tem.

The following West Indian coin exhibit was made by Mr. David Proskey at the April, 1913, meeting of the New York Numismatic Club:

Cuba—Charles and Joanna, counterstamped coppers, 2; Ferdinand VII., counterstamped dollars, 3; Isabella II., counterstamped dollars, 3.

Havana—Counterstamped Mexican quarter and half dollars, 3; Havana, proclamation, 3; Matanzas, proclamation, 1; Guanabacoa, proclamation, 2; Santiago de las Vegas, proclamation, 2; St. Maria del Rosario, proclamation, 1; San Felipe and Santiago, proclamation, 1; Cuban Junta pesos, 1897-8, differing, 6.

Porto Rico—1895-6 set of 5c., 10c., 20c., 40c., and peso. Trinidad, (British,) ¼d., copper; 3d. and 6d., brass, and 1/16, (3,) ½, (5,) ¾ dollars, (4,) differing dies, in silver. San Domingo—24 pieces, 10 in nickel, 5 in brass, and 9 in silver; six patterns. Haiti—Sixty copper pieces, eight of which were patterns; eight in nickel; eighty pieces, silver, 4 counterfeits, 2 patterns. Tobago, (British,) 14 different punches, counterstamped on Cayenne 2 sous; silver, 3. St. Christopher, (British,) counterstamped on Cayenne 2 sous. St. Eustatius and Philipsburg, (Dutch,) 3, counterstamped on Cayenne 2 sous; 1 token, brass. St. Bartholomew, (Swedish)—2 copper pieces stamped on Cayenne 2 sous. Nevis, (British,)—2 copper pieces counterstamped on Cayenne 2 sous. Martinique, (French)—3 copper pieces counterstamped on Cayenne 2 sous; 2 in nickel, and 3 in silver. Martinique—Guadeloupe, (1721-1844)—39 copper coins and 2 tokens. Danish West Indies—8 copper, 1 nickel, and 44 silver pieces. Curacao, (Dutch)—21 silver pieces.

West Indian Medals, 20. Jamaica, (British,)—3 copper, 54 nickel, and 1 brass. Barbados, (British)—3 copper and 1 silver. Bahamas, (British)—1 copper. Bermuda, (British)—1 copper. Dominica, (British)—4 silver. Guadeloupe, (British)—4 silver. Montserrat, (British,)—1 silver. Tortola, (British)—4 silver. St. Martin, (French)—1 silver. Windward Islands, (French)—4 silver. Unattributed counterstamps—"S", 7 pieces; "C", 9 pieces; "Crown," 1 piece. Sixteen pieces in silver counterstamped with "H 25/20," with arrows, in the edge, "I B" (trefoil), "21" (trefoil) "3" in circle (trefoil) "3" in radiate incusum "G D/I M.)

Hacienda Tokens(?)—"S M" in pearled oval and "V B" in serrated oval, counterstamped on Mexican peso dated 1810.

Other private tokens—"T" and crowned pomegranate between two pillars, on Chihuahua peso dated 1811. "SB" in "P" on 1775 "Bungtown Half-penny."

On May 20 President Wilson presented to Captain Louis J. Van Schaick, Sixth Infantry, the Congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in the Philippines. While in pursuit of a band of insurgents Van Schaick engaged the enemy single handed until reinforcements could arrive.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Following are some of the highest prices brought at the sale of the Malcolm N. Jackson collection, which was held in New York City by the U. S. Coin Company on May 20, 21, and 22:

1825. Half eagle, over '24. Ex. F.— \$120.00.	1851. Dollar. Silver. Proof—\$109.
1826. Half eagle. Ex. F.—\$100.00.	1852. Dollar. Silver. Proof—\$115.
1876. Three dollars. Proof—\$160.00.	1827. Quarter dollar. Restrike. Silver. Proof—\$190.00.
1797. Quarter eagle. Fine—\$121.00.	1876 CC. Twenty Cents. Unc.—\$250.
1806. Quarter eagle. Over 5. Fine— \$190.00.	1793. Cent. Chain. Crosby 3-C. Unc.— \$140.00.
1826. Quarter eagle. Ex. F.—\$140.	1809. Cent. Unc.—\$125.00.
1842. Quarter Eagle. V. F.—\$110.	1796. Half Cent. V. F.—\$175.00.
1863. Quarter eagle. Ex. fine—\$171.	1877. Pattern \$50 piece. Copper. Proof—\$145.00.
1861 D. Gold dollar. V. F.—\$151.00.	1836. Dollar. Gobrecht. Name in field. Proof—\$112.00.
\$50. U. S. Assay Office. 1852. Fine— \$160.00.	1838. Dollar. Gobrecht. Proof—\$341.
J. H. Bowie dollar, copper pattern— \$150.00.	

A catalogue of a public auction sale of United States and foreign coins, medals, numismatic books, &c., has been received from Mr. Ben G. Green of Chicago. This is Part VIII. of the Chas. Morris collection, with other properties. The sale will be held on June 4.

A MEDAL AWARDED TO THE PHILADELPHIA STAMP NEWS.



A bronze medal was awarded to this well-known stamp paper of Philadelphia at the Jugend-Briefmarken Sammler-Ausstellung (Junior Stamp Collectors' Exhibition) held at Hamburg, Germany, Feb. 22-23. It is understood that The Philadelphia Stamp News was the only American periodical and the only weekly stamp journal, to receive an award at the Hamburg Exhibition, as was also the case when it was awarded a bronze medal at the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition held at London, Oct. 14-19, 1912.



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THE NUMISMATIST

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H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be admitted June 15, 1913.

1693 Fred B. King, 187 Main St., E. Rochester, N. Y.
1694 P. J. Palmquist, Greenvew, Ill.
1695 Godfrey Schirmer, 1350 Franklin St., Denver, Colo.
1696 John J. Hetzel, P. O. Box # 345, San Diego, Calif.
1697 William Murray, 312 Scott St., Youngstown, O.

- 1698 Frank Swanstrom, DeKalb, Ill.
 1699 Edwin A. Hall, 228 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.
 1700 George A. Lewis, 37 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.
 1701 Foster Lardner, 260 Westminister St., Providence, R. I.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to May 20, 1913. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to July 15, 1913, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the July issue.

APPLICANTS:

PROPOSED BY:

H. Herbert Clark,	Carl E. W. Welcome
47 S. Maple St., Westfield, Mass.....	Willard S. Fuller
George Elmer Page	S. H. Holton
670 Atlantic St., San Diego, Calif.....	Waldo C. Moore
W. B. Williams,	W. G. Garabrant
50 North Seventh St., Newark, N. J.....	Edgar H. Adams
Harold S. Bosworth,	Geo. C. Arnold
90 Chapin St., Providence, R. I.....	Waldo C. Moore

Changes of Address.

- F. E. Ellis, St. Louis, to 30 Elm Place, Webster Grove, Mo.
 S. H. Holton, to 1248 Fifth St., San Diego, Cal.
 F. Elmo Simpson, to 2433 Flournoy St., Chicago, Ill.
 W. E. Slavens, Granville, N. Da., to Lakin, Kans.

WALDO C. MOORE,
 General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, May 19, 1913.

O B I T U A R Y .

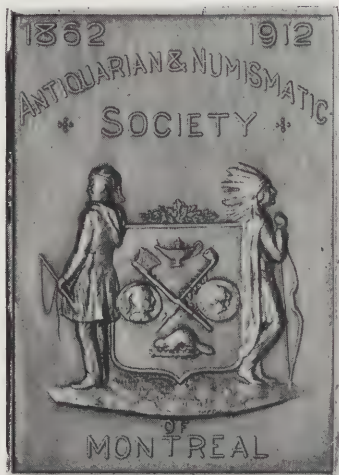
The death is announced of Mr. John Lampertz of St. Louis, Mo., on May 19, 1912. Mr. Lampertz was a member of the American Numismatic Association, and his number was 859.

THE WOODIN MEMBERSHIP PRIZE.

Following is a list of names of those who have obtained two or more members for the Association this year, and who are in line for the large medal in solid gold which is to be given by Mr. William H. Woodin of New York City as a prize to the one who obtains the most members for the A. N. A. during the year 1913:

ROBERT HOSBURY, Toledo, O.....	6
JOHN M. OLIVER, Springfield, Mass.	5
JUDSON BRENNER, De Kalb, Ill.	4
DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH, Rochester, N. Y.	2
THEOPHILE E. LEON, Chicago, Ill.	2
HARRY J. LELANDE, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
H. B. HARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
CHARLES H. SHINKLE, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
FARRAN ZERBE	2

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.



On April 23, at the Chateau de Ramezay, in Montreal, was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, at which a number of addresses were made, chief among them being one by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, which is given below, in part. In commemoration of this occasion a handsome placquette was struck and issued to subscribers. The principal design is the old Chateau, one of Canada's most historic buildings. The designer of the placquette was Mr. Percy Hall, of Montreal, and the suggestions were made by Mr. McLachlan. The medal was struck by Henry Birks & Sons of Montreal, and the issue was limited to 150. An article on the famous Chateau, with a good illustration of the building, appeared on Page 273 of the 1909 Numismatist.

"In December, 1862—fifty years ago—two groups of numismatists, of coin collectors, as they are commonly styled, which had been accreting for some time separately on race lines, coalesced to form the Numismatic Society of Montreal. One, French speaking, under the lead of the late A. J. Boucher, comprised: J. A. Mousseau, L. A. Huget-Latour, L. N. Duvernay, Dr. Hector Pelletier, J. T. Guilbault, and Joseph Royal. The other, English-speaking, under the lead of Stanley C. Bagg, represented such citizens as James Ferrer, Jr., James Rattray, Joshua L. Bronsdon, Daniel Rose, Alexander Murray and Lavens Mathewson. This well balanced combination of the two races has continued to be the unique feature of the society ever since its inception, and has in a great measure contributed to its success, for the true numismatic when engaged in his chosen study is not limited by the country, creed or clime.

"These twelve gentlemen drew up a constitution, the object of the society, as stated, being 'the promotion of numismatic science and the formation of a cabinet and library for the use of the members.' The constitution provided for resident and corresponding members and the honorary title of Fellow, F. N. S., was accorded to all members on their election to office, and on all persons who should in the opinion of the society merit the distinction.

"The first president was Mr. A. J. Boucher, with Mr. Stanley C. Bagg as Vice-president, and Messrs. Huget Latour and Mousseau as treasurer and secretary, respectively, and this custom of dividing the officers between the two races has been followed ever since, an English president calling for a French vice-president, and vice versa. The subscription at first was only \$1 a year, and the meetings were held at the residences of the members.

One of its first works was to prepare a catalogue of British and American coins, and before the end of 1863 descriptions of 78 Canadian coins had been printed. This was all, however, that was ever printed of this catalogue.

"In 1866 Mr. Stanley C. Bagg, the then president, believing the scope of the society too limited and the number of numismatists in Montreal too few, had the constitution amended so that the society became the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, the objects of which were stated to be 'the promotion of numismatic science and antiquarian research by bringing together persons possessed of information on kindred topics and by forming a library and museum of coins, medals and antiquities.' An act to incorporate the society was passed by the Legislature in 1869, and assented to in 1870. Only one of the original members still survives, Mr. Lavens Mathewson, who resigned early in the history of the society and removed to Belfast, Ireland, where he still resides.

"In 1870 Mr. Alfred Sandham had the first medal of the society struck to commemorate the act of incorporation. In 1872 the official organ was started with that gentleman as editor. 'The Canadian Antiquarian' has been continued ever since with one or two breaks through lack of funds. Twenty-six volumes in all have been published, aggregating over 5,000 pages of mainly original matter, relating to the numismatic and antiquarian history of Canada. Some of the volumes, now out of print, command high premiums, so great is the desire of book collectors to secure the complete series, and only the other day a request came from the library of Congress, Washington, for two volumes they particularly wanted. On June 26, 1877, the society held its first exhibition, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into England, and in December, 1887, the quarter centennial was celebrated by an exhibition of early Canadian portraits and prints. About 1890 a committee set to work marking out the points of historic interest in the city, and in the course of the following four or five years set up from 50 to 75 marble tablets indicating them. Most of these tablets remain."

Mr. McLachlan next traced the big fight put up by the society to save the Chateau de Ramezay as a monument of old Montreal. They asked that it be given over to the city for this purpose, but the Government ignored their request, and in 1893 offered it for sale by auction. Some members of the Council were in favor of pulling down the historic building and utilizing the land for other purposes, and, though the society secured a promise of a rebate of \$10,000 on the purchase price if the city agreed to keep the building in perpetuity as a museum, the Council would not agree to this, and paid the full price. Eventually, after prolonged agitation, the Council in 1895 consented to hand over the Chateau to the society on the latter guaranteeing to install a museum portrait gallery and library worth \$20,000 within five years, and possession was taken of the then wrecked looking building in June of that year.

"What we have accomplished in the intervening years, look around and see for yourself," said Mr. McLachlan. "We have more than doubled our promise in intrinsic value, besides saving to posterity many historical objects of inestimable worth. In 1905 the 200th anniversary of the erection of the Chateau was celebrated, and last year the name of the society was changed to the "Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal."

"And now here we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the society. Let us recapitulate the labors of Hercules performed by this society, which had its beginning in a dozen numismatists meeting together.

"It published the earliest catalogue of Canadian coins; it published five catalogues of exhibitions and the museum, aggregating 1,000 pages; it has issued 26 volumes of the 'Canadian Antiquarian,' numbering over 5,000 pages; it has had struck five medals and one bronze plaque to commemorate different events in its history; it has had from 50 to 75 marble tablets erected to point out places of interest in the city; it has held three exhibitions of historic and antiquarian interest; it has established one of the finest museums, a most unique portrait gallery, and a library of surpassing interest; it has saved from destruction the Chateau de Ramezay, one of the most historic monuments in Canada.

"These with many minor efforts to save objects connected with our history, and the participation in the deliberations of other learned Canadian societies and scientific conventions, has proved its *raison d'eter*, and the utility of the well-timed celebration we are holding this evening."



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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New York

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INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the American Journal of Numismatics. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

REGULAR MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE THIRD SATURDAY, OR SUCH OTHER DAY AS THE COUNCIL MAY DECIDE, IN EACH MONTH, EXCEPT MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.
PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

The American Numismatic Society held its last business meeting of the season on April 21st, and the fall season will open on the evening of October 6th, when the monthly informal gatherings of members and guests will be resumed. The next business meeting will be on, or about, November 17th.

During the summer the building will be open, as usual, from ten to five o'clock daily and from one to five o'clock Sundays, and as many people, residing away from New York, are apt to come here during the vacation season, the Society extends to all who are interested in numismatics, whether members or not, a most cordial invitation to visit its buildings and to consult its library and collections at any time.

To all such the building of the Society will be a Mecca to which they will turn for help, for no where else are such possibilities offered to the numismatist and student for research and study. But few collectors have the opportunity, room, or means for acquiring such an extensive numismatic library as the Society possesses. Many points and questions to be looked up by this or that collector have to be deferred to some more opportune time, and the library of the Society is nearly always the place resorted to, to clear up and settle these different points.

The library is probably the largest collection of numismatic books in this country, and in addition to many works on all branches of the subject, contains complete files of the principal numismatic periodicals published in all parts of the world, a remarkable collection of American sale catalogues from 1828 to the present time, the most important of the foreign catalogues and many other interesting things.

The coins and medals on exhibition consist of selections from the ancient Greece and Rome, mediaeval and modern Europe, the various countries of America, Asia, and Africa, with a special display of United States coins. Decorations, insignia and war medals of all countries, historical medals, and an exceedingly fine collection of medals and plaques illustrating the best of the medallic art of the present day from an important feature of the exhibition.

A retrospective glance through the past cannot but impress one that the enduring qualities of an organization devoted to a pursuit, a science, or any one of the various human accomplishments, in order to stand firmly or survive must be built on some sturdy foundation. The human element may bring any given thing to a climax, but too much dependence on the activities of one or several ardent collectors does not tend to permanence. We are all familiar with the one time numismatic activities of a certain city and adjacent territory, when within a radius of a few miles, there were more large collectors and collections than in any other part of the country. A strong numismatic organization was formed, much and valuable research work was brought out and published, and a numismatic journal was edited and carried on at this centre. But gradually one, then another, of the more active ones passed on, their collections were scattered to the four winds or laid away and forgotten. No steps were taken to interest the younger generation, the society had no fixed abode, and gradually the activities and accomplishments dwindled, the number of the more interested ones diminished, the memory and the printed records alone remains. A keener insight into the future might have obviated this.

Here in New York it is doubtful if such a situation could arise, because this chance has been eliminated and the numismatic pursuit is permanently entrenched on firm and enduring foundations by the possession of The American Numismatic Society in a building of its own, run by a self-perpetuating and sustaining organization. With this firm foundation the future can be provided for, plans formulated, and carried to a successful issue, that other organizations, not so strongly established, could not undertake with such an assurance as to the permanency of their endeavors.

Collectors and those interested therefore feel and appreciate the fact that here at last there is in this country, situated in the national metropolis, a substantial and permanent repository and natural headquarters of numismatics, where the accumulation of years will not be scattered or wasted on the turn of the tide, where the work and the process of accumulating is constructive, where, whatever is obtained is made the most of and where it is the most available to the greatest number.



CLAUDIUS

HOPE

Roman Imperial coin of Claudius, reverse Hope, in collection of Claudius Hope, Sedalia, Missouri. U. S. A. Member A. N. A. No. 1615 Advt.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Waldo C. Moore of Lewisburg, Ohio, states that he possesses the "D B S" civil war token referred to in the May Numismatist in copper, plain edge, and brass, reeded edge, both varieties bearing date of 1863.

Following are some of the prices brought at the 78th auction sale held by Mr. Ben G. Green in Chicago, on April 25, representing in part the seventh section of the Chas. Morris collection:

1856. Flying eagle cent. Bronzed proof—\$15.00.

Canada—

15 sols. Electrotype. B.501—\$6.80

5 sols. B. 50. Silver original.

Good—\$7.20.

10 sols. Le Roux 254d. Silver.

Fine—\$9.60.

Jeton. Frossard 33. Silver. Fine—\$9.40.

Do., F. 36. Copper. Good—\$5.20.

Le Roux 305. Bronze restrike—\$3.00.

Le Roux 1340. Bronze proof—\$5.60.

Le Roux 1854a. Bronze—\$3.10.

Toronto Typographical Union. 1844. Silver—\$3.00.

U. S. Fractional Currency—

2d Issue. Lot 509. Eight pcs.—\$6.10.

Lot 510. Twelve pcs.—\$8.10.

Lot 511. Seventeen pcs.—\$10.10.

Lot 512. Twenty-two pcs.—\$16.25.

Lot 513. Face of 50c., back of 10c. green. New. Punched—\$3.10.

Lot 515. All value spaces blank.

New. Punched. 4 pcs.—\$4.10.

Libertas Americana medal. Bronze—\$8.05.

Civil War tokens, Lot 552. 172 pcs.—\$17.50.

Coinage of the U. S. Mints during April, 1913.

	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total
Double eagles	\$2,550,000.00			\$2,550,000.00
Half eagles	1,700,000.00			1,700,000.00
Total gold	\$4,250,000.00			\$4,250,000.00
Five cent nickels	\$308,850.00	\$37,250.00	\$107,000.00	\$453,100.00
One cent bronze	32,401.20			32,401.20
Total minor coinage	341,251.20	\$37,250.00	\$107,000.00	\$485,501.20
Total coinage	4,591,251.20	37,250.00	107,000.00	4,735,501.20

Coined at San Francisco Mint 1,300,000 one centavo bronze pieces for Philippine Islands.

Mr. Fred Joy of Boston informs us that nickels were coined at the San Francisco Mint in 1912 for the first time, instead of 1913, as stated on Page 241 of the May Numismatist. He has one dated 1912 in his collection.

A fixed price catalogue of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins has been received from Adolph Hess Nachf. of Frankfort-am-Main, Germany. There are 2191 lots in all.

Vol. 26 of the Proceedings of The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912, has been received. Included are two articles on numismatic subjects, entitled "A Talk About Paper Money," by Mr. John Story Jenks, and "What My Coins Have Taught Me," by Mr. John T. Morris. Both of these articles are well illustrated with interesting reproductions of notable specimens.

It is not a generally known fact that the Bluecoat school (Christ's hospital) once possessed a coinage of its own. At that time the coin of the realm could not be used at the hospital. Before he could buy anything in the "tuck shop" a new boy had to get one of the beadles, who were the school money changers, to change his shillings and pence into "house money," as it was called. This was made of copper, the coins being octagonal in shape, with their values stamped on them. These curious coins are now very rare, and numismatists possessing any are fortunate.—London Globe.

Mr. W. A. Kain, of St. John, N. B., would like to know of a catalogue that gives the prices for all the Krueger gold and silver coins.

The Swedish Numismatic Society of Stockholm, Sweden, held its 40th anniversary on May 21. There are only six foreign members of this society. These are Messrs. Archer M. Huntington, Henry Russell Drowne, William Poillon, and J. de Lagerberg of the United States, and MM. V. B. de Jonghe and Adolph de Witte of Belgium. The American members cabled their congratulations to the Society on the night of the anniversary meeting and banquet.

It is said that Secretary McAdoo has ordered a slight change in the new nickel. The words "Five Cents" will be more clearly defined. The new design, which will be issued within a few days, brings out these words in greater relief, the Secretary having decided that they were too faintly impressed and might easily wear off in circulation.

Following are some of the prices realized at the 171st auction held by Mr. Lyman H. Low in New York City on April 21:

Unc. Feuchtwanger cent—\$1.30.	1723. ½ DALER SILF; MYNT. Fair—\$2.90.
English war medal. The Nile, 1884-5—\$5.00.	1741. ½ DALER. Fine—\$7.25.
1632 Nuremberger Thaler. Fine—\$6.75.	1744 One DALER. Fine—\$9.00.
1632—Augsburg ducat. About fine—\$4.85.	1731 2 DALER. V. good—\$10.25.
1634 Osnabruck ducat. Good—\$4.20	1735. 2 DALER—\$8.25.
1634 Erfurt ducat. V. good—\$4.60	1724. 4 DALER. Very fine—\$18.00.
1642 Pomeranian ducat. Good—\$8.75.	Store card Kingston, Jamaica, M. HOWARD—FERRY GRASS. Ex. fine—\$2.50.
1642 Pomeranian rixdaler. Extra fine—\$6.00.	Token, Conder 1796, 217—61. Unc. Briton—\$4.00.
1660 Mortuary Rixdaler of Chas. X. Fine—\$5.50.	840-75. Chas. the Bald of France. Denier for AVRELIANIS. Fine—\$9.50.
Swedish Plate Money—	Thaler. Schaffhausen. Very fine—\$7.00.
1716. ½ DALER SM. Fine—\$7.25.	1734. ½ DALER. Good—\$3.00.
1716 1 DALER S; M. Fine—\$9.25.	Coin cabinet—\$12.50.
1716 2 DALER S; M. Fine—\$3.00.	

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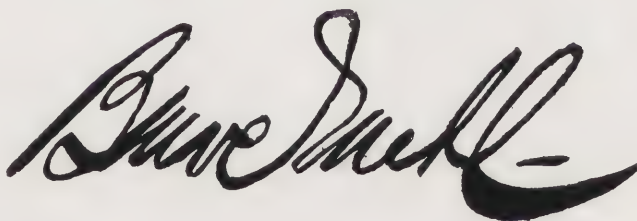
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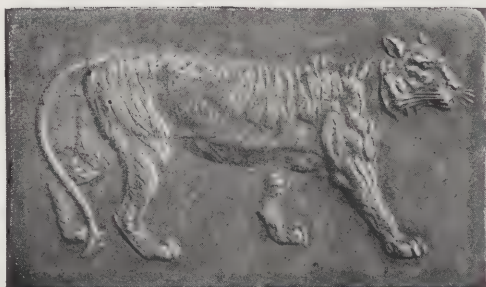
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The number of plaquettes has been limited to 150, after which the dies will be destroyed. Issued only to subscribers at \$5.00 each.

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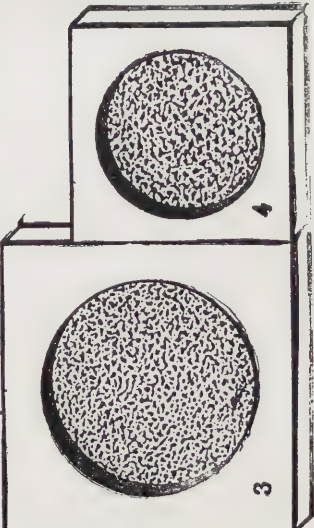
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SALE OF THE APPLETON COLLECTION

The final section of the Coin Collection of William Sumner Appleton will be sold by order of the Trustees early in June. Catalogues will be issued in a few days. This collection is strong in Foreign Gold, especially mediaeval, Foreign Silver Coins, Foreign Medals, including 150 of Napoleon Bonaparte (all different), Russian Platinum Coins, Renaissance Medals, Foreign Copper Coins, Siege Pieces, etc.

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T H E

American Numismatic Association



In the event of my inability to be present at the Convention of the American Numismatic Association, to be held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23-27, 1913, inclusive, I hereby appoint

to act for me and vote in my name on any question that may come before the said Convention.

Name-----

Address-----

Date-----

Following are two Articles of the By-Laws of the Association relating to election of officers, which embody the amendments made by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws at the 1912 convention, and which were adopted:

Article IV.—Election of Officers.

Section 1. All officers except District Secretaries and Historian are to be elected each year in which a convention is held, and they will assume their duties on the first day of January following their election, and will hold office until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. The District Secretaries shall be appointed by the President upon recommendation of the General Secretary. The Historian shall be appointed by the President.

Sec. 2. At least 30 days prior to a convention the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall issue a call in the Official Paper for nominations for officers. Nominations for any office may be made by any member until the second day of the convention. Such nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall immediately upon receipt of same notify the member so nominated. On the second day of the convention the General Secretary shall announce all nominations received by him, together with such acceptances or declinations he has received, and those who have not declined shall be considered as having accepted the nominations. The convention may then make any additional nominations for any office, and it shall be necessary for it to see that there is at least one candidate for each office.

Sec. 3. At the convention the President shall appoint a committee of three members living in the same vicinity, which shall be known as the Committee on Election of Officers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the election. Not less than 30 days and not more than 40 days after the convention adjourns the committee shall mail to each member a ballot containing the names of all the candidates nominated, and a return envelope addressed to the chairman of the committee, with the word "Ballot" printed on the envelope. The ballot shall be arranged in the manner known as the "Australian System," and each member shall designate his choice by making a cross mark (X) opposite the names of the candidates he desires to vote for. The ballot shall also contain the date the polls will close, which shall be 30 days from the date of the mailing of the ballots by the committee. All ballots shall be sent sealed to the chairman of the committee, and immediately after the closing of the polls the committee shall proceed to count the ballots. Copies of the result shall be immediately sent to the President, Chairman of the Board of Governors and the General Secretary, and the successful candidates notified of their election by the committee. The result of the vote shall be published in the following issue of the Official Paper.

Sec. 4. The expense for printing and postage for the election shall be paid by the Association.

Article V.—Conventions and Representation.

Section 1. Any member who does not expect to be present at a convention shall have the privilege of naming any member who expects to be present to act and vote for him on any or all questions that come before the convention.

Sec. 2. The General Secretary shall prepare printed proxy forms and shall furnish one to all members. He shall also furnish them in quantities to members, upon request, on payment of cost of printing and postage.

Sec. 3. At least 30 days prior to a convention the President shall appoint a committee of three members who expect to be present at the convention, to be known as the Committee on Proxy Representation. The members of this committee shall be announced in the Official Paper.

Sec. 4. Proxies may be sent either to the member named to act as proxy, to the General Secretary, or to the Chairman of the Committee on Proxy Representation. The committee shall tabulate the result, as far as possible, in advance of the opening session of the convention, and announce the result at the first session before the transaction of any business.

Sec. 5. Conventions of this Association shall be conducted after the manner of organized bodies of the kind.

Sec. 6. A quorum for the transaction of business at a convention shall consist of one-sixth of the Active members, either present in person or represented by proxy.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVI.

JULY, 1913

No. 7

1913 A. N. A. CONVENTION

TO BE HELD AT

DETROIT, MICH., AUG. 23 to 27.

Detroit, Mich., will be the place of meeting of the American Numismatic Association for 1913, beginning Saturday, Aug. 23, and lasting until Wednesday, Aug. 27, inclusive.

Saturday will be occupied exclusively in preparing the exhibitions, which will be opened to visitors at the Detroit Museum of Art on Sunday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M., and will be continuously shown during the succeeding days of the convention.

The first day's business session will be held on Monday morning, Aug. 25, at 10 in the auditorium of the Detroit Museum of Art. It is intended to confine the business meetings of the convention exclusively to the mornings, allowing the afternoons to be taken up with the exhibitions or such other matters pertaining to the convention.

SATURDAY, Aug. 23, 9 A. M.—Installation of exhibits at the Detroit Museum of Art.

SUNDAY, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.—Meeting of the A. N. A. Board of Officers at the official headquarters, Hotel Ponchartrain, at 11 A. M.

MONDAY, Aug. 25, 9 A. M.—Registration of members of the A. N. A. at the Hotel Ponchartrain.

Do., 10 A. M.—First business session at the Museum of Art.

TUESDAY, Aug. 26, 10 A. M.—Business session A. N. A. at the Museum of Art. Photograph of convention. Photograph of 1913 A. N. A. Board of Officers.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, 10 A. M.—Business session A. N. A. Nomination of officers. Reports of Officers.

The Detroit Museum of Art, at which the sessions of the convention and the exhibits will be held, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in this country. Acting Director Clyde Burroughs has promised to do everything in his power to facilitate the work of the convention. The auditorium, large and comfortable, will be placed at the disposal of the Association during the convention, where all business meetings will be held, while the Main Gallery, a splendid room, 50 by 80, with a very high ceiling, will be used for the exhibition of coins and medals, which is expected to be the most comprehensive yet shown at an Association Convention.

The Museum is located on Jefferson Avenue, one of Detroit's leading thoroughfares, at the corner of Hastings Street, and is about five minutes' ride from Hotel Ponchartrain by trolley car. It can best be reached by walking one block west from the hotel to Griswold Street, and there taking the Jefferson Avenue car, going south. There is a shorter route, if one prefers to walk.

Last year at Rochester the heavy attendance of visitors at the exhibition, and the numerous intelligent questions asked by them, suggested a plan to give the information sought in compact form, and it was suggested that at this year's convention each exhibitor should write an interesting and detailed account of his exhibit, and have this printed in leaflet form, for distribution to visitors. It is thought that this will be a satisfactory method of replying to the scores of questions that are invariably asked, and that such information in this form will do much to preserve and develop interest among the general public.

This year's convention will be an entire innovation, as the conduct of the convention will be wholly under the direction of the board of officers of the Association, and not under that of a local association, which has usually been the custom. It has long been felt that the entire direction of the yearly conventions should be by the official body of the organization, and thus relieve local societies of certain tasks and expenses which have fallen upon them in the past.



DETROIT MUSEUM OF ART.

Visitors will be at liberty to seek their entertainment as they deem best, without being obliged to follow any definite programme. In such a beautiful and attractive city as Detroit, with its hundred and one advantages of entertainment, all visitors may rest assured of a most pleasant and interesting time. Later on full information will be given as to the most attractive points of interest.

The annual photograph of the visitors to the convention will be taken in front of the Museum of Art on Tuesday morning, Aug. 26, at 10 A. M., and it is hoped that every member will be present, so as to make this annual feature as complete and representative as possible. At the same time the

photograph of the current year's board of officers of the association will be taken, and it is much desired that the attendance will be as large, if not larger, than at Rochester, for this is an important record in the Association's history.



HOTEL PONCHARTRAIN.

The Hotel Ponchartrain, the official headquarters, is one of the very best hotels in this or any other country, and Manager Woolley has promised to give our visiting members every attention. We show an illustration of the hotel, and give a table of rates for the information of those who expect to attend.

Although this hotel is always well filled, especially during the Summer season, Manager Woolley has assured us that he will have comfortable rooms for every one who comes. However, he emphasizes the necessity of informing him at least two weeks in advance, if not longer, of the accommodations desired, so that they may be reserved.

We would suggest that each member contemplating attendance write to Mr. Woolley and let him know exactly what kind of a room he would like to have reserved as far ahead as convenient.

Hotel Ponchartrain, which is located at the corner of Woodward Avenue and Cadillac Square, is named after a French Colonial Minister of Marine, Jerome Phillippeau Count de Ponchartrain, whose name was given to Fort Ponchartrain, which was established on the present site of Detroit

in 1701 under Sieur de la Mothe Cadillac. The location of the fort was one block west and two south of Hotel Ponchartrain.

The managers of the hotel are Messrs. George H. Woolley and W. J. Chittenden. Below is given a schedule of rates. The hotel is conducted upon the European plan only.

One Room with Tub Bath for one person, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.

One Room with Tub Bath for two persons, \$5.00, \$6.00 \$7.00 and \$8.00 per day.

One Room with Shower Bath for one person, \$3.00, \$3.50 per day.

One Room with Shower Bath for two persons, \$5.00, \$6.00 per day.

One Room with Running Hot and Cold Water and Toilet for one person \$2.50, \$3.00, per day.

One Room with Running Hot and Cold Water and Toilet for two persons, \$4.00, \$5.00, per day.

One Room with Running Hot and Cold Water for one person \$2.00, \$2.50, per day.

One Room with Running Hot and Cold Water for two persons, \$3.00, \$4.00, per day.

Two Connecting Rooms with Bath for two persons, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 per day.

Two Connecting Rooms with Bath for four persons, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00 and \$16.00 per day.

(For additional persons occupying these rooms special prices will be made).

SUITES OF—Parlor, Bedroom and Bath for one or two persons \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00 per day.

(If desired additional bedrooms may be rented connecting with these suites).

Rooms for Headquarters and for Exhibit purposes from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per day.

When asking for reservations, please state the number of persons, date and hour of arrival.

Detroit was founded by Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac in 1701, and is situated near the head of the Detroit River, which actually is a strait connecting Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, and forms a natural boundary between the United States and Canada. The strait is twenty-seven miles long, beginning at Windmill Point and ending at Bar Point, where Lake Erie begins. The "river" averages a mile in width. It carries more freight than enters the harbors of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco combined, a vessel passing through on an average of one in every seven minutes, day or night, making a grand total of about 25,000 vessels in a year, with a total tonnage of 50,000,000. To carry this freight 1600 vessels, 1600 captains, 3500 mates, 1600 sailors, and over 100,000 landmen are employed, the total value of the boats being about \$155,000,000.

Detroit has a population close to 500,000, and is the world's automobile centre, the manufacturing capacity of the city annually being 130,000 cars, the capitalization \$30,000,000. About 40,000 persons are employed by automobile manufacturers, and 20,000 in accessory manufacturing. It is said nearly a million dollars are paid weekly in salaries, and that Detroit manufactures 60 per cent. of the total United States output of automobiles.

The city is said to produce nearly one-third of the drug supplies of the United States, and makes more pills than any other city in the world. It is reputed to have the largest rubber works in the world; to have the largest manufactory of adding machines in the world; that it leads the world in soda and salt products; that it is the largest fur centre in the United States; that it has the largest stove factories in the world; the largest sheet copper

rolling mill in the world; the largest cigar factory under one roof; the largest seed house in the world; the largest chair factories in the world; has the only marine Post Office in the world, &c., &c.

It has a number of splendid parks and places of historic interest, such as old Fort Wayne, which is situated within the limits of the city. The principal recreation spot is Belle Isle, in the Detroit River, connected with the city by a bridge a half mile in length. The island comprises 702 acres, and has over twenty-five miles of macadamized driveways. It is threaded by miles of canals and lakes, and offers unequalled opportunities for canoeing. There is a public Casino on the island, at which luncheons and refreshments may be obtained, and also there is one of the finest bath houses in America.

Other places of recreation are Gladwin Park and Palmer Park, the latter having been given to the city by ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, who resided in Detroit when it was little more than a trading post.

There are all conveniences for reaching these various points of interest, either by trolley car, automobile, or sight-seeing systems. The Dietsche Auto Sight-Seeing Company, located at 81-83 Woodward Avenue, make a specialty of caring for convention parties, and will charter either large sight-seeing cars or touring cars with capacity of from four to seven persons.

Association members going from the East to the Convention are advised to take advantage of the steamboat line which runs between Buffalo and Detroit. This is an unequalled method of reaching the convention city, and railroad tickets are accepted to and from the two points mentioned.

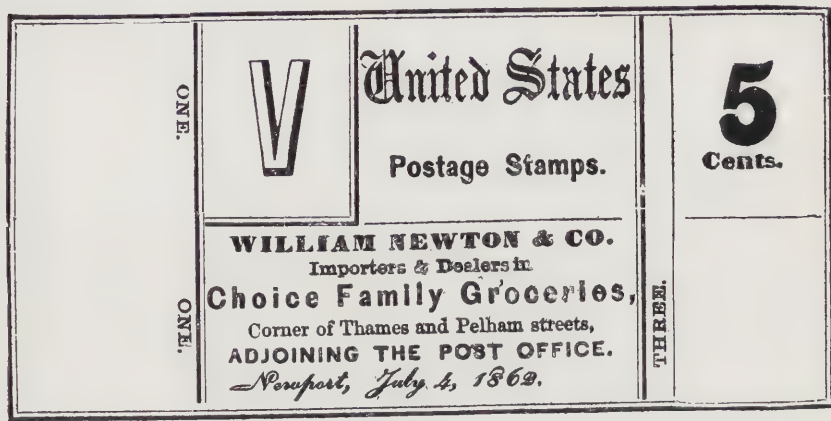
WEST VIRGINIA SEMI-CENTENNIAL MEDAL.



West Virginia commemorated on June 20 the fiftieth anniversary of its Statehood. The western section of the State of Virginia declared itself an independent State in 1863. The obverse of the medal shows at the top the portrait of Francis H. Pierpont, the War Governor. Below is the portrait of Governor H. D. Hatfield, the present incumbent. Also are shown representations of the former Capitol building at Wheeling, "Washington Hall," and the present one at Charleston. At one time the State had two capitals, but now, however, there is but one, which is the latter city. The reverse of the medal shows the name of "WHEELING," in the hub of a wheel, the spokes of which consist of the names of the principal cities of the State—Charleston, Huntington, Hinton, Weston, Wellsburg, Benwood, Elkins, Grafton, Clarksburg, Moundsville, Morgantown, Fairmont, Bluefield, Martinsburg, and Parkersburg.

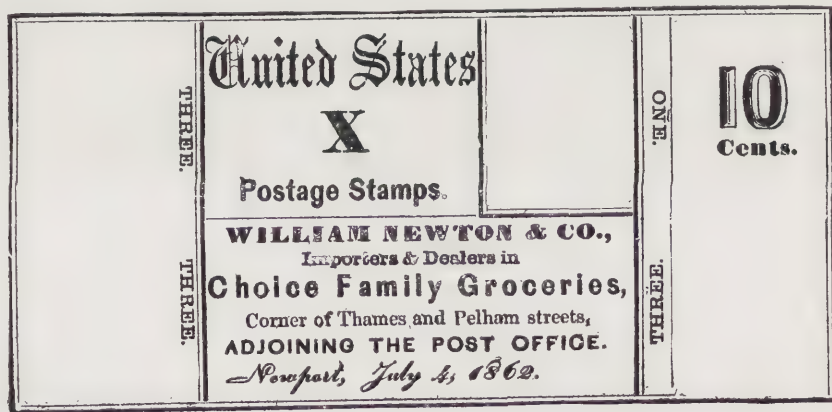
VERY RARE PRIVATE PAPER NECESSITY MONEY.

Through the kindness of Mr. Henry Russell Drowne we illustrate this month two varieties of an extremely interesting and rare series of private paper notes which at one time circulated as money. On account of the law forbidding the illustration of United States stamps we were obliged to omit those illustrations, but each one of these notes bears three stamps—the five-cent denomination has two one-cent and one five-cent stamps, and the



ten-cent notes three three-cent stamps and one one-cent stamp in the spaces shown in the illustrations.

Only these two specimens have ever come to the attention of numismatists, and were obtained years ago by Mr. Drowne from Mr. Lyman H. Low.



Mr. Drowne has tried to obtain a detailed history of the notes and the manner and extent of their history, but all the information that he has been able to obtain is given below, which was furnished by Mr. W. Harrison Newton, a son of the senior member of the firm of William Newton & Co. It is as follows:

The business was established by Simon Newton in 1831. Simon Newton had sons as follows: Edward F., John B., Simon, Jr., James R., Benjamin, and William. At that time the business was capitalized at \$2,300.

In 1833 the firm name changed to J. R. Newton & Co., composed of Simon and James R., with a capital of \$4,300; in 1838, E. F. & W. Newton, (Simon, Edward F., and William,) capital, \$7,300; 1841, same firm name,

composed of Edward F., J. R., and W. N., with a capital of \$10,200; 1849, Newton Brothers, composed of the same members as under the preceding title; with capital of \$29,000; 1851, same firm name, composed of Edward F. and William, with capital of \$19,500; 1856, same firm name but with William only capitalized at \$27,000. In 1858 the name became William Newton & Co., the firm being composed of William and two nephews, Thos. P. and Stephen A., who had a nominal interest, with a capital of \$31,500.

William Newton died Sept. 25, 1862, and the business was closed up a few years after to settle the estate. His family consisted of his wife, Bathsheba Taber, to whom he was married Oct. 14, 1838; and the following children: William Harrison, born Aug. 11, 1841; Ann Elizabeth, born Sept. 24, 1843; Simon, born Aug. 24, 1845; Richard Jackson, born Dec. 7, 1849, and Amanda Tabar, born July 5, 1857. Of the above William Harrison, Simon, and Amanda (now Mrs. Robert M. Holland) are now living.

It is supposed that there were also 25c and 50c notes. The notes were printed by James Atkinson, who published the Newport Weekly Advertiser.

THE MAY GIORNALE NUMISMATICO.

The Giornale Numismatico of Rome for May contains mention of the long and learned review of the first three volumes of King Emmanuel's "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum," which was written by Dr. Comparette, and which appeared in the April NUMISMATIST. The same number also mentioned other contents of our April issue, and there is a courteous reply to a recent letter of the editor of THE NUMISMATIST.

On page 451 of the May issue of this well-known Italian numismatic publication we find a detailed description of the burial of the famous Italian engraver, Cav. Luigi Giorgi of the Royal Mint, on April 13, in his native city of Lucca. Many of the friends and acquaintances of the engraver, together with the Director of the Royal Mint, accompanied the body from Rome to Lucca, and many of the citizens of Lucca paid final honors to the dead artist. His name appears on a number of the recent issues of Italian coins, which were noted for their beauty of design, and especially for having been modelled after certain of the celebrated designs of the coins of ancient Syracuse.

Under the heading of "At the Royal Mint," the Giornale says: "In our journal of April 1 we gave notice of the publication in the Official Gazette of a royal decree, dated Feb. 13, authorizing the Royal Mint to coin a new issue of 300,000 pieces of one rupee and 100,000 of a half-rupee for Italian Somaliland.

"Because our readers and collectors did not believe that there had been an emission of coin of these denominations in 1913, we take this opportunity to state that the coins have actually been issued by the mint since December 1912, and therefore the royal decree referred to above, which for various reasons has been delayed, now comes only to legalize a provision already taken."



Apropos of these new coins for Italian Somaliland, we are privileged to illustrate the half-rupee dated 1910, for which we are indebted to Gutttag Brothers of New York City. We believe this is the first time this piece has been illustrated in an American numismatic publication.

THE ART OF THE MEDALIST.

BY ADELINE ADAMS

(We are enabled this month to present to our readers a very interesting and instructive article upon the medallic art which appeared in the March, 1913, number of "Art and Progress," published at Washington, D. C., its editor having kindly granted permission to reproduce this article in The Numismatist. We are also indebted for the loan of the cuts which accompanied the original article, and herewith express our sincere thanks for these courtesies.—Ed.)

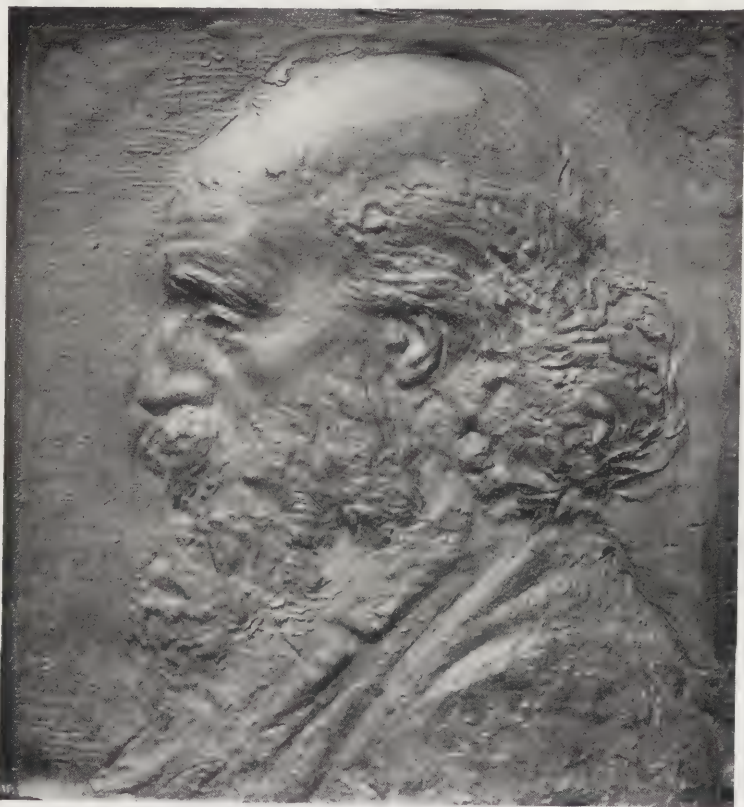
However careful our newspapers may be to satisfy a breathless public curiosity by reporting the exact tonnage of each great monument the moment it is unveiled, the fact remains that sculpture joins with all the other arts in a general defiance of any valuation by weight, bulk or dimension. A colossal group signed by mediocrity does far less toward making the world go round than does a medal by a master—a little medal "about as large as the hand of a child of twelve years," to quote one of Cellini's favorite units of measure.



MEDAL CARDINAL PIETRO BEMBO, BY BENVUNUTO CELLINI.

Thus for nearly five centuries the medals of Pisanello and his contemporaries have had a decided and fairly continuous effect on the art of sculpture in general, and the portrait-relief in particular. When Pisanello has been most forgotten, as in the chilly reliefs of our pseudo-classic era, then it would seem that the ancients themselves have been consulted chiefly for their defects; and when Pisanello has been weakly copied, at long range, for the wrong things—or rather for things which in him are qualities and in ourselves defects, in him vital truths and in ourselves "dead unhappy tales of bygone minstrelsy"—why, then, we have but ourselves and our ideals to blame for the poor results.

In the profile portraits of the Renaissance, the arts of painting and sculpture owned a legitimate mutual sway, borrowing and lending in decent frankness. The so-called "Simonetta" attributed to Botticelli (modern research enjoins such reserve) will serve as a type of countless examples showing the zest with which painters used the closely modeled line and the sculpturally designed composition to render the psychology of a sitter. Pisanello's procedure may have been all the more sympathetic to painters, inasmuch as he was himself a painter, as announced in the oft-repeated signature, *Opus Pisani Pictoris, or Pisanus Pictor Fecit*. Lest our Latin fail us in studying his *Palaeologus* medal—the first work of this kind from his hand, and now accepted as the prototype of the medal of to-day—he has



HEAD OF AN OLD MAN, BY JAMES E. FRASER

signed it not only in Latin, but in Greek, leaving the date (probably 1439) to the care of history; and when critics try to think out how it was that this life-force of a fellow Vittore Pisano could have happened, he and his great little works, after the meager, almost non-existent medallic output of the Middle Ages, they seize on the slender thread of this twin inscription to trace in this medal the influence of the bi-lingually inscribed Constantine medal, a gold copy of which is inventoried under date of 1402 in the collection of Jean, Duc de Berri, brother of Charles V; moreover, a certain likeness is established between the reverse of the Heraclius medal, in the same collection, and that of Pisanello's triumph medal of Alfonse I. Unlike the well-

known Carara and Sesto medals, struck during the last decade of the fourteenth century, the Constantine and Heraclius medals were too large to have been struck by the die-processes of their time.

Furthermore, the typical Renaissance medal, in its best estate, is cast rather than struck, though, of course, other methods of reproduction were employed according to the necessities of the case. Set forth in the freely-flowing bronze, that medal is to the sculpture of its time what the short story is to the literary art of to-day; and the Quattrocento medal, like the twentieth century tale, shows a really wonderful flowering. Pisanello may be called a Guy de Maupassant, whose works are Bronze Tales of the Despots. Within the narrow round of each medal, a real drama is played, a life's



REVERSE OF MEDAL, LIONEL D'ESTE, BY PISANO

whole manuscript unrolled. Each obverse states with directness what manner of man is before our eyes; each reverse tells, with a sheer poetical veracity like that of Dante's "daily dreadful line," just what that man counted for in the world. One side portrays the person, the other commemorates his deed; and history has not yet given the lie to Pisanello's bronze statements. To-day, our American medal seems a natural outpouring from the heart of a republic; our Washingtons and our Lincolns and our Roosevelts are medalled in battalions; our little portrait reliefs, perfectly reduced from larger models, seem to-day the intimate, spontaneous expression of life's amenities. Yet the medal had its beginnings in despotism; it was called in the collections of overlords wishing to add to the pagan glories of their cabinets new examples of a new art fitted to blow abroad their own deeds of greatness; above all, it was the result of a new-born passion for individuality and its expression in art—a passion that was everywhere blazing up out of the smouldering embers of medievalism. Thus though many a little old Greek town had had its own Mint for the crude striking of lovely coins, and though the ancients had no doubt their commemorative struck pieces of larger size than that of the coin, the medal as we know it to-day first ambled into Italy on the back of the Palaeologus horse, as an advance body-guard to Donatello's Gattamelata, and Verocchio's Colleoni; it heralded a double revival, that of bronze casting as well as hero-worship.

That Pisanello could and did observe and create for himself, while delighting in the antique, is shown at once in the reverse of his first medal. Rodin remarks, in one of those preachments of his which are better than some of his practice, "I do not imitate the Greeks; I try to put myself in the spiritual state of the men who have left us the antique statues." Exactly Pisanello's idea! The Palaeologus reverse shows, in classic side view, the ambling horse and the prayerful horsemen, occupying most of the field

of the relief in their progress past a wayside shrine; incidentally, the figure of a mounted squire is added; horse and rider displayed, painter-fashion, in a rear view, properly foreshortened. In other medals, he uses spirited variations of this secondary equestrian motive. To the star performer in each little equestrian drama, he generally allots the large lines of the pure profile view; to the attendant knights or pages, he permits the pictorial three-quarter view, rear. It must be admitted that this rear view, with all its variants, has proved both an example and a stumbling-block for his followers.

In the medal of Sigismondo Malatesta, the wild and turbulent tyrant of Rimini, inveterate wife-slayer, brigand who united to all the great vices of the Renaissance its universal virtue, a passion for art and the new learning, Pisanello shows us the overlord, armed and mounted, storming forth from his castle; the horse, in an admirably-observed attitude, paws the stones, while the rider lifts up a mailed right arm in a gesture of command. The date is 1445, six years before Donatello was called to Padua to model the Gattamelata, the first great equestrian statue of the Renaissance. The equestrian medals and the equestrian statues of the day reacted on each other, just as both were powerfully influenced by the newly revealed treasures of antique art. In the medal of Francesco Sforza, the Condottiere proclaimed Duke of Milan in 1450, the reverse shows simply a proud profile of a horse's head, a sword, and a book or two, all is plain and stern, like the man himself. For Lionel d'Este, on the contrary, an elaborate reverse is designed, perhaps on the occasion of his marriage; it reveals a very large Lion, listening intently to a very small Love, singing intently, by note, from a scroll. Indeed, a certain intentness broods over Pisanello's people and animals; they seem absorbed in what they are doing; they have a curiously convincing air of believing their business to be significant and worth while.



MEDAL BY JOHN FLANAGAN

Among the four and twenty works signed by Pisanello, together with the twelve others attributed to him, we find but one portrait of a woman, the young Mantuan Cicilia Gonzaga—a candid, charming profile, of "blond modeling"; the idyllic beauty of the reverse recalls some austere pastoral scene by Puvis de Chavannes; under a crescent moon, a lightly draped virginal figure is seated among rocks, with the unicorn, the emblem of maidenhood, at her side. The piece has further interest, as it is one of a group of medals showing the gentle side of family life in the Renaissance; among these is the portrait of the kindly humanist, Vittorino da Feltre, tutor to Cicilia and her brothers; his medal-reverse has the device of a pelican feeding her young—a symbol of this master's self-sacrifice. In the field of the medal-reverse, Pisanello has not yet been surpassed for truth, spontaneity, simplicity, imagination, for the personal note and the charm of

the unexpected. He uses the boasts of heraldry to give us, not ordinary conventions, but breathing transcripts from the animal world, splendid compositions showing the horse, the lion, the unicorn, the eagle, the lynx; and his notes and sketches preserved in the Louvre shed light on his care in studying form, movement and character in a man and beast. He and a long line of successors made the Renaissance medal a vital art-force.

Small in size, Pisanello's pieces are great in spirit; they are virile works without a trace of the petty, or pretty, or perfunctory. Can we say as much of the medals produced to-day? "There are too many islands in the world," sighs the poet. Were he to glance, ever so briefly, at the medals of two hemispheres, he would certainly add, too many fountains, clouds and rocks, too many scrolls and balances and triangles, too many laurels, bays and oak-leaves, too many swags and tags of all sorts. Even the French are great sinners along these paths, largely because of a certain something which flourishes even in France, though popularly supposed to have its habitat in Oklahoma or Abyssinia—I mean bad taste. It is not customary to mention this, because France is truly a queen among countries, and what she says, goes, as the phrase is; but to my mind that is the very reason why we should stop and think about it. To do so will argue no disrespect toward our foster-mother in the arts, but will rather follow the French ideal that counsels clarity of thought. France easily leads the world in the art of the medalist. By long years of effort, the earlier masters, David d'Angers, Oudine, and especially Ponscarme, paved the way for that brilliant renaissance revealed in the latter part of the nineteenth century by a host of distinguished artists, among whom we may cite three who have lately died, but whose influence



MEDAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE ARTS AND LETTERS, BY A. A. WEINMAN

continues—Chaplain, Roty and Charpentier, each with a genius of highly personal quality. It is but a crude way of putting it to say that Chaplain's medals immortalize France's glory; Roty's, her poetry, and Charpentier's, her labor; for each could on occasion exchange his wonted role, and make of his medal an epic, or a lyric, or a bit of fine prose. Again, it would be too summary to state that Charpentier fore-shadows a modern trend in art, while Chaplain resumes the best that a splendid tradition offers.

The strength of the French medal lies in its assured arrangement, its sense of movement and mass, its practised draughtmanship of bone and muscle, and a thousand other good things the school can teach. Its weakness is apt to come from tasteless, overworked symbolism. Roty, whose lovely lyric quality is known to the world through his figure "La Semeuse," adopted in the French coinage, is seen at his very best in those plaquettes and medals in which the whole emotion of love or piety is exhaled through the figures alone, without benefit of bedizened background. Chaplain, whose life and work are a noble example of what the Ecole may do for France, is

greatest in his wonderful portraits of great men, greatly observed and greatly interpreted in medal obverses unadorned with any except the simplest of legends and inscriptions. But how often, in France as in every other country, the modern medal is marred by a tasteless and even insincere jumble of symbols, wholly unconvincing to the spectator because he who has used them is himself wholly unconvinced! Such usage, if prevalent everywhere, would leave the medalist behind the other commentators of his age; for in literature and in the drama, and even in painting much beautiful sympathetic and sincere criticism of life is to be found. As a tasteless jumble of symbols, we may refer to I know not whose medal immortalizing Sculpture—a medal showing a woman's head, with bay-leaves, calipers and hammer twined in her hair. It is a poor sort of symbolism which touches nothing that it does not overadorn! Bold Futurist spirits bitterly assailed the Renaissance for the materialism imputed to modern art. The fault, if it exists, is not in our predecessors, but in ourselves. And master medalist, if you yourself do not really love oak, olive, laurel, dove, unicorn and lion for their beauty or their terribleness, if you yourself do not really believe that some specific quality or meaning of theirs belongs to the person or event your medal tells of, in its short story, why, then, best let such fauna and flora alone. If you dot them about the field automatically, even though according to the best



REVERSE OF JOHN PAUL JONES MEDAL, BY VICTOR D. BRENNER

recipe "pour allonger une sauce," your perfunctoriness will find you out. The sketches of Pisanello and the note-books of Leonardo, men of wholly opposite types, prove in these artists, not merely skill and knowledge, but conviction.

Nor is all modern symbolism necessarily futile; the sincere poetic allegory will never die. Among the many notable works of our American medalist Brenner is a struck plaquette, in silver, made in honor of James McNeil Whistler. The obverse shows the painter, in his habit as he was, his brow starred with the famous silver lock. The reverse bears, on an open field (with the butterfly flitting through it, and the legend *Messieurs les Ennemis* not far away), a splendid peacock treated with such loveliness of design and detail as to make the beauty of it all predominate greatly over the satire. The whole bears evidence of being done with that delight in artistic work which Dr. Eliot has started as one of our country's chief needs.

Very beautiful in poetic significance is the plaquette designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens as a token of gratitude to all who took part in the "Masque of the Golden Bowl," offered to the sculptor on a famous anniversary. Within its harmonious oblong are shown the columns and the blazing altar and the Greek seat that figured in the scene, framed by the proscenium arch of great New England pines, and by the stage-curtain crowned with masks invented by the joyous fancy of Maxfield Parrish; below is the triumphal chariot; and, as the symbol of the love that prompted the pageant, there stands by the altar the winged figure of Amor, who has borrowed the lyre of Apollo. The names of all the seventy figurants are beautifully inscribed, making a decoration for certain spaces in the back-

ground; this feature, naturally prized by those who received the medal, was made possible by modeling the original on a large scale. Crowning all is the Golden Bowl itself. Here is no hodge-podge of unrelated symbols, but a beautiful and lovingly considered arrangement of deeply significant things. Were this design a creation of the Renaissance, it would be acclaimed and studied to-day as a masterpiece of the medalist's art. We associate with it the same sculptor's Columbus medal-obverse, and many reductions, in plaquette form, from his famous portrait reliefs. While delighting in the conceptions of antiquity and the Renaissance, Saint-Gaudens, more than any other master of his day, made a faithful study of all the conditions of the modern portrait relief; and most of the sculptures who came under the influence of his studio have produced excellent examples of the medal and its allied forms.

The dual personality of the medal increases its opportunities, both for good and evil. Its two sides offer two subjects, demanding perhaps two sorts of gifts. It looks both ways as regards painting and sculpture. It has a perfect right to borrow certain ideas from the painter's art, but like relief in general, it merely degrades itself if, like a poor dog with two masters, it knows not to which house it really belongs. Again, there are two principal ways by which it may be mechanically reproduced; by striking in the steel die, or by casting in molten metal. Other methods, of course, exist; at a recent exhibition of the American Numismatic Society, there were modern German medals carved by hand directly from bronze, together with examples cast from carved boxwood or carved stone moulds. We recall Cellini's admiration of "that most excellent craftsman of ability, who was a Milanese named Messer Caradosso. He dealt in nothing but little chiseled medals, made of plates of metal, and such like things."

The medal destined for a large circulation will naturally be struck. That of which but few copies are to be made may well be cast. The advantages and disadvantages offered by each method are best understood by the medalist himself; temperament plays its part. The painstaking, conscientious Teuton will make it an act of religious faith to cling to the clean, hard, correct, coin-like way of doing things, while the imaginative, irresponsible Latin will eagerly grasp out for the facile freedom of looser methods.

At the time of our Columbian Exposition, a great Homeric laugh ripple through our young sculptors' studios, because of a query said to have been issued by our Mint apropos of Mr. Saint-Gaudens's ability to make the Columbus medal. "But is this Saint-Gaudens a practical die-sinker?" In repeating this question, strong men, or shall we say, men who have since become strong, wiped away their tears of joy on their blouse-sleeves. The query was doubtless mythical; it has an air of folk-lore about it. Even in the midst of their mirth, the young men probably remembered that this master had in his youth been apprenticed to Avet, "a cameo-cutter, and a hard man"; and that lessons of that apprenticeship were highly regarded by the sculptor. From the day of the ancient Greek drachma with its owl sitting on an amphora down to that of Mr. Fraser's new five-cent piece, which we hope before many moons to be passing to polite car-peductors, the story of the Mint and the medalist is a long one. Often it would seem as if the artist had been forced to "drop his bood for drach-mas"—rather a salutary measure is choleric Benvenuto's case perhaps. On the other it has happened that sculptors, when called upon to design and model coins, have proved so rebellious against the rigors of the game, that they have scarcely played fair, either to the Mint or to the art of their country; the artistic temperament and the cold conditions of the case have not kissed each other. Perhaps even while admiring the fine, flat simple effect of a much-worn two-sou piece, bearing the profile of the third Napoleon, a sculptor will forget that one of the conditions of the coin is that it must stack well; and very likely, in designing his coin, he will grumble because he must put away all thought of that undercutting so dear and useful to him in a relief to be cast in bronze. In a word, he admires the lovely obliteration of the worn coin, without profiting from its suggestion. In older countries, a connection, however vague, between the Mint and the Ecole, has generally resulted in a coinage that is better-looking than ours, though the past decade has seen progress among us in this respect.

It is the business of the artist to be ancestor as well as descendant, to

teach future ages as well as to con the good old lesson of bygone days. If Pisanello did so well, just by studying the ancients and remaining himself, why may not we do still better, by the same rule? Unquestionably the technical processes of medal-making are to-day greatly superior to those of the elder age. The arts of die-sinking and of bronze-casting are more highly developed, and the invention of the reducing-machine makes it possible for the sculptor to expand his little medal idea bodily and freely in a large size. Here, as in every aid, there is also a snare. Often proportions which are reproduced with absolute accuracy on a changed scale no longer appear to be the proportions the artist has intended. It is argued by many purists that a thing which is meant to be small must be designed and modeled so, and in no other wise; and that details like horses' knees or woman's hair or children's cheeks, if modeled on a large scale, are treated with an insistence which in the reduction resolves itself into a mechanical absurdity. It is easily seen that in real life, Art and Science do not always clasp each other as cordially as in the allegories of the academic medal! Most sculptors, however, regard the reducing-machine as a legitimate and valuable aid.

As to our modern subjects in art, let us not make the blunder of telling ourselves that men, women, children and events were more interesting during the Renaissance than they are to-day. On the contrary, people and things are just as good, just as bad, and just as immortal as ever they were; and it is for our medals to prove it. One big reason why Pisanello's reliefs were not poor things, is that they were his own; they told himself and his times. And if the medal is called the short story of sculpture, let us not forget that in literature, Americans have shown a certain lively gift for the tale. We have an unparalleled talent for swift, iridescent speech, for that poetry of the pavement known as slang, the humble small coin of the nobler metaphor and simile. Perhaps we shall some day disclose a commanding genius in the medal.

OBITUARY.

John Kerr, K. C., of St. John, N. B., a prominent Canadian numismatist, died at his home very suddenly on the 17th of April last. Mr. Kerr was a lawyer of some note, having established a reputation as a criminal lawyer in his younger days, but he was better known as Chief of the Fire Department in St. John, which position he held for thirty-one years, and in which he proved himself a faithful and competent official.

He was a Mason of high degree. He belonged to Albion Lodge F. & A. M., No. 1 Carleton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1 Encampment of St. John, Knights Templars, was a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish rite, and a member of Luxon Temple order of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Loyal Orange Lodge.

He was an enthusiastic and persevering numismatist specializing in the Canadian series, and in Communion Tokens. He had practically everything in coins, medals, and tokens pertaining to his native province of New Brunswick; a good collection of Canadian and probably the largest collection of Communion Tokens in America, embracing nearly everything known in Canada, as well as a few unpublished varieties; a large number from the different States of the American Union, and hundreds of English, Irish, and Scotch coins.

Chief Kerr was born in 1847, and was in his sixty-seventh year at the time of his death. He was a son of David Shanks Kerr, who was also a lawyer in his day. His mother was the daughter of Charles Joseph Briscoe, who was a reputed natural son of King George IV. of England. His funeral was held on Sunday the 20th of April, and was conducted under full Masonic auspices. The weather was very unpleasant but notwithstanding this the funeral was one of the largest ever seen in St. John, the newspaper reports stating that from fifteen to twenty thousand people lined the streets to witness the procession. Mr. Kerr leaves a widow and one brother, Mr. Charles J. Kerr of New Amsterdam, N. Y.

A NUMISMATIC PORTRAIT GALLERY.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

Specializing in coins and paper currencies, along the line of the portraits found upon them of the great men of any one or more countries, is surely an employment very suitable to the taste and of great advantage to the collector-student. A well-kept cabinet of this kind presents a very instructive art gallery of the world's most prominent men, both present and past.

While many countries embellish their various currencies with the representations of existing rulers and public men, there are a few which picture only those who are past and gone. The United States of America belongs to this latter class, and it is with the numismatic portrait specimens of this country that this paper has principally to deal.

Military men of fame, great statesmen, distinguished journalists,—all are well represented in the numismatic portrait gallery of America.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time. —Longfellow.

Since the establishment of the Mint, several portrait coins have been struck as samples, but were not accepted by the authorities and therefore never became a circulating medium. Messrs. Adams and Woodin in their late publication, "United States Pattern, Trial and Experimental Pieces," treat this subject in a very inexhaustible manner, on some of these trial pieces such illustrious characters as Washington and Lincoln, and not forgetting Martha Washington, have each received the attention of the several artists. Some of these portrait patterns have found their way into the cabinets of the curious.

The Lincoln cent, bearing the likeness of the martyred President, was first minted in 1909, and is the only coin of this nature ever struck for circulation in the States. The Frazer nickel bears the living likeness of an Indian belonging to the Cheyenne tribe.

For commemorative purposes the following portrait coins were struck. The Isabella quarter-dollar, coined in 1893 by the Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, is the only United States coin bearing a crowned head—that of Queen Isabella of Spain.

The Columbian halves were issued in 1892 and 1893 for the benefit of the Chicago Fair, and are graced with the likeness of Christopher Columbus, the great discoverer.

The Washington-Lafayette silver dollar, an authorized United States coin, was struck in 1900 in honor of the French patriot, and bears the busts of two of the most distinguished characters in American history.

The Louisiana souvenir gold dollar, dated 1903, were issued to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis. One-half of the issue bears the likeness of Thomas Jefferson, while the other presents the profile of William McKinley.

The Lewis and Clark gold dollar is a metallic memorial of the Portland, Oregon, Exposition held in 1904-05. The obverse pictures the bust of Captain Lewis while the reverse presents that of his associate.

Should the collector desire further employment in the picture gallery of metallic American numismatics he might interest himself in the patriots found upon many of the Colonials, the Hard Times tokens, the tradesmen's marks, the civil war store cards, etc. All these are a part of the history of the States, although the national Government had no part in their issue.

The practice at Washington of allowing the use of photographic pictures of representative American men on the various currencies is much more extravagant as regards the paper money issues than those of a metallic nature. On the different note and certificate issues many will recognize the pictures of John Quincy Adams, Edward Dickinson Baker, Thomas

Hart Benton, Salmon P. Chase, William Clark, Henry Clay, DeWitt Clinton, Stephen Decatur, Stephen A. Douglas, Edward Everett, David Glasgow Farragut, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, Albert Gallatin, James A. Garfield, U. S. Grant, Alexander Hamilton, Winfield Scott Hancock, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas A. Hendricks, Michael Hillegas, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay Knox, Meriwether Lewis, Abraham Lincoln, James Madison, Daniel Manning, J. K. Mansfield, William L. Marcy, John Marshall, Hugh McCullough, William McKinley, James Birdseye McPherson, George Gordon Meade, James Monroe, Robert Morris, Samuel F. B. Morse, Winfield Scott, William H. Seward, Philip Henry Sheridan, John Sherman, William Tecumseh Sherman, Edwin M. Stanton, Charles Sumner, George Henry Thomas, George Washington, Daniel Webster, William Windom, and Silas Wright. Martha Washington, as well as the Sioux Indian chief, Onepapa, or Hollow Horn Bear, should not be overlooked as each one has a recognized place in the collector's gallery.

The fractional currency issues furnish a fine addition of portraits for the gallery of art. Such a galaxy as here represented must necessarily be a great credit to any people. The scrip issues present the following portraits: William Clark, William Harris Crawford, Samuel Dexter, William Pitt Fessenden, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, William Morris Meredith, Francis Elias Spinner, Edwin McMasters Stanton, Robert John Walker and George Washington.

The likenesses of U. S. Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman are also found in this branch of numismatics, and because they were both living at the time of the scrip issue, the authorities soon stopped the further issue of these particular pieces.

United States Cents and Die Varieties 1793-1857.

CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

In 1802 there was a marked difference in die cutting. The principal differences being, first, a reverse with the fraction 1/000, two others with stemless wreaths, numerous dies with five berries on each wreath, and several other dies having five berries on the left wreath with only four on the right.



McGirk 1802 4B.

In 4B, or Doughty's No. 171, it will be noted that there is an obverse crack mentioned, base of L through IBER to top of T. Mr. Doughty does not give this in his description of No. 171, but in all specimens examined, every measurement corresponded and had the reverse crack as he describes it, so it must be presumed that Mr. Doughty overlooked this obverse crack, which is quite distinct when viewed with a glass. The writer has never seen a specimen with the reverse crack present without the obverse crack through IBER.

In 14 A, B, C and D; 15 A, B and C the right stand of T of LIBERTY is wanting.

Occasionally there is catalogued an 1802, 1/100 over 1/000. Quite a number of these specimens have been examined, but in each instance the first 0 is unusually thick as though it had been recut. In no instance has a specimen been seen in which a fig. 1 has been cut over an 0.

There has been advertised an 1802 with reverse 1804. To fulfill the requirements, the distance between S of STATES and O of OF must measure but $\frac{3}{4}$ m.m. The writer has never seen such a specimen.

9B was loaned by Dr. Millard. 17A by Mr. Walker.

DOUGHTY NUMBER	MCGIRK NUMBER	MOST MARKED DIFF.	OBSERVE MEASUREMENTS.				FORELOOK RELATION TO LIBERTY.	LETTERS DIFFERENCE IN, OBS. OR REV.	REVERSE MEASUREMENTS,		
			LIBERTY	NOSE	NOSE	DATE			D-S	S-O	F-A
			At BASE	To Y	To L	BASE					
164	1A	$\frac{1}{000}$	14	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	UNDER T	E of LIB.Large	4	3	4
	XX 1B	"	"	"	"	"	" T	E " " "	4	3	4
165	2A	NO STIMS TO WREATH,	$14\frac{1}{2}$	5	16	8	UNDER T	I of LIB.SMALL	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
165	2E	" "	"	"	"	"	" T	I " " "	"	"	"
	XX 2B2	" "	"	"	"	"	" T	I " " "	"	"	"
	XX 2C	" "	"	"	"	"	" T	I " " "	"	"	"
166	3A	" "	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	BET. R & T.	I of LIB.SMALL	4	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	" 3B	" "	"	"	"	"	" R & T	I " " "	4	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	" 3C	" "	"	"	"	"	" R & T	I " " "	4	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	" 3D	" "	"	"	"	"	" R & T	I " " "	4	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	XX 4A	FIVE BERRIES ON EACH WREATH.	14	5	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	UNDER T	C&T OF CENT TOUCH LEAVES,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
171	4B	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" "	"	"	"
	XX 4C	"	"	"	"	"	" "	" "	"	"	"
170	5A	"	14	5	15	7	$\frac{1}{2}$ UNDER T.	C&T TOUCH,	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	XX 5B	"	"	"	"	"	$\frac{3}{8}$ " T.	" "	"	"	"
174	6A	"	14	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ UNDER T.	C DON'T TOUCH	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	3
169	7A	"	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	8	BETWEEN R&T.	RIGHT STAND OF T's WANTING.	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3
178	8A	"	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$			C DON'T TOUCH	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	" 8B	"	"	"	"			C " "	"	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$
167	9A	"	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	15	$8\frac{1}{2}$	T CUT OVER Y	C&T TOUCH,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	XX 9B	"	"	"	"	"	T " " Y	C&T "	"	"	"

STEMS			1802	CONDITION of SPECIMEN in PENCIL.	RARITY.
L	R	REGULA	OVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.		
4	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	NONE - - - - -		10
4	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1st. T of STATES thru upper leaves to O of OF. -		12
NONE	3		NONE - - - - -		7
NONE	3		R of LIBERTY to base of TY to border opposite mouth, T of STATES thru A to left wreath.		8
NONE	3		Same as 2B with additional crack E of STATES to wreath, Border at E thru E of UNITED to wreath, U to leaves.		11
NONE	3		Border broken over AME of AMERICA. - - - -		11
NONE	3		NONE - - - - - Dropped S and Double Regula - -		7
NONE	3		ATE of STATES connected to border, ,, ,, - -		12
NONE	3		F of OF connected to border, ,, ,, - -		11
NONE	3		Cracks of 3B and 3C, ,, ,, - -		10
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Base of L of LIBERTY thru IBER to top of T. - -		11
"	"	3	Obverse crack as 4A, Border at 1st. S thru S and base of T, thru field, wreath to border at O of OF. -		7
"	"	3	Cracks as in 4B with an additional crack from the first below S to O of OF; Upper leaves to border at O of OF. -		9
4	4	SLANTS -	Border at U thru U to bow to R. branch; Thru 2nd. S of		
"	"	To RIGHT	STATES to border between left ribbon end and A of AMER. -		11
"	"	"	NONE - - - - -		9
4	4	100 Wide	Top of F of OF to tops of AMER. - - - -		8
4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 Wide	ERICA joined at top; End of right stem to center of U. -		8
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		T of LIBERTY thru highest point of hair. - - -		11
"	"		TY to border; Throat to border. - - -		11
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	AME connected at their feet. - - - -		7
"	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	AME bunch of leaves; Right wreath thru I of AMER. U to ribbon knot. - - - -		11

DOUGHTY NUMBER	MAGICK NUMBER	MOST MARKED DIFF.	OBSERVE MEASUREMENTS.				FORELOCK RELATION TO LIBERTY.	LETTERS DIFFERENCE IN OBB. OR REV.	REVERSE MEASUREMENTS.		
			LIBERTY AT BASE	NOSE TO Y	NOSE TO L	DATE BASE			D-S	S-O	F-A
168	10A	FIVE BERRIES ON EACH WREATH.	14½	4½	15½	8	½ Under T	T Out over a Y	2½	2½	4½
	10B		..	..	..	..	½ " T	T " " " Y	..	..	..
172	11A	..	14	5	14½	8	Under T,	C of CENT does not touch leaf.	3	3	5
	11B	..	..	..	..	..	" T	" " "	"	"	"
	11C	..	..	..	..	..	" T	" " "	"	"	"
	11D	..	..	..	..	..	" T	" " "	"	"	"
173	12A	..	14	5	14½	8	Under T,	Left foot & of AMERICA high.	3½	3	3
XX	13A	..	14	5	14½	8	½ Under T,	C & T Touch	3	2½	2½
175	14A	5 BERRIES left branch	14	5	15½	7½	Under T,	One berry opp. R of AMERICA.	3	2½	2½
	14B	4 BERRIES rt. branch	..	"	"	"	" T.	" "	"	"	"
XX	14C	" "	..	"	"	"	" T	" "	"	"	"
XX	14D	" "	..	"	"	"	" T	" "	"	"	"
176	15A	.. ..	14½	4½	14½	7½	Bet. R & T	" "	4	3	2½
XX	15B	.. ..	..	..	..	..	" R & T	" "	"	"	"
XX	15C	.. ..	..	..	..	..	" R & T	" "	"	"	"
XX	16A	.. ..	14	4½	15½	8½	½ Under T,	Two berries opposite R.	3	3½	3½
XX	17A	.. ..	14	4½	15	8	½ Under T,	" "	3	3½	3½
177	18A	.. ..	14	5	15½	8	Under T,	One berry opp. R of AMERICA.	4	3	3
XX	18B	.. ..	..	"	"	"	" T	" "	4	3	3

STEMS			1802	CONDITION OF SPECIMEN IN PENCIL.	RARI- TY
L	R	REGULA	OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.		
4	4½	4½ --	T to border; Y to border. - - - - -		6
"	"	" --	Border over ATE connecting T to border; E of STATES to border over O; S or STATES to O; M to border over A. - - -		8
4½	4	3 --	NONE - - - - -		10
"	"	4½ --	Slight break on border milling below date. - - -		8
"	"	4½ --	Border below O of date, thru O - - - - -		8
"	"	4½ --	Obverse break as in 11B; E of STATES thru base of S to O of OF to border; Left end of regula to left ribbon. -		9
3½	4	2½ --	E to hair; Point of nose to margin opposite chin. - -		10
4½	4	3 --	NITED connected at top; U of UNITED thru ribbon, right wreath, I of AMER. to border; M to right wreath; First T of STATES to border; E of ONE to N of CENT. -		9
4½	4½	3½ --	AM and NT connected; - - - - -		11
"	"	" --	" " " " " , ST of STATES connected to border; -		11
"	"	" --	1st. S to border bet. TAB; ES thru right wreath to I. AM & NT connected; Border below 1 of date thru base of -		10
"	"	" --	1 to curl; Rev as in 14B. AM & NT connected; Border bet. E and S of STATES wright wreath thru E of ONE to second inside bunch of leaves -		10
4½	4½	3 --	AT of STATES to N of CENT, here crack divides one going to A of AMER. The other to border at left ribbon. -		10
"	"	" --	Four cracks from ribbon to hair; Bust thru field to border opposite eye; Rev crack as in 15A -		9
"	"	" --	Drapery to margin beneath bust - - - - -		10
4½	4½	3 --	NONE - - - - -		10
4½	4½	3 --	E of AMER. to wreath; U of UNITED thru left ribbon thru regula to last o of loc. Center of regula to right ribbon to A of AMERICA. -		9
4	4½	3 --	NONE - - - - -		9
4	4½	3 --	R thru forelock to border opposite nose; Point of nose to border; E to hair; End of right stem to regula; Border between AT of STATES thru left wreath to N of ONE. -		8

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
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EDITORIAL.

IT WILL be observed that this month we print a blank proxy on the first page of THE NUMISMATIST, which can be extracted and used as each member sees fit. This is done for the first time through the medium of THE NUMISMATIST in accordance with a suggestion made at the Rochester Convention, in order to insure the receipt of a proxy by each member of the Association. On the reverse of the proxy blank have been printed the by-laws of the Association pertaining to the election of officers, which our members are requested to read. Section 4 of Article V. of the By-Laws, reads: "Proxies may be sent either to the member named to act as proxy, to the General Secretary, or to the Chairman of the Committee on Proxy Representation." * * * As a great many members will be unable to attend the convention, it is suggested that advantage should be taken by such members of this means to take part in the proceedings of the convention.

WITHIN a short time a list of names and addresses of the members of the A. N. A. will be issued in booklet form of vest-pocket size, similar to the one issued by Mr. Zerbe in 1908. An innovation will be the addition of the A. N. A. number opposite each member's name. This will be the first time such a list has been issued, and it should be highly desirable to the members. There are still a limited number of members who have not paid this year's dues. We especially desire that they attend to this matter, so that their names and numbers may appear in the new publication, which will be printed some time during July. The price of the booklet will be fifty cents, payable in advance. Orders sent in now, with the amount in either currency or stamps, will facilitate the prompt delivery of the booklet.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Eliot Marvin, daughter of Mrs. William T. R. Marvin, of Brookline, Mass., to Mr. Howland Wood, now of New York City, on Wednesday, June 18, has been received. THE NUMISMATIST extends its warmest congratulations and trusts that the newly wedded couple will enjoy every happiness. They will reside at 533 West 152d St., New York City, where they will be at home to their friends after July 1.

UNIQUE SILVER CANADIAN SOU.



Through the kindness of a well-known Canadian collector we are privileged to illustrate a unique Canadian sou token which up to this time has been unpublished. This piece was struck upon a Spanish silver one real from the dies of B. No. 683, and is said to be the only sou known to have been struck in silver, although the possessor of this rarity also has specimens struck in nickel and lead. It is known definitely that the silver sou was struck in Montreal. The owner has known of its existence for some years, but has only recently acquired it.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, June 3, 1913. Thirty-fourth meeting called to order, President Woolsey presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Barrard, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Emrich, Clark, Bunnell, Webster, and Kingston.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Merritt proposed for membership Fred H. Parrish, 108 Woodward St., and Mr. Parrish was unanimously elected to membership in the R. N. A. The Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Parrish to that effect. The members were all greatly pleased to have Mr. Parrish join this Association, he being a stamp collector of some note as well as a collector of coins.

Papers received during the month: "The Philatelic West."

Mr. Clark had with him a collection of about 1200 cents, which he offered for sale, and a good number were sold. A very pleasant evening was spent in buying and exchanging pieces among the members.

The medal fund being in need of funds, two medals were put up at auction and were sold at a premium.

Meeting adjourned to June 17, 1913.—H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 113th monthly meeting of the above-named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on the evening of June 6th, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following fourteen members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Green, Nelson, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Smith, Loer, Davis, Ripstra, Jonas, W. W. C. Wilson, and H. C. Mueller.

Mr. B. A. Kirner was elected to membership. Mr. Green donated some Chicago cards to the cabinet. Under exhibition Mr. Brand showed \$10 and \$20 patterns of British Columbia, 1862, the pieces being in silver proof, gold plated; Mr. Leon a \$10 Territorial pattern; and Mr. Simpson a quarter eagle of 1797 with peculiar die crack and a 8-real piece of Bolivia with a Central American counterstamp. Mr. Muir, a missionary and an invited guest, gave a talk on the coins of Thibet, illustrated by coins and blackboard drawings. He was given a vote of thanks. Mr. Wilson also made some interesting remarks.

Magazines received since last report were: The Numismatist, Numismatische Correspondenz, Spink's Circular and Philatelic West for May and Numismatische Mitteilungen for March and May and auction catalogs from Elder and Green.

Adjourned to meet July 11th, 1913.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—A meeting of the Committee of the Numismatic Society of India was held at Bareilly, U. P., on Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1912. The following members were present:—Rev. G. P. Taylor, D. D., President; H. Nelson Wright, Esqr., I. C. S., Acting Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Taylor as President read a brief survey of the contributions to India numismatics rendered by this Society during 1912.

In demitting office Dr. Taylor proposed that Mr. Nelson Wright be elected President for the ensuing year, adding that in making this proposal he had the concurrence of Mr. Burn, the only other member of the Committee in residence in India. Mr. Nelson Wright, while expressing his appreciation of the compliment, requested that Dr. Taylor would reconsider his decision and continue to hold office for the year 1913, more especially as in the absence of Mr. Whitehead he (Mr. Wright) was carrying on the duties of Secretary to the Society.

Resolved that the following be the members of the Committee for the year 1913. President—Rev. Dr. G. P. Taylor, Secretary—R. B. Whitehead, Esqr., Members—The Honorable Mr. R. Burn, H. Nelson Wright, Esqr., and C. J. Brown, Esq.

Mr. Nelson Wright presented the accounts for the past year, showing a balance left in hand. The accounts were scrutinized and passed.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: T. Viney, Esqr., Meerut, proposed by Mr. C. J. Brown. T. Horwood, Esqr., C. S. Aligarh, proposed by Mr. Nelson Wright. This brings the total number of members up to 67. One member died during the year.

With reference to resolution 7, passed at the meeting in December 1911, Mr. Nelson Wright reported that, after correspondence with the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, arrangements were made to depute a clerk on the Nagpur Museum staff to Bareilly for training in the decipherment of coins and their catalogueing. The clerk remained under training for three months, and is now qualified to undertake the preparation of a scientific catalogue of the coins of the Nagpur Museum.

H. NELSON WRIGHT, Acting Secretary.

Bareilly, 24th December, 1912.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Meeting June 3, 1913, came to order at 7.50 P. M., with President Shinkle in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Shinkle, McKnight, Wilharm, Kraft, Calderhead, and Gies.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Coins exhibited:

By Dr. Wilharm—1793 cent, Crosby No. 11 T, vine and bars; 1823 cent, perfect date, cracked die on edge; six pattern trade dollars, all different, 1873.

By Mr. McKnight—Gold dollar, 1874.

By Mr. Calderhead—Saxony, thaler and $\frac{2}{3}$ thaler commemorating Luth-

er's Augsburg Confession, 153-1560. Brunswick, Wild-horse thaler, 1657. Brunswick, Wild-man thaler, 1595. Brunswick, Wasp thaler, 1599. Schaffhausen, thaler, lamb leaping through doorway, 1620. Salzburg, thaler, arms of bishopric and city, Rev. St. Rupert seated on clouds, 1759. Anhalt-Bernberg, thaler, bear on wall, 1846. Lucca, scudo, St. Martin offering his cloak to beggar, 1751. Sweden, Pomeranian rixdollar, bust richly dressed. Rev. arms supported by armored and plumed knights, 1642. Denmark, 4 marks, crowned C5 for Chris. V., Rev. coat of arms crowned, 1673. Ireland, 6 shilling bank token, 1804. India, rupee, peacock, Rev. wreath, 1852. China, commemorative silver dollar with bust of Dr. Sun. Persia, 5 krans, lion with sword and sun, Rev. wreath, 1297 A. H. Mexico, peso, head of Maximilian, 1866. Cuba, souvenir peso, 1897. Haiti, gourde, female head, 1881. Guatemala, 8 reals, sun and mountain, Rev. tree, 1840. Panama, commemorative issue, bust of Balboa, 1904. Bolivia, bust of Bolivar, Rev. llamas and tree, 1844. South Peru, 8 reals, sun and rays, Rev. fort, volcano and ocean, 1837. Bavaria, thaler, bust of Max. Joseph, Rev. cube, 1818. Morocco, 5 dirhems, star and inscription, 1309 A. H. New Guinea, 5 marks, bird of paradise, 1894. U. S. silver dollars, 1796, 1797, 7 stars facing; 1803, medium date.

By Mr. Kraft—Four varieties pattern cents, 1858, Indian head; four varieties pattern cents, 1858, small eagle; U. S. cents, 1793, Smith counterfeit, 1804, broken obverse die, 1823 over 22, 1828 small date, 1808 12 star variety, 1833, 3 varieties; 1834, 1812, and silver quarters 1806 and 1824.

By Mr. Shinkle—Pattern cents, 1850, pure nickel, reverse blank; 1856, pure copper, plain field; 1856, pure copper, oak wreath and shield; 1858, pure copper, oak wreath and shield; 1862, copper nickel, broad planchet; 1863, regular issue, pure aluminum; 1864, copper, broad planchet; 1864, copper-nickel, broad planchet; 1869, regular issue, copper-nickel; 1881, nickel, copper and aluminum; 1884, aluminum ring cent.

By Mr. Gies—U. S. cents, 1801, 1802, 1814, 1819, 1831, 1835, 7 varieties 1839, and 1796 fillet head cent. A variety not described by Gilbert or McGirk.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of Meeting held on April 23rd, 1913: From *The Athenaeum*. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.

Mr. Frank I. Liveright was elected a member.

Mr. Alfred Anscombe read the first part of a paper on "The Names of Old-English Mint-Towns which occur in the Saxon Chronicles." After indicating those editions of the Chronicle which are of most importance and reliability, and enumerating the different manuscripts and their respective places of origin, Mr. Anscombe proceeded to give a brief review of the peculiarities of the literary dialects of Old English. Three of these—namely, Kentish, West Saxon, and Mercian, as he showed by distributing the several manuscripts of the Chronicle among them, were to be regarded as of primary importance in all considerations when the objects were the classification and elucidation of the thousands of forms of place and personal names which appear on the coins of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs. The salient peculiarities in the written forms of the three dialects having been briefly commented upon and partly explained, the lecturer then combated the time-honored notion that the puzzling variations which are found in the manuscripts, and on many carefully struck coins also, are attributable to the orthographical difficulties of their respective scribes and cuneators. He showed how conventional these variations really are, explaining that the language of Southern England was courtly and highly cultivated, and pointed out that as soon as the possibility that these forms were systematic and historical was recognized, scholars like Sweet and Sievers set to work to classify the forms, and eventually produced a reliable scheme of dialectal variations which the lecturer had tabulated, and the inclusion of which in his paper when printed would enable numismatists to understand such variations, for instance, as *Ægl* and *Egel* in the name of Aylesbury; *Gleawa* and *Glewe* in the name of Gloucester; *Hert* and *Heort* in that of Hertford, &c.

Several other names of Old English mint-towns, such as Bedford, Durham, Exeter, and Ipswich, were examined; and the curious history of the name of Cambridge, as elucidated by Prof. Skeat, was also referred to.

Among the exhibitions were a new variety of the groat of Henry VII.'s

second coinage, bearing annulets as stops and other deviations from the usual issue, by Mr. Lawrence; a penny of the Canterbury mint of Henry VIII., bearing an unrecorded legend, also groats and half-groats of Edward VI. retaining his father's portrait and name, by Mr. W. M. Maish; and examples of the new coinage for British Honduras and British West Africa, by Mr. Henry Garside.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting was held at the Park Avenue Hotel on Friday, June 13, with Vice-President Frey in the Chair. The members present were Messrs. Fry, Imhoff, Proskey, Scott, Smith, Nangle, Swanson, Armstrong, Raymond, Blake, Valentine, Belden, Wood, Boyd, Reily, De Largerberg, Kohler, and Adams.

The attendance was very gratifying, especially as a change had just been made from the old quarters at Keen's Chop House. The management of the Park Avenue placed at the disposal of the club a large, cool, private dining room, with high ceiling, just off the great central court. The service was very good, and every one was well satisfied with the change, and the Executive Committee was congratulated up its efforts in securing such desirable quarters.

A resolution was passed instructing the Publication Committee to have reprinted a list of tradesmen's tokens associated with the State and City of New York which was originally published in *The Coin Collector's Journal* of 1885 and 1886, under the title of "Tradesmen's Tokens, Other Than Those of the 'Copperhead Series,' Issued in the State of New York. Mr. J. W. Scott, the publisher of the above magazine, which is now out of print, kindly gave the committee full permission to have this list republished under the auspices of the club.

This action was taken in accordance with the policy of the club, determined upon at a previous meeting, to bring together and publish as completely as possible all data concerning the numismatic issue associated with the State and City of New York.

The members present were highly pleased with this new undertaking of the club, and a very interesting and harmonious discussion preceded the adoption of the resolution above mentioned.

An extensive series of store cards connected with New York City was exhibited by Mr. David Proskey.

Vice President Frey read a very interesting letter from President Heaton, dated at Paris, May 16, a part of which is herewith given:

The coin dealers of Paris are considerably scattered as to location, and, if the occupants of curiosity shops where some coins are always to be found are included, the list would be a very long one. These shops have a bewildering stock of articles from old furniture, tapestries, statuary and other massive things down to the smallest trinkets. Antique jewelry is of course prominent, but there is rarely a front show window where a tray, plate or saucer is not seen with coins, tokens and medals. These are almost entirely European, but pieces relating to America are sometimes found, and it was at such a little store that the writer once secured for a trifling sum one of the rarest of the Lincoln medals. Bargains in Americana are more often obtained because these small dealers in curiosities know little or nothing of our interests, but they hold quite stiffly to high prices for all bric-a-brac of European possessors, manufacturers, periods and reigns, with which they are keenly familiar. So many of these shops crowded with antiquities could not profitably exist if it were not for a great appreciation of taste, historic association and rarity to be found among all classes of the French people. This appreciation, grown from daily contact with old articles, shows itself in a far more general habit of keeping old family effects and collecting curios by purchase than is found in the United States, for Europeans move about very little, are very careful of their possessions, and have much of interest in every family to pass from generation to generation, while we in America, being mostly without the collector's instinct, as a rule change our abodes often, begin with little of value, break and wear out much and ever seek modern "up-to-date" things, valuing more the new than the old.

The majority of these "old curiosity shops" are within a few blocks of the great public auction building in the Rue Drouot, from the sales of which they probably largely draw their supply, but in all parts of the city some are found. They must be left to the hunting capacity of visiting collectors and with

greater content, as these will pride themselves much more upon purchases personally discovered than anything else. The studious numismatist of advanced position will not be long in Paris before visiting on a Monday or Thursday afternoon the grand collection of coins, medals and other numismatic material displayed in the Cabinet of Medals at the National Library. This great building is in the very central Rue de Richelieu. A suite of lofty apartments of elaborate hard wood finish are fully occupied by wall cases and cabinets of drawers and open floor-counter cases containing a priceless collection of thousands and thousands of gold, silver, bronze and other metal souvenirs of the bygone centuries.

I had enjoyed previous visits, but went at this time to offer one of the medals in silver struck by the order of the New York Numismatic Club last winter, excusing any egotism in the thought that the medal would be also a permanent memorial of our club and of the talent of the young sculptor who designed it—Mr. J. M. Swanson. I was not only cordially received, shown about and personally thanked but received the following letter two days later:

"Monsieur: You have been willing to deposit at the Cabinet of Medals in the character of a gracious gift, a silver medal representing your effigy. I hasten to acknowledge its reception and to thank you for having, with a handsome artistic work, thus enriched our series of contemporary medals. Kindly accept, monsieur, with the expression of my sincere gratitude, that of my very distinguished consideration. The Conservator, E. Babelon."

This gives a deserved compliment to Mr. Swanson's talent, but is too personal in general so that I have written again to have the sculptor and the Club clearly recorded in connection with the piece.

This gift is referred to at length to show the welcome extended by the (as it were) numismatic representatives of the French Government to presentations of medals or coins of *any interest* from any source and whether of modern or ancient date. So, for mutual benefit, I give to Americans to whom it might be of use the address—Monsieur E. Babelon, Conservator, Cabinet de Medailles, Bibliothique Nationale, Rue de Richelieu, Paris, France.

A preliminary letter should be sent (any language could be translated but French is best) mentioning the gift proposed, lest the judgment of the giver as to its artistic or numismatic value should be at fault or a similar piece be already possessed.

BRANCH NUMBER ONE, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—

Regular meeting held in the private dining room of King Joy Lo's Mandarin Restaurant, Tuesday evening, May 20th. Those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames Green, Simpson, Davis, F. Michael and E. Michael, Mrs. I. N. Whipp, Misses Verkler, L. and M. Naerup, and Messrs. Ripstra, Leon, Loer, Kelly and Verkler.

Mr. Green and Miss M. Naerup showed Chinese Razor or Knife, Pu and Key Money. Because of their curious shapes and being an old coinage of a nation still in existence, these coins were viewed with a great deal of interest. Mr. Green also exhibited a variety of Chinese cash and a Chinese note.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P. M. to meet Tuesday, June 17th.

M. A. NAERUP, Secretary.

BRANCH NUMBER ONE, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—

The eighth regular meeting of Branch No. 1 was held in the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society, Tuesday, June 17, 1913, President Green presiding. Members present: Messrs. Green, Wolsieffer, Davis, Simpson, Kelly, Flinker, and Misses L. and M. Naerup.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Motion made, seconded and carried to dispense with the July and August meetings, monthly meetings to be resumed September 17th, 1913.

Mr. Green exhibited a Roman aes and United States half cents of 1804 and 1806 having double struck reverses.

Miss Naerup, fractional currency 10c note, 3rd issue, bronze "10" on obverse inverted; full sets of 14 notes each, plate letters A to N complete, 10c Meredith, red seal, long and short keys, and 25c Walker, long and short keys.

Confederate currency is suggested as the topic for the September meeting.

Adjourned at 9.30 P. M., to meet Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1913.

M. A. NAERUP, Secretary.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, has been asked by the International Sunshine Society to design a special coin or medal for new-born babies. Proceeds of the sale of these coins would be used to help support and educate all of the blind babies in the United States. The idea originated with Queen Alexandra and her sister, Empress Marie, who designed a baby coin for children in Denmark. The bit of copper, which is worth intrinsically only half a cent, is coined in the royal mint. Both the designers are members of the International Sunshine Society and are interested in raising money for the blind babies of Denmark. One of the first coins minted was sent to Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, president general of the International Sunshine Society. On one side of the Danish baby coin is the head of Queen Alexandra, and on the reverse is the word meaning "luck," with the flower of the society and a star signifying that a child is born. There is no set price for the coins, but each mother is invited to contribute as much money as she can to the blind baby fund, in return receiving the royal medal.

Secretary Bryan has just made for himself a private seal of which he is especially proud. It is a reproduction of the design of a coin circulated in the time of Alexander the Great, which Col. Bryan obtained while on his tour around the world. The design discloses a man holding a bird aloft. The bird is said to resemble a falcon, but Secretary Bryan, whose peace propensities are well known, insists it is a "dove of peace."

Mr. Bryan had not been Secretary of State long before he realized the onerous task of affixing his own signature to the enormous mass of correspondence which comes over his desk. So he hit upon the scheme of a private seal and stamp bearing the words "William J. Bryan," and his name will be stamped upon all documents and papers of a purely routine character.—Exchange.

In the May *Bulletin* of the Chicago Numismatic Society we note with regret that this interesting little leaflet will not be published again—at least, for some time.

Following are some of the prices realized at the sale held by Mr. B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas, on May 19:

1836 flying eagle dollar. Name on base. Proof—\$16.75.	1880. \$10. New Orleans mint. Ex. fine —\$13.00.
1860 half dime. Stars on obverse. Unc.—\$6.50.	1855. \$5. New Orleans mint—\$10.00.
1861. Confederate cent. Copper—\$12.	1855. \$2.50. Charlotte mint. Fine—\$15.
1879. \$20. New Orleans mintmark. Fine—\$30.00.	1859. \$2.50. Dahlonga mint—\$18.20.
1844. \$10. Extremely fine—\$25.00.	1887. \$20. Proof—\$72.00.
1863. \$10. Uncirculated—\$26.75.	1887. \$10. Proof—\$21.00.
1879. \$10. New Orleans mint. Ex. fine —\$18.25.	1887. \$5. Proof—\$105.00.
	1851. \$50. Augustus Humbert. 887 Thous.—\$130.00.

Florian Cajori, professor of mathematics at Colorado College, says that the earliest known occurrence of the \$ in print is in an American arithmetic, Chauncey Lee's "American Accomptant," published in 1797 at Lansinburgh. This fact was pointed out in 1899. A recent writer again calls attention to this arithmetic, says Prof. Cajori, and then, with sweet simplicity of mind, conveys the idea that this publication constitutes the true origin of the dollar mark. By this mental short-cut he saved himself the drudgery of a research which has extended over several years. After 1800 the symbol began to be used freely, both in print and in writing. On September 29, 1802, William A. Washington wrote a letter on the disposal of part of the bottom land above the Potomac, belonging to George Washington. In this letter there is mention of "\$20," "\$30" and "\$40" an acre. In this article it has been established that the \$ is the lineal descendant of the Spanish abbreviation ps for "pesos," that the change from the florescent ps to \$ was made about 1775 by English-Americans who came in business relations with Spanish-Americans, and that the earliest printed \$ dates back to the year 1797.—Exchange.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale of Part VIII. of the Charles Morris collection and other properties held by Mr. Ben G. Green at Chicago on June 4, 1913:

Farthing and halfpenny. More and Paine. 2 pcs. -----	\$8.00
1797 half dollar. About fine -----	\$46.00
Leshner Referendum Dollar. "J. M. Slusher." Very good -----	\$4.05
1907. \$10. St. Gaudens. Flat edge. With periods. Unc. -----	\$43.00
Lot of 49 store cards -----	\$10.00
Set silver medals Dukes of Bavaria. 15 pcs. -----	\$10.10
1757 Indian Peace Medal. Betts 401. Original. Silver -----	\$26.00
Libertas Americana. Betts 615. Copper. Fine -----	\$6.25
Medal Benjamin Franklin. 1790. Copper -----	\$13.00
Indian peace medal. John Tyler. Holed. Silver. Fine -----	\$11.50
Medal of Edwin Forrest by Wright. Silver. Proof -----	\$6.00
Louisburg medal. Betts 406 and Le Roux 856. Admiral Boscawen. Very good and fair. 2 pcs. -----	\$10.25
1684. IEAN VARIN. Bust. Copper. Le Roux 304. Very good -----	\$5.35
Indian peace medal. Geo. III. Copper. V. F. -----	\$6.50
Peace of Westphalia. 1648. Chariot drawn by lions. Silver. Fine -----	\$8.10
1656. Flying horses. Silver. Perfect -----	\$6.00
1760. Naval war medal. Van Loon 356. Perfect. Silver. -----	\$6.10
Numismatic Books—	
Journal of Numismatics, Vols. 1 to 29. Lot 602 -----	\$19.00
Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal. 5 vols. -----	\$22.00
Coin Collector's Journal. Vols. 1 to 11 -----	\$8.50
THE NUMISMATIST, 1888 to 1894, in one volume -----	\$15.25
Ruding. 3 volumes -----	\$10.25
Sandham. Coins of Canada. Lot 641 -----	\$7.00
Spink's Numismatic Circular. Vol. 1 to 7 -----	\$9.00
Franco-American Jetons. Frossard. Perfect -----	\$6.10
Bound Catalogues Chapman sales. 4 vols. -----	\$11.00
Bound catalogues. Sales of Bangs & Co. 13 vols. -----	\$18.00

Received Fixed Price Catalogue No. 113 from Mr. Charles Dupriez, of Brussels, Belgium. The new offering embraces 5,415 lots of ancient and modern coins and medals of various countries.

Received the catalogue of United States coins of Mr. H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis., to be sold by Mr. B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas on July 14. Altogether 1296 lots of Americana are to be disposed of at this sale, which includes a large variety of the regular gold and silver issues of the United States mint, together with a few private gold items, fractional paper issues, and some varieties of foreign pieces. Conspicuous in this sale will be an 1804 silver dollar and the trade dollars of 1884 and 1885, both of which are extremely rare, the latter excessively so, only five specimens said to be known, and this the first time one has been offered at public sale. There are quite a number of other rare gold and silver pieces which should prove of interest to collectors of Americana. The catalogue, which is of large size, is well printed and is accompanied by three halftone plates, which show some of the principal rarities of the sale.

Received the catalogue of the coins and medals of Mr. William S. Appleton, of Boston, Mass., which will be held by Mr. T. L. Elder at New York City on July 8 and 9. The catalogue embraces almost entirely the coins and medals of Europe, although there are quite a number of lots of the Central, South American, and Mexican States. A feature of the sale is the fine variety of gold coins to be offered, which include many desirable pieces. For the medal lover this coming sale should prove a veritable feast, for the rich variety of this latter series will not soon again be offered. All countries are well represented, as one might expect in the collection of such a deep numismatic student as Mr. Appleton was known to have been. The catalogue is one of the very best ever issued by Mr. Elder, and reflects great credit for the evident care which has been taken to properly classify each item, and number it, wherever possible, according to some well-known authority or sale.



American Numismatic Association

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted July 15, 1913.

- 1702 H. Herbert Clark, 47 S. Maple St., Westfield, Mass.
- 1703 George Elmer Page, 670 Atlantic St., San Diego, Calif.
- 1704 W. B. Williams, 50 North 7th St., Newark, N. J.
- 1705 Harold S. Bosworth, 90 Chapin St., Providence, R. I.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to June 20, 1913. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to August 15, 1913, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the August issue.

APPLICANTS:

George Probst,		<i>PROPOSED BY:</i>	
771 Third Ave., New York City -----		Robert Hosbury	
G. Kraft,		Waldo C. Moore	
1400 Middle St., Sharpsburg, Pa. -----		C. H. Shinkle	
Henry McKnight,		Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm	
1212 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. -----		C. H. Shinkle	
Sallie Rutherford,		Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm	
420 24th St., Oakland, Calif. -----		Robert Hosbury	
W. F. Roberts,		Waldo C. Moore	
Hotel Norton, Detroit, Mich. -----		Robert Hosbury	
D. C. Cottreal,		Waldo C. Moore	
136 Alderman, Springfield, Mass. -----		John M. Oliver	
		E. D. Curtis	

Change of Address.

Wm. A. Laughlin, M. A., Ph. D., Sparks, to Elko, Nevada.
 Otho J. Bierly, Frankstown Ave., to 355 Omega St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 John M. Oliver, Union St., to 30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass.
 F. J. Loer, Warren Avenue to 3048 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

WALDO C. MOORE, General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, June 20, 1913.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.

In compliance with the By-Laws, Article IV., Section 2, all members of the American Numismatic Association are hereby notified that nominations are now in order and will be received by the General Secretary until the second day of the Annual Convention, to be held at Detroit, Mich., on August, 23 to 27, inc., when nominations close. Officers to be nominated are President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Curator, Chairman of Board of Governors and Four Members of the Board of Governors.

H. O. GRANBERG,
 Chairman Board of Governors.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM GRANWOOD WRIGHT.

The announcement has been received of the death of Mr. William Granwood Wright of San Bernardino, Cal., on Dec. 1, 1912. Mr. Wright was a member of the A. N. A. for many years, and was No. 143.

AUCTION SALES.

July 8 and 9.—The Coins and Medals of the late William S. Appleton, of Boston, Mass. Held by T. L. Elder, New York City.

July 14.—The United States Coins of H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis. Held by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

July 18.—Miscellaneous Coins and Medals. Thos. L. Elder, N. Y. City.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Recently a medal was issued to commemorate the 225th anniversary of the founding of New Rochelle, N. Y., in 1688. The obverse shows a portrait of Jacob Leisler, Governor of New York in 1690. Leisler headed an insurrection in 1689, which seized the government of the Colony of New York, (after the Duke of York had ascended the English throne as James II.,) and administered in the name of William III. and Mary. Within two years he was superseded by a Governor sent from England, who caused Leisler to be arrested, tried for treason, and executed.

In appreciation of his success as a retail merchant *The Dry Goods Economist*, organ of the textile industry in this country, recently presented a silver medal to John Wanamaker. This is the second medal of the kind presented by this journal, the first having been given to Marshall Field, formerly of Chicago. The presentation was made by A. C. Pearson, manager of the newspaper, and C. E. Spayd, representative of its editorial department. Mr. Wanamaker in response to Mr. Pearson's remarks said he would make acknowledgment of the gift by letter during the week. The medal is of silver three inches in diameter. On the obverse side are two figures, one that of a woman, representing the textile industry; the other that of a man, representing commerce. Circling these figures are the words, "The Dry Goods Economist Award of Honor." On the reverse side is a wreath enclosing five smaller wreaths bearing the words, "Progress," "Originality," "Energy," "Thought" and "Talent." In the centre is the inscription, "Presented to John Wanamaker, for Fifty Years of Leadership in Retailing." Stamped in gold on the blue silk lining of the case is the inscription, "John Wanamaker, 1861-1911."

On the 28th of May the Naturalized Citizens' Committee awarded a gold medal to Mr. Louis N. Hammerling, President of the Foreign Language Newspapers of New York Association, "in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to the cause of humanity, freedom and opportunity for worthy immigrants."

On May 16 the Willard Gibbs medal was presented to Dr. L. H. Baekeland by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society.

For conspicuous services in the advancement of aviation the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America has decided to confer at discretion an aviation medal of bronze. The services may be rendered on and after July 1 next, and the medal will be conferred at discretion by the governors as often as circumstances may justify such action. Those eligible will be aviators, military, naval and civilian; inventors, manufacturers, aeronautic editors and writers, persons active in support of the sport of aviation and aerial life savers. The medals will be bestowed on the occasion of the club's annual dinner, usually held early each year. The medal as designed shows an eagle flying high above the earth, surmounting the clouds and gilded by the rays of the rising sun of aviation. The club's name appears in the background. The medal is to be suspended by a red ribbon from a bar bearing the inscription, "Aviation medal of merit." For special achievements in aeronautics at various times the club has awarded gold medals on eight occasions, the recipients being Alfred Leblanc, Thomas Scott Baldwin, Glenn H. Curtiss, Edgar W. Mix, Alan R. Hawley, Augustus Post, Frank P. Lahm, Charles Terres Weymann and Galbraith P. Rodgers. Mr. Mortimer Delano, the club's secretary, recently has been added to the membership of the Board of Directors.—*N. Y. Herald*, June 15.

Captain W. I. Chambers, head of the aeronautical department of the Navy, was presented with a gold medal recently by the Aeronautical Society. This honor was awarded because he was the first to demonstrate the use of the aeroplane as an auxiliary to the Navy. Capt. Chambers' apparatus has been described and illustrated in the columns of *The Scientific American*.

—J. DE L.

BOOK REVIEW.

Katalog der historiscean Abteilung der ersten internationalen Luftschiffahrts-Ausstellung (Ila) zu Frankfurt a. M. 1909. von Dr. Louis Liebmann u. Dr. Gustav Wahl. 2 plates, 80 illustrations. 513 pages.

There seems to be a decided tendency in late years to make of a catalogue a comprehensive treatise of its special subject. Such is specially true of this catalogue of the International Airship Exposition which was held at Frankfurt in 1909. The catalogue deals with the historical section, but with nothing later than the year 1900. Thus the great development that has taken place within the vivid memory of men now living is not included; though Count Zeppelin's first effort came early enough to secure him a place in the historical discussion. It appears that America, and especially the United States, did not appear in the historical section of the exposition. Balloons, balloonists, the balloon in art and literature, from nearly every other country found a place at the Exposition, but none from America. And, yet, in 1909 a history of aircraft without mention of a number of great American names would have been a case of "Hamlet with Hamlet left out."

"The Balloon in Art" and "The Balloon in Literature" are the two main divisions under which the material is catalogued. Under the former one finds portraits, balloons of every type from the earliest efforts down to the present time, flying machines and parachutes, in etching, painting, and cartoon; and finally, but of first importance to the readers of this magazine, a catalogue of over a hundred medals, with 14 illustrations. Included in this list of medals are the very interesting "Denkmunzen" relating to the balloon ascensions from the besieged City of Paris in 1870-71.

The bibliography of the subject is a marvel of bee-like industry. Persons interested in aeronautics, and especially collectors of medals pertaining to air-craft will find this catalogue of considerable value. C.

THE CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR.

Numismatists who are interested in the Canadian series have for a long time awaited the striking of the silver Canadian dollar, but it appears the mint authorities are not yet ready to coin pieces of that denomination for general circulation. Mr. R. W. McLachlan recently was given to understand by the Canadian Deputy Receiver General that silver dollars could be obtained if the mint were requested to strike them, as the dies were ready. Mr. McLachlan wrote to the Ottawa Mint requesting several specimens, and was informed by Deputy Master Bonar that he was "unable to comply with your request, as no silver dollar coins have yet been struck, nor has the mint been requested to coin any up to the present date."

Mr. McLachlan states that when the cases were prepared for the proof sets of the first coinage of George V. space was left for the dollar, and that he learned while in Ottawa a year ago that punches had been sent out from the London mint for making the dies for the dollar, and that a pair of dies had actually been prepared from which a single pattern had been struck, but that so far as he knows no numismatist has seen this interesting dollar of 1911.

It is hoped that instructions will soon be given to the Canadian mint authorities for the general issue of this coin, which will represent the first of the denomination to be coined in Canada.

THE NEWEST CHINESE SILVER DOLLAR.

Still another Chinese silver dollar has been issued, for the privilege of illustrating which we are indebted to Mr. Howland Wood. This new dollar bears the portrait of Yuan Shih Kai, the present President of the Chinese Republic. The reverse is similar to the Sun Yat Sen dollar, which is illustrated on Page 17 of the January Numismatist.



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

New York

ORGANIZED 1858

INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

Term ending January 1918.

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Term ending January 1916.

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the American Journal of Numismatics. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

REGULAR MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE THIRD SATURDAY, OR SUCH OTHER DAY AS THE COUNCIL MAY DECIDE, IN EACH MONTH, EXCEPT MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

In view of the interest recently developed in the numismatic history of this locality, The American Numismatic Society has just placed on exhibition its collection of New York tokens and store cards.

This collection consists of seventeen hundred and sixty-one specimens, one thousand and six of which were struck during the Civil War period. The extensive series of New York store tokens begins with Mott's card, dated 1789, including the rare early token "The Theatre at New York," which, like several of the earlier cards, was struck in England. The collection of New York cards and tokens is probably the finest in existence, and is especially strong in those pieces struck during the first half of the eighteenth century.

This collection will remain on exhibition for several weeks, and all who are interested in the local issues of this city and State are most welcome to consult it as well as such books relating to the subject as the Society possesses, which include manuscripts and books of rubbings by several of the old-time collectors.

Other exhibitions which will remain on view during the summer are:

Money of the American aborigines.

Primitive money of Asia, Africa and Oceanica.

The collection of the modern struck coinage of China loaned by Messrs. John Reilly, Jr., and Howland Wood, together with selections from the Society's collections illustrating the coinage of China from the earliest period to the last of the cast cash.

The Society's collection of American and foreign insignia, decorations and war medals.

Medals and plaques illustrating contemporary medallic art in Europe and America.

Selections from the Society's collections of ancient and modern coins, and historical medals.

Recent donations (which are kept on exhibition for one month or more before being placed in the cabinets).

The collection of coins of the West Indies, loaned by Rev. Dr. Foster Ely and Mr. Howland Wood.

The Ely collection consists of eighty-five specimens chosen for their condition and interest. The Martinique series with the heart-shaped holes cut in them, and the corresponding heart-shaped plugs, make one of the most interesting series of the collection. This mutilation of Spanish coins by the different island governments forms one of the most interesting phases of numismatics. It was done for several reasons, one, to supply small change, the plugs or parts cut out making a coin of small denomination, the ring or larger part making a coin of a larger denomination. Sometimes the Spanish dollars were cut into segments making divisions of fourths, fifths, sixths, or twelfths. Besides supplying the need of small change the local governments oftentimes made a profit, as the cut pieces were reissued at an enhanced value; also this mutilation had a tendency to keep the money on the different islands, for the islanders were always confronted with the problem of having a sufficient circulating medium, as none of the islands had mints of their own and the various home governments paid very little attention to their monetary needs.

The island of Guadeloupe shows the most diverse system of cutting and stamping. Some pieces have a large G stamped on them, other pieces have a square crenated hole, and oftentimes these ring dollars are recut into segments.

The pieces for Jamaica were never cut, simply stamped G. R. Those for St. Lucia were either cut in four equal segments or in thirds by parallel cuttings. Tortola cut its money in halves, quarters, or eighths, as did Montserrat. Dominica had several methods of cutting, but always by a round hole of varying sizes.

This is supplemented by Mr. Wood's collection, consisting of three hundred and fifty-five pieces not represented in either the Ely collection or the Society's

cabinet. These are largely the copper issues. Especially noteworthy are the various stamps for Montserrat and Tobago. Fourteen varieties are included in the latter. The St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, tokens, added to what the Society already has, would make the series nearly complete. One of the most interesting pieces is a small Spanish coin counterstamped with a C and an anchor, for La Cao, on San Domingo, during the French occupancy. Only a very few of these pieces are known. The collection of Cuban plantation and cafe tokens, comprising eighty-four pieces in all, is of great interest.

A NEW VARIETY OF THE HIGLEY COPPERS.



The above illustration represents an entirely new discovery in the Colonial series, being a variety of the well-known Higley series of coppers that has never been mentioned or known of until a short time ago, when it came into the possession of Mr. Howland Wood among a lot of old coppers. It was covered with dirt and verdigris to such an extent that its character was not suspected until it had been thoroughly cleaned.

The reverse of this interesting coin bears the same device as Crosby's Type No. 3, Reverse C., which is illustrated on Plate VIII. of his work on the "Early Coins of America," and bears the number of 24. This is the broadaxe device, with the motto "I CUT MY WAY THROUGH." This reverse goes with the undated variety of the Higley pieces, which has the deer obverse, in contrast to the varieties bearing dates, respectively 1737 and 1739.

This would seem to show that the new variety was struck about the same time as No. 24. The curious obverse of the new variety, however, is entirely different in design from that of the other pieces of the series, although its quaintness of inscription clearly indicates the same origin. "THE WHEEL GOES ROUND," with the wheel as the central device, is exactly of the same workmanship as the Higeys showing the deer, and the letters and index hand are undoubtedly from the same punches.

Apropos of the discovery of this new variety of the Higley series, it no doubt will be of interest to the readers of *The Numismatist* to read an address upon the subject of the Higley coppers which was delivered before the New York Numismatic Club by the late Mr. Joseph C. Mitchelson, of Tariffville, Conn., in 1910, and which was printed in Mehl's *Numismatic Monthly* of June of that year. The address possesses particular interest for the reason that Mr. Mitchelson lived within sight of the famous copper mines for many years. The address was as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: At the last meeting of our club I was asked by the entertainment committee to read a paper on the Higley Copper Coinage. Now, as you all know, I have made no practice of preparing papers on numismatic subjects, but as I have lived within a short distance, of the place where those pieces were made, off and on, for my whole life, the mines being within sight of my home, I have consented to give the members here all the information that has come my way.

"Being interested in the subject probably more than any one else on

account of these coins having been made in my own town, I have made inquiries from all the old residents in that section of the country in the hope of being able to add something to the very little that is known regarding them. I have really devoted a lot of my time to the subject ever since I was a boy.

"The terms of Simsbury Mines and Granby Mines are apt to be confusing to the average person, and it may be well to state here just why the two terms were used. The township of Simsbury originally embraced all the territory within the present limits of Simsbury, Granby, East Granby, and Canton. Granby was made a separate township fifty years after the coppers were made, and since then has been divided again.

"While the Higley coppers are now often referred to as Granby coppers, still this is a modern term, as the coins really were Simsbury coppers, as the townships of Granby and East Granby were created many years after the coppers were made, the mines now being located in East Granby.

"Where the Higley mines are located is on the west side of the range known as Turkey Hills, which is now in East Granby. Among the early settlers this section was considered as waste lands, and was held in common by the inhabitants of the township. It was here that they used to hunt deer and turkey and beaver. The land was very mountainous, at the bottom being large swamps, which since have been drained. Nearby was a large pond. It is probable that hunters for game originally discovered the mines. This hill is the highest in the settlements and the mines run underneath for fully a half mile.

"Several companies were organized at different times to work the copper mines. The first was composed of local land owners, and that was followed by companies from London, Holland, Boston, New York, and other places. The working of the mines was never very profitable, two vessels of the early companies loaded with ore having been lost, one captured by the French, and the other sunk. These losses were due to the mine owners being compelled to send the ore to England to be smelted.

"The copper is found only in streaks, here and there through the rocks. There is a great deal of this ore at the present time, but the mines have not been worked since 1833, although experiments have been made within a few years, and a carload of ore was taken from there two years ago. Whether the working of the mines with modern processes would be profitable at the present time I do not know.

"Dr. Ensign of Tariffville, Conn., who was a noted doctor in his day, and the leading physician of Simsbury, and a collector of curios, got a piece of pure smelted copper from some one connected with the mines, from which it was said the Higley coppers were made. This specimen has been in the possession of the family for years, and was given me by his son, Mr. Charles A. Ensign, of Simsbury.

"For a long time it was customary to send prisoners of the State to work the Simsbury mines, and in 1773 it was made a State Prison by the Legislature, and was called Newgate. When the Revolution took place the prison was used to hold English Loyalists, and Washington sent prisoners there from Cambridge. It is supposed that this bowl, and spoon, were used for porridge by the prisoners at Newgate Prison.

"The reason Higley made the coppers was probably not so much to provide a currency that would be acceptable at a nearby tavern, (as has been stated by one historian) but rather to fill a need for coin of small denomination among the colonists. At that time there was very little coin in circulation, as one can understand from this extract on 'Currency and Banking in Connecticut,' written by Joseph G. Woodford, which I am sure is interesting enough to read. * * *

"It is always interesting to numismatists to know something about the man who has made a rare coin, but I regret that very little is known about the history of John Higley. But there is one thing certain, and that is we know enough to show that he was a man of means and a great deal of ability, and was anything rather than the drunken blacksmith that he has been at times represented to be.

"John Higley, Jr., from all that can be learned, was born in March, 1673. His father, John Higley, settled in Simsbury in 1683, John being ten years old at the time. His father was a great politician, and was elected to the Connecticut Legislature in 1691, serving for a good many years. In 1704 he had the title of Captain attached to his name, he belonging to the

Home Guards, which had been formed for protection against the Indians.

"Upon referring to the list of representatives from the town of Simsbury to the General Assembly of 1709, we also find the name of John Higley, which would make it appear that the son had also become a representative of Simsbury, each township being allowed two representatives. John Higley, Jr., also served in the Assembly until 1711, and after a lapse of a good many years we again find his name among the representatives of 1731, which was only a few years before he commenced to make the coppers that have made his name so well known.

"The Higleys were one of the most important families in Connecticut. In 1695 Higley, Sr., was the largest taxpayer, having become the wealthiest man in the colony. His daughter, Hannah, the sister of John Higley, Jr., was the mother of the first Governor Trumbull of Connecticut.

"From 1731 we hear nothing about Higley in particular until he began to make coppers on his own account in 1737. He had been interested in the copper mines with the different companies from 1709, or from the time when copper was first discovered. The exact time copper was first found is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been about 1700. In 1707 a company was organized to work the mines, composed of local landowners, among whom it is natural to suppose was John Higley, his home being the nearest to the mines of any in the settlement, and as he was one of the leaders of the community.

"A very interesting fact in connection with the working of the copper mines is that it was agreed by the owners to pay the sum of ten shillings on each ton of copper produced by them, a part of which was devoted to the support of the school of Simsbury and Yale College.

"It may strike the average person as somewhat peculiar that John Higley is nowadays always referred to as a blacksmith, when we know it to be a fact that he was the son of the most prosperous man in the colony, as it is natural to think that he shared in the wealth of his father. But in those days, no matter how prominent a man may have been, or how much he was worth, he was found to pursue some one of the trades. As a matter of fact, the early colonists were made up of mechanics—blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, shoemakers, etc.

"The exact time the Higley coppers were first made is not known for a certain reason. The matter was intentionally kept a secret. The colonists had no right to smelt their ore, which was usually taken from the mines in saddlebags and boats to Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, where it was placed aboard sailing vessels and sent to England to be smelted, although sailing vessels could have come up to Windsor, about ten miles from the mines.

"Certain authorities state that Higley was regarded as a counterfeiter. This probably was not on account of he having made counterfeits of the current coin, but rather his private copper threepences, which, proving beyond a doubt that he had smelted the ore, in all likelihood was what had gained for him the name of a counterfeiter. But careful research of all the existing records fails to show that he was ever prosecuted on such a charge.

"The home of Higley was situated about a half mile from the mines, as shown by the map of Simsbury of 1730, which is in the State Library at Hartford, under the charge of Mr. George Goddard, who would be glad at any time to show it to any one taking an interest in it. The foundation walls of the old home are still standing, as is also the foundation of the chimney, which occupied about two-thirds of the cellar.

"There are no descendants of the family by the name of Higley within the present limits of the town of Simsbury as far as I know, but there are some in the town of Canton, which is a part of the original Simsbury.

"I have known every inhabitant of the town of Simsbury, within three miles of the mines, from early childhood up to the time I was twenty-one, but I never met a single person who knew anything about the Higley coppers with one exception, Eno Viets, who lived near the mines, and was a prosperous farmer. A few years ago he was to buy one of the coppers from a man in Suffield for something like \$20 or \$25, but the owner changed his mind about selling. A lawsuit took place, which cost Viets about \$100, and he did not get the coin after all.

"This was the only Higley copper I ever heard of in that part of the country when I was a young man, with the exception of the one in the Athenaeum at Hartford."

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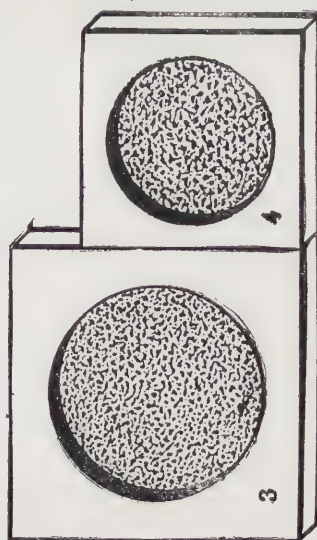
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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVI.

AUGUST, 1913

No. 8

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN MEDALS.

THE TREASURE SHIPS.

BY DR. W. T. R. MARVIN.

(The following very interesting article was written by the late Dr. W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston, Mass., editor of *The American Journal of Numismatics*, and appeared in the October, 1912, issue of that magazine. Through the kind permission of Mr. Bauman L. Belden, the Director of the American Numismatic Society, we are privileged to reproduce the article for our readers—Ed.)

The earlier historical medals which attract the attention of American numismatists, because of their having some relation, near or remote, to the Western Continent, and to the consequences that followed its discovery, were, with the single exception of the Spanish "Proclamation pieces," the product of European mints. To complete the catalogue of such medals the numismatic annals of various countries must be carefully studied, for it is



PETER HEYN MATANZAS MEDAL

often only by finding some indirect association not at first apparent, that the connection of a French, Spanish, or Dutch medal with American history is established. A changing dynasty or a sudden revolution in some European kingdom may have a far-reaching influence on the people of its trans-Atlantic colonies, and yet, because of their lack of proper facilities, pass without medallic record here, while the mints of the mother country are busily engaged in striking commemorative pieces. "Medallic Illustrations" describes five hundred and fifty or more—English, Dutch, French, etc.,—issued in the period of the English Revolution of 1688, the advent and the reign of William and Mary, and events consequent on the abdication of James II. Nothing in our earlier Provincial history caused greater rejoicing here than the overthrow of that Prince, and its consequences to New England were of the highest importance; yet in all that copious list, Betts

could find but two, or at most three,* which he felt justified in including in his catalogue, and none in which there is mention of the British American Colonies; on the other hand, he enumerates a dozen French and Spanish medals of that period.

For our present purpose the medals of foreign origin relating to America may be divided into two general classes, though as the two frequently coalesce, it is evidently difficult if not impossible to draw an exact line of separation which will apply to all. The first class would include those which are commemorative—those for example which tell us of the voyages of the explorers who followed Columbus, Vesputius and Cabot (and it is noteworthy that no contemporary medals recording the exploits of these great navigators were struck)—men like Drake and the Dutch sailors of



No. 8. VIGO MEDAL.

the sixteenth, and Anson, Keppel and Cook of the eighteenth centuries; those which tell of events that occurred on American territory and which belong to the period when Spain and Holland, England and France, were rivals in extending their dominions on the Western Continent, or in protecting and strengthening their colonies; and especially those pieces which allude to incidents or changes resulting from international struggles over disputed claims.

In the second class might be placed those of broader scope, having reference not so much to single events, as to commercial enterprises, to the characteristic products of the new world, its illimitable treasurer, and the results consequent upon their discovery, when the lust for gold demoralized the conscience of the "Christian" nations, and the lament of Propertius over the extravagance and luxurious indolence of the ruling class of

*These are the Kebeca Liberata of Louis XIV. and its modern restrikes, the Darien-Campbell medal of 1700, and the Vigilans eludit hiantem (his 92), of very doubtful allusion to America (of which the reverse is given in Med. Ill. as applying to William III.). The so-called "Elephant tokens," dated 1694 (his 78-82), are not mentioned in Med. Ill. "Queen Anne's Bounty Medal" (Med. Ill.: 43, 44) is much more deserving a place than the questionable Vigilans, for while it bears no allusion to America, the missionaries of the Established Church in the Colonies have been occasional beneficiaries of the Fund she founded.

his day might well have served as a prophetic warning to the followers of Cortez and Pizarro,—

Auro pulsa fides, auro venalia, jura:
Aurum lex sequitur, mox sine lege pudor.*

To be somewhat more specific:—in the former class, in addition to the medals of the great explorers already mentioned, we may place those of the Dutch victories in the West Indies and South America and the four or five of Spanish origin which mark the seizure of the Portuguese possessions in 1581; those of Lord Baltimore on the settlement of Maryland; the colonization medals of Charles II.; the Louisburg pieces of Louis XIV., with their various obverses restruck in the last century; the French conquests in the West Indies; the Vernon medals with their bewildering mules and restrikes from retouched dies, so numerous that it is impossible to discover how many original dies were engraved; those on British and Franco-American exploits in Canada, and finally the interesting pieces struck in France and England for presentation to Indian chiefs.



No. 1. VIGO MEDAL.

The second group which include medals like the *RELIQVVM DATVRA* (Betts 12), with its curious device of a woman followed by a camel, and offering the world to Spanish commerce; or that with the proud legend *HISPANIA VTRIVSQ. ORBIS REGNATRIX*; here too we should place the American aloe or Century-plant medals; the John Law pieces—because of his connection with the “Mississippi Company” and Louisiana scheme; the Franco-American jetons of Louis XV.; those describing the capture or destruction of Spanish treasure galleons, in American or European waters, and finally some of the Proclamation pieces cast in Mexico and Peru from American silver, announcing the accession to the throne of a new “King of Spain and the Western world.” The latter group, though usually classed as medals because issued by sufferance and not coined by royal authority, were in reality a “money of necessity,” and like the private gold coins of California half a century ago, were evoked by the imperative need of an acceptable circulating medium, which the enormous products from their mines forced upon the people. Rude in execution, their legends and devices,

**Elegiae*, III.: 13, 48. Liberally rendered, “By gold good faith is crushed; by gold justice becomes venal; Law follows gold as a willing captive, and losing shame, soon ceases to exercise restraint.”

however loyally phrased, veiled but could not conceal the real purpose for which they were cast,—whether actually or only nominally with the approval of the civil or ecclesiastical authorities,—and they lack the attractiveness of most of the other so-called “American medals.”



No. 6. VIGO MEDAL.

Of the medals belonging to the second class, those which record the capture of Spanish ships and treasure, and particularly the Vigo medals of Queen Anne's time, which close the series, have a peculiar interest. More than any others, perhaps, they recall the discovery of the new world; but they also mark the decline and fall of a once powerful kingdom. In the days of Cortez, says Fiske, Spain was the foremost power in the world; in the time of William and Mary of England, the France of Louis XIV. was the foremost power, and Spain, far sunken from her old pre-eminence, furnished the bone of contention between France and England in the first of the two great struggles which won for England the foremost place.* The destruction of the Spanish galleons in Vigo Bay, soon after Anne's accession to the British throne, of which the cargoes were to be devoted to the necessities of the French king, at that time very pressing, snatched fourteen millions of “pieces of eight” from his grasp, and his hope for the relief which they would have furnished vanished.

The crown jewels of Isabella of Castile enabled Columbus to undertake his search for the riches of the Indies, and to lead his three little caravels “into the remotest stretches of the mysterious Sea of Darkness”; in return, her successors were given the exhaustless mines of Mexico and Peru, the envy and the ceaseless temptation of rival princes, and which in time proved to be a veritable robe of Nessus to the recipients.

Holland, which had suffered so much from Spain at the hands of the cruel and insolent Duke of Alba, was the first to strike a blow against the Spanish-American possessions. In 1599 Admiral Van der Does, with a large fleet, seized the Canary Islands and then sailed for Brazil, which on the death of Sebastian of Portugal had passed to Philip II. of Spain, who claimed the crown of the dead king. After capturing many richly laden merchantmen the Admiral next took St. Thomas, and filled his vessels with Spanish booty; but a pestilential fever which carried him off with nearly a thousand of his followers, put an end to further attacks. The Dutch, rejoicing over their conquests, struck a medal and jeton to commemorate the events. On the first, the glory is given to Maurice, who as Admiral-General

*See Fiske's *Discovery of America*, II.: 554.

of the United Provinces, had planned the expedition, in which however he took no further part. The medal (Betts, 19; Van Loon, I.: 519), has the following device:—

Obverse, Bust of Maurice, Prince of Orange, in armor to right. Legend, MAVRITIVS · P · AVR · CO · NASS · CAT · MARC · VER · ET · VLIS · and below the bust C · FRIS · C · M · (Maurice, Prince of Orange, Count of Nassau and Katzenellenbogen, Marquess of Vere and Flushing, Count of Frisia and Moers.)

Reverse, The goddess Fortune stands on a globe floating on the sea; she holds a swelling sail to catch the favoring breeze, and Neptune in his car is following her; in the distance is a city (? Pavoasan) burning. No legend. Silver, size 20.

There are numerous medals of this Prince, but no others have any relation to this continent, and but for the fact that Dutch authorities tell us that this and the jeton below were struck to commemorate victories over Spanish power in America, both, for all that appears, would have passed without recognition of that fact. The jeton (Betts, 20; Van Loon, I.: 519), compares the Dutch Admiral to Jason:—

Obverse, The ship Argo which bore Jason and the Thessalian heroes from Colchis, on the quest for the dragon-guarded golden fleece. On the sail a Hebrew tetragrammaton, as if invoking divine protection; beneath the ship the letters S. C. (perhaps the initials of the die-cutter, whose name we have not learned). Legend, EN · ALTERA · QVAE · VEHA · T · ARGO (What heroes this new Argo carries!)

Reverse, A marine landscape, with islands and their cities, of that part of Guelderland which revolted from Spain in 1579; among them stand two of the Roman monumental boundary deities, between which is the four lettered name as on the obverse. Legend, SIC · NESCIA · CEDERE · FATA · CIC IC IC ★ (The Fates who know not how to change, have thus decreed, 1599.) Silver, size 17.

Like many medals of the period, this is replete with apt symbolic allusions to ancient prototypes of contemporary history. The obverse legend is adapted from verses 34 and 35 of Virgil's fourth Eclogue, with its sibylline prophecy of a future golden age:—

Alter erit tum Tiphys, et altera quae vehat Argo
Delectos heroas

(Then there will be another Tiphys [Jason's pilot] and another Argo, which shall carry chosen heroes.) The allusions to Prince Maurice, his Admiral, and the future hopes of the Netherlands, delicately veiled by the device and legend on the obverse, are certainly very happily selected. The ship Argo is doubtless designed to suggest the famous Order of the Golden Fleece, originally founded by Philip III., Duke of Burgundy, January 10, 1429, on his marriage with the Princess Isabella of Portugal, and of which in later years the Kings of Spain claimed the hereditary Grand Mastership; it typifies Spain on numerous medals, one of which, struck for Philip V. in 1702 (Betts, 92), has a dragon-guarded tree, from which hangs the golden fleece, with the legend VIGILANS ELUDIT HIANTEM. Van Loon says the islands shown on the reverse are Bommel and Thiel, and that the meaning of the Termini with the sacred name between them is that divine power has fixed a limit to Spanish dominion.

There are several medals on naval victories won by the Dutch over their Spanish adversaries. One records a battle on March 16, 1602, when two Dutch ships drove a Spanish galleon ashore at St. Helena. The obverse has the haughty motto of Philip II., NON SVFFICIT ORBIS (One world is not enough), with the steed of St. James, the patron saint of Spain, springing from a globe (a favorite device of Philip), but pursued by the lion of Zeeland, leaping from the sea. The reverse has a view of the sea-fight,

—the Spanish ship between two smaller Dutch vessels. The obverse motto is the only reference to the Western world. This piece is of silver, size 32.*

In 1624 two Dutch Admirals—L'Hermite and Willens,—were engaged in attacks on Spanish-American colonies, the former in the Pacific, and the latter in the Atlantic, off the coast of Brazil. While both were sent out in the hope of capturing some of the royal treasure-fleets sailing from South American ports,** there is nothing to indicate their purpose in the devices on the medal (a portrait of Prince Maurice and various armorial bearings), which was struck in silver, size 42.

In 1629 there appeared five medals struck to commemorate the capture of a large and richly laden fleet of Spanish treasure-ships in the Bay of Matanzas, by an expedition fitted out by a Dutch society of merchants, and commanded by Peter Heyn. The first of these has upon the obverse a curious and interesting map of the Western Hemisphere as then known, with the tropical and equinoctial lines. The legend is a Latin text from the Vul-



No. 2. VIGO MEDAL.

gate, GENTES EXIGENT (Jere. xxvii.: 7), a portion only of the verse being given, for lack of space probably,—that which appears signifying "Nations shall serve him until the time come when they shall require from him the same servitude." The reverse shows the engagement, in which the entire fleet was taken; below is a seven-line inscription in Latin, giving the date—Sept. 8, 1628—the name of the Dutch Admiral, and the place; while

*Illustrated by Betts (21), and Van Loon (I.: 548); the latter gives a somewhat elaborate explanation of the devices, and says that Drake found its motto embroidered in golden letters on the drapery of the vice-regal throne in San Domingo. The Spanish galleon was the "St. Jago" (James), and she may have been homeward bound from the rich Portuguese colonies in the East (then Spanish possessions) for all that appears.

**Admiral L'Hermite was a descendant of a French Protestant family; he offered his services to the United Provinces and was sent with a fleet of eleven vessels to attack the Spanish colonies in Peru. His ships suffered severely from storms while crossing the Atlantic, but he succeeded in rounding the Horn and threatened Callao, famous in after years for its huge old Spanish fortress, where he was repulsed, and his assault on Africa was not especially successful; he died the same year of a disease contracted on his outward voyage. Sometime afterward an account of his expedition was published at Amsterdam. Sympathy for his sufferings and a recognition of his courage under misfortune, rather than any brilliant exploits accomplished, elicited the medal, the two laurel branches enclosing the arms on the reverse, and said to allude to the two Admirals, being the only recognition of their service, and that a very obscure one. Prince Maurice seems to claim the glory, if there was any. See Van Loon, II.: 155, Betts, 22, and Med. Ill., James I., 91.

the legend, another abbreviated text from the same Hebrew prophet (li: 33 and 48), with a slight transposition of the words, compares Catholic Spain to the daughter of Babylon: FILIA · BABIL · QUASI · AREA · CALCAB-ITUR · AB · AQUILONE · TEMPORE · MESSIS · EIUS signifying "The daughter of Babylon* shall be trodden (by spoilers) from the north when the time of her harvest shall come." Silver, size 41. The legends show the deep and lasting resentment of the Protestant Dutch, whose revolt against the cruelties of the Duke of Alva, the detested Spanish General, and his "Bloody Council," in the previous century, cost Spain a seventy years' war, "her finest troops, untold treasure, and the loss of seven of her richest provinces in the Netherlands.

Another of this Matanzas group shows the Spanish fleet surprised by the Dutch and attempting to escape; seventeen large vessels and ten smaller ones appear on the obverse, and from the long reverse Latin inscription, in thirteen lines, we learn it was a bloodless victory. It is dated 1629, the year of striking. The obverse legend is an elegiac distich—

Non ferro tantvm Hispanvs quantvm valet avro:
Avrvm avfer, ferro non svperabit Iber,

translated, "The Spaniard is not so powerful with his sword (literally, iron) as with his gold; deprive him of his gold and the Iberian will no longer win by his iron." There is a variety of this piece, perhaps struck a little earlier and differing in execution, though of the same general design; on the obverse there are only five small vessels and the shore of the bay is not so rocky; the reverse is also from a different die but similar in arrangement and with the same legend as the preceding. Both are of silver; size 37.**

The other two pieces on the same event were struck in honor of Heyn, the Dutch Admiral; the description of the first is as follows:—

Obverse, A portrait bust, nearly facing, of Heyn; he wears plate armor richly decorated, and the high ruff of the period, with a heavy quadruple chain, the gift of the Provinces, hanging on his breast. Legend, PET : PETRI : HEINIVS : FOED : BELG : ORD : ARCHITHALASS. (Peter, son of Peter Heyn, Chief Admiral of the United Netherlands.)

Reverse, A fleet of twenty or more ships, in an engagement, and five boats; one vessel is in a sinking condition. Legend, HEINIAD NVP SENSIT SPOLIATA MATANCA (Matanzas, despoiled of its treasure, has lately felt the power of Heyn.) Silver, size 37.

The second of the group has on the obverse a similar bust of Heyn but with a different ruff; the chain on his breast as on the preceding. The legend, in Dutch, is a rhyming couplet, five words in each line (but not divided on the medal)—NOCH SILVER GOVT NOCH STAET DE DEVGT TE BOVEN GAET (Neither silver, gold nor rank can surpass courage.) The

*The coiners and medallists of the time seem to have paid little attention to the Scriptural meaning of a text if its words could be adapted to their purpose; the flattering motto *Gloriam regni tui dicent* (Ps. cxlv.: 11) on a well known coin of Louis XIV. is one of many similar instances that might be cited. The reference in the original text used on the obverse, is to Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon; here it alludes to the Spanish king, Philip IV. The words omitted from both legends, especially on the reverse (it is time to thresh her), would have given a still sharper thrust from the Dutch point of view.

**See Betts, 24 and 25; Van Loon, II.: 171, shows the first but not the second, an impression of which was in the Fonrobert Collection.

reverse shows the fleet entering the harbor, and an ornamental tablet below, on which is SILVERVLOOT and the date of the battle, 1628. Silver, size 29.*

There are two others of the Heyn group included in his Historical Medals of America, by Betts (28 and 29), but we have been unable to find the reasons for his attribution; they are memorials of the Admiral's attack on Dunkirk, France, in June, 1629, in which he lost his life.

In 1630 the Dutch took Pernambuco, the principal seaport in Northern Brazil, and two medals were issued, both of the same general design, but slight variations in their execution show that they were from different dies. The obverses have an ornamental tablet on which is a portrait of Frederic Henry, Prince of Orange,—his bust in armor, three-quarters to right; the tablet is supported by two figures—that on the right, Mars holding an armorial shield, and that on the left, Victory with a palm-branch; they hold a laurel crown above the tablet; beneath is a view of a city, and its name and date of capture. Legend, in two lines, AUREA CONDET | SÆCULA—the meaning perhaps being that the golden age foretold on the "Argonaut" medal of 1599, had arrived. The reverses have a shield with arms and supporters over which angels hold a wreath; below are four tablets, one of which shows a naval combat, the date 1628, and SYLVER VLOOT. This probably alludes to the affair in Matanzas Bay, described above, for we find



QUEEN ANNE VIGO SHILLING.

no other mention of the capture of Spanish treasure-ships in that year. On another tablet, 1630 PERNAMBVCO and a view of that city. The legend is a prayer for a victorious peace. Silver, size 42.

There are several other medals which describe Dutch naval victories in American waters, and especially on the Brazilian coast; numerous medals of Louis XIV. also record American victories won by his fleets, and the spoiling of cities in the West Indies and elsewhere, from which enormous hoards of treasure were taken away; but among these we find that none mention the capture of treasure-laden galleons, and pass them without further mention.

The Peace of Ryswick between the allies and Louis XIV. was finally signed in October, 1697, but proved to be little more than a truce, so speedily followed the War of the Spanish Succession, when the French monarch claimed the crown of Charles II., the dead King of Spain, for the Duke of Anjou, a grandson of Louis. In May, 1702, less than a month after the coronation of Queen Anne, war was declared by England and her allies against France and Spain, and in October following, Sir George Rooke led a squadron of nine English and Dutch vessels to Cadiz, which refused to

*Van Loon, II.: 171, has a description and comments on this and the preceding.

surrender, and the Dutch being unwilling to bombard the city, in consequence of the opposition of the Prince of Hesse, he sailed northward to Vigo Bay, where the treasure-ships of Spain on their annual homeward voyage, and conveyed by a French fleet of twenty-three sail, had sought refuge.

Vigo, founded by a Roman colony, is in the province of Galicia, and the bay on which it stands forms one of the finest harbors on the Spanish coast; its mouth is sheltered by several islands, and at the time of the battle a boom and a strong double chain had been stretched across the entrance. On the southeastern shore rises a hill, the summit crowned with a citadel—El Castro (its name derived from an old Roman camp which once occupied its site), but now in a dilapidated condition for a fortress once styled the "impregnable." The ancient city walls, with their six gates, protected by Forts San Julian and San Sebastian, are much in the same ruinous state. At the time of the battle it was believed that the sea and the hills which surround the town would enable it to withstand all the assaults of its enemies. Sir Francis Drake attacked it in 1585 and again in 1589, and Viscount Cobham in 1719.

Louis had been anxiously waiting for the arrival of the galleons, and had taken every precaution in his power for their protection, for his necessities were very pressing; the ships had sailed some miles up the bay, and lay off Redondella, which was strongly fortified with a castle on one side, and several batteries on the heights. But the treasure, some fourteen millions of dollars, "was snatched from his hands, and his hopes and fleet destroyed; France did not recover from the blow during the war."

Betts describes ten Vigo medals (all of which are also given in *Medallic Illustrations*), but one of them is a portrait medal of Sir George Rooke and his second wife, Maria, a daughter of Col. Francis Luttrell, and has no reference to America, and another is of a mule, of which but one die alludes to the battle.*



NUREMBURG COUNTER, No. 7.

1. Obverse, Neptune in his car is riding over the sea to the right, his trident in his left hand; his right receives from Victory, flying above, a scroll on which are inscribed in twenty-four lines, the names and fate (whether captured, burned or sunken) of the French ships, and a statement that nine of the Spanish galleons were taken and two sunk. Near the car are three sea-nymphs bearing shields with the arms of the allies. Legend, *HIS MILITAT AETHER* (Heaven fights for these.) In the exergue, in four lines, translated, "On the destruction of the enemies' fleet and the capture of their treasures from the Indies, in Vigo Bay, Oct. 22, 1702." G. F. N.

*Betts, 102; *Med. Ill.*, Anne, 37. There are seven others which commemorate actions in which Rooke was engaged, at Gibraltar and Malaga (*Med. Ill.*, Anne, 64-70), but which do not interest collectors of American medals.

(initials of Nurnberger, Mint-master at Nuremberg), and on the car, G. H. (initials of Hautsch, another Nuremberg die-cutter).

Reverse, View of the entrance to Vigo Bay, guarded by forts on each side and the boom; the treasure-fleet is in the harbor, and nine vessels of Rooke outside are about to attack. Legend, a continuation of the obverse legend, translated, "And the confederated winds respond to the trumpet's call." Silver, size 20.*

2. Obverse, Crowned bust of Queen Anne to left; with a "love-lock" falling on her left shoulder. The legend gives her title, abbreviated as on her coins.

Reverse, View of the harbor with the treasure-fleet burning, and the vessels of the allies lying near a fort at the entrance. Legend, translated, "The French and Spanish fleets taken and burned." In exergue, translated, "At Vigo, Oct. 12, 1702." Silver and copper, size 24.**

3. Obverse, Bust of the Queen, similar to the preceding, but from a different die, and the abbreviations vary slightly.

Reverse, Similar to the preceding, but the punctuation varies, there being periods throughout, instead of colons after GAL and HISP, as on the last. Silver, size 26. Very rare.***

4. Obverse, Bust of the Queen to left, her hair bound with a fillet and the love-lock falling on her right shoulder. Legend, Her title as Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, abbreviated. Below the bust, I. BOSKAM . F.****

Reverse, The allies attacking the forts and ships. Legend, translated, "The French and Spanish fleets defeated, burned and captured." In exergue, translated, "The British and Dutch expedition to Vigo, 1702." The Dutch Admiral was Van der Goes. Silver, size 28.

5. Obverse, Bust of the Queen to left, and legend as on the last.

Reverse, Hercules steps from the sea to plant his foot on the neck of a prostrate dragon, and stops the flight of a French soldier who is endeavoring to carry away the golden fleece. Legend, NON DOLO NEC ARTE SED APERTO MARTE (Neither by craft nor stratagem, but by open war.) Silver, size 28; rare.*****

*This medal is said to be very rare. The legends refer to the favorable breeze, on the day before the battle (which is the date on the piece), by which the frigate Torbay, under Admiral Hobson, was enabled to break the chain and boom across the harbor. The legends are adapted from Claudian's Panegyric of the Emperor Honorius; it is interesting to note that the same thought is used on two later medals of the same reign (Med. Ill., Anne, 87, 88), struck to commemorate the relief of Barcelona in 1706, in which Admiral Byng, one of Rooke's associates at Vigo, took part. They were prepared by order of the Archduke Charles of Austria, the rival of Philip V. for the Spanish crown, recognized as Charles III. of Spain by the allies. They bear his portrait and title, and on the reverse a view of the city, over which is the sun, the well-known device of Louis, in eclipse; as the flight of the French and the eclipse occurred on the same day, the victors chose to interpret the portent as auguring that Heaven was fighting against the King of France.

**There are three varieties of this piece from slightly differing dies, which were engraved by John Croker, a native of Dresden, but one of the assistant engravers at the British Mint when this was struck. The date is in Old Style, England not having then adopted the new.

***The dies are in higher relief and the work not so well executed as that of the preceding. Christian Wermuth, a native of Altenburg, and Mint-engraver at Gotha, is supposed to have made this for the use of the "Imperial" or German allies of England and the Netherlands, though their ships took no part in the assault.

****Jan Boskam, a Dutch engraver, made many medals for William III.; the obverse is a copy of the obverse of the official medal engraved by Croker for Anne's coronation, and the piece was struck in Holland.

*****On the reverse of this medal we have another symbolic allusion to the myth of the Argonauts, and a curious and incongruous mingling of classic and modern emblems, the explanation of which in *Medallic Illustrations* (Anne, 21), is followed by Betts (99), but seems hardly consistent with history. Hercules, one of the Argonauts, whose object was to capture

the golden fleece guarded by Aetes and a dragon, typifies Rooke, who, as the legend says, was endeavoring to take it, "not by craft, but by open war." But the classic demigod is seizing a French soldier in modern uniform, who, says the editor in *Med. Ill.*, represents "the French Aetes, Louis XIV., who attempted to usurp the dominions and wealth of Spain in South America and the West Indies," the kingdom being symbolized by the prostrate dragon. The French king was no guardian Aetes, and sought the golden prize for his own ends, as did the Argonauts of the story, and England in turn snatched it from his grasp, not to restore it to Charles III., the claimant, or to Spain, its lawful guardian, but to thwart the ambitious designs of her French rival.

6. Obverse, Victory decorating a trophy of arms composed of cannon, flags, and implements of war, placing upon it a naval crown pierced by a trident; in her left hand she holds a palm-branch. Legend, translated, "The hope and power of the enemy broken." In exergue, translated, "The French fleet burned, the Spanish-American treasure is intercepted."

Reverse, A map of Vigo harbor with the city, Vigo, and its defences at Redondelle, Boces, and Cangas indicated. Legend and exergue, translated, "By the valor of the English and Dutch, at Vigo, a port of Galicia." Edge inscription, a line from Ovid's *Ars Amoris*, II.: 2, *Decidit in casses preda*, etc., translated, "The prey [that France] sought for has fallen into my nets." Silver and tin, size 25. Rare. (Struck in Germany.)

7. Obverse, Bust of the Queen to left, with legend as on No. 4, above. Below is I. G. L., the initials of Johann Gottlieb Lauffer.

Reverse, Similar to that of No. 6. Copper and brass, size 16.*

8. Obverse, On a rostral column stands a Victory treading under foot the flags of her adversaries; she holds a wreath and a trumpet, and two captives, typifying France and Spain, are chained to the base of the column which is inscribed, translated, "In the triumphant year of Liberty, 1702." In the distance the allied fleets are burning the French ships and Spanish galleons; the land adjacent is marked REDONDELLA, VIGOS, CANNAS. There is a double legend, the two separated by a cable border; the inner one of the two, translated, "These for a trophy, the other for the flames." The outer one, translated, "In memory of the burning of the Spanish-American galleons and the French fleet at Vigo," and a verse from the *Aeneid*, *HI NOSTRI REDITUS EXPECTATIQUE TRIUMPHI* (Thus we return and these are our expected triumphs).

Reverse, A trophy of castles, prows and standards, over which rise a clump of arrows (the emblem of the United Provinces), the rose of England and the Imperial eagle, united by the shield of Minerva with the Gorgon's head, from which forked lightnings are darting. The base is supported by the Dutch lion, the German eagle and the English unicorn. Near it are the initials M. S.** Legend, translated, "Thus the arrows, the rose and the bird of mighty Jove display the Gorgon's head to you, Frenchman, and to you of Spain." Silver, size 37. This is very rare—perhaps the rarest of the series.

9. Obverse, From the reverse die of No. 5 above.

Reverse, From the obverse of a medal by Boskam, struck to commemorate the relief of Nimeguen, in the June previous to the affair at Vigo Bay, and which has nothing to do with America. Silver, size 28. The original of the latter, and the mule, are both rare.

*This is a Nuremberg "Counter," the obverse copied from Boskam's medal (No. 4) but reduced, and the reverse is from a German medal (No. 6). The Lauffers were a Nuremberg family, who by special permission manufactured numerous counters for games and reckoning, from the close of the seventeenth to some time in the early part of the eighteenth century. Betts (95) reads the initials L. G. L., and assigns it to Lazarus G. Lauffer, who went to Vienna after 1690, where he followed Hautsch, who had gone thither from Nuremberg, and who is supposed to have worked on the obverse of No. 1, above. *Med. Ill.* reads the initials from an example in the British Museum as in the text; the early death of Mr. Betts prevented him from giving his MS. a final revision before it was printed, and thus verifying some doubtful points; this fact no doubt explains the variation between

the two, but as he was familiar with Med. Ill., the editors of his work did not feel justified in changing his attribution to a different engraver.

**The obverse legend is from Virgil's *Aeneid*, XI.; 54, and is another instance where the context in the original gives it exactly the opposite meaning from that which it bears on the medal (*Aeneas* grievously laments the return to *Evander* of the body of his son *Pallas*, slain in battle). The reverse legend, *TELA, ROSA*, etc., is a Latin distich, though not divided on the piece. M. S. are the initials of *Martin Smeltzing*, of Amsterdam.

The British commander in this exploit was Admiral Sir George Rooke, who was born near Canterbury, England, in 1653; he was a "Post captain" when only twenty-three, and in 1689 commanded a squadron; for his good service William III. made him Rear Admiral of the Red. In the sea-fight off Beachy Head, supported by Admiral George Byng, one of the most distinguished officers of the British navy (knighted by Anne, and later raised to the peerage as Viscount Torrington), he defeated the French under Admiral De Tourville, and for his subsequent successes was promoted and knighted. After the Peace of Ryswick he became a member of Parliament for Portsmouth, but resigned office after the criticism of his failure to capture Malaga, and the closing years of his life were passed in retirement. He died January 24, 1709. Of the Vigo treasure much went down in the sunken ships, and only about one-half was divided by the victors; a part was coined at the British Mint, and bore beneath the Queen's bust the word *VIGO*, to commemorate the engagement, and a part was given to the officers and sailors as their share of the spoil. In the last century several French companies were formed to raise the sunken galleons and divers were employed in the search; nothing but two old cannon, shell-covered and corroded, were brought to the surface; these are (or recently were) in the Artillery Museum at Paris, while about seven millions of dollars in our money await some future Phipps.

We close our list of captured-treasure medals with one struck for an affair off Lima, July 10, 1745, when two British privateers, the "*Prince Frederick*," under Capt. James Talbot, and the "*Duke*," under Capt. John Morecock, took two of a little squadron of three Spanish vessels, the "*Lewis Erasmus*" and the "*Marquis d'Antin*"; the third, the "*Notre Dame*," escaping as night came on, after a stubborn fight.

Obverse, View of the action, in the foreground; a chase in the distance, at the left; the names of the ships engaged are indicated by initials over their topmasts. The date in two lines is in the exergue. No legend.

Reverse, Two elliptical medallions; that on the left is supported by a winged infant blowing a trumpet, and has upon it the portrait of Talbot to right, in cocked hat and wig, with his name; the other, at the right, has the portrait of Morecock to left, in similar costume, with his name, and is held by a similar figure who holds a palm above the two. Beneath, a treasure wagon marked 44 is disappearing at the left, followed by another, drawn by six horses, marked 45. No legend, but in the exergue, in two lines (the Latin not grammatical), translated, "They came to London Oct. 1 and 2, 1745." I. KIRK F on the lower rim of each side. Silver and copper, size 24. Rare.*

*Med. Ill. (George II., 246) says the obverse was copied from a silver vase presented by the owners of the privateers to Sir George Lee, their advocate in the prize court, and which is still preserved at the family seat, and that the two vessels taken contained treasure to the value of nearly four million dollars. John Kirk, the engraver, was a pupil of Dassier, one of the assistants in the Royal Mint at London; he received many premiums for his work from the Society of Arts. He died Nov. 27, 1776, at his residence in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Quite a goodly number of his medals relate to America.

RICHARD TRESTED, DIE SINKER.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



No. 1.

Perhaps less is known of the above than any of the other early New York die makers, yet at one period he was about the only maker of dies in New York City. The only information left behind him that seems to be obtainable are the store cards bearing his name and the one other token which contains his signature, viz., the celebrated and extremely rare Castle Garden token.

Some years ago, when the collection of Benjamin Betts was disposed of by Lyman H. Low the statement was made in the catalogue by Mr. Low in reference to Mr. Trested's store cards that "Richard Trested's Directory record extends from 1847 when at 35 1/2 White Street, to 1859 at 68 William Street, where the three cards were probably issued. His name last appears in 1860 at 38 William Street. Chas. I. Bushnell publishes the above tokens in his list of New York cards in 1858, but the cutting of the dies for the Castle Garden token (which bears Trested's name) unquestionably antedates the earliest year here given."

Mr. Low was both right and wrong in his surmises. He was right in thinking that the Castle Garden token was cut very much earlier, but wrong in the statement that Mr. Trested's Directory record extended from 1847.



No. 2.

It is not probable that the Trested referred to in 1847 was a die cutter, although he may have been a son of Richard Trested.

The first mention of Richard Trested's name is found in the Directory of New York City for 1821, which contained his advertisement. It read:

R. TRESTED, Engraver, No. 70 William Street, Engraves Office, Society, and Notary Public Seals, Medal, Military and Ornamental Dies, Visiting and Professional Cards, Stamps, Types, and Ornamental Punches, Door Plates, Book Binders' Tools, &c., &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Visiting Cards elegantly embossed with borders, either to their present or new plates.

A rich assortment may be seen by applying as above.

In the 1823-4 Directory we find Mr. Trested at 68 William Street; in that of 1825, 1826, and 1827, at the same address, but in 1828 and 1829

his addresses are given as 68 William Street and 76 Maiden Lane.

In the Directory of 1829 and 1830 his name is no longer to be found, and in its place is that of "Trested, Ann, widow of Richard, 95 Delancey."

There is no further mention of the name Trested in the Directory until that of 1844-5, when we see again the name of Ann Trested, widow of Richard, 246 Seventh. Again no mention till 1848-9, when we find that of Richard H. Trested, plater, 35½ White Street, home in Brooklyn.

Noticing the coincidence of Wright & Bale's first address with that of 68 William Street, I conjectured that this new firm had bought the business



No. 3.

of Richard Trested, and a search of the New York newspapers of 1829 resulted in the discovery of the following advertisement, which appeared in the New York Morning Courier and Enquirer of May 25, 1829:

"The public is respectfully informed that the Business of Engraving and Die Sinking, which was formerly conducted by Richard Trested, deceased, will be conducted by Wright & Bale, at the old establishment, 68 William St., New York."

Thus will be noted the first business adventure of a firm of die sinkers that played such an important part in the production of medals during the first part of the nineteenth century in this city.

Not only did they purchase Mr. Trested's business, but a study of their early works will reveal the use of the punches used by the former. In particular we call attention to the rare medal of Benjamin Franklin, on one side of which is the business advertisement of Wright & Bale, at 68 William Street, and also the excessively rare store card issued by John Stevens of



No. 4.

Hoboken, the only known specimen of the latter being in the collection of the American Numismatic Society of New York City. Also is the very rare little store card issued by John Barker, Maiden Lane, New York, with the bust of Washington on the obverse.

Mr. Trested undoubtedly cut the dies for the very rare and desirable Castle Garden token, which bears the name of "Trested." He also did the lettering on the Erie Canal medal designed by Durand and Wright.

No other works of his are definitely known except the store cards illustrated in this article, all of which are rare, No. 1 being excessively so. Unquestionably this piece was a trial of the dies made for the first store card issued by Mr. Trested. He evidently abandoned it because it did not bear his first name. The reverse is exactly the same as that of No. 2.

While the latter piece is struck in brass, No. 1 was struck over a United States cent.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

AUGUST 23-27.

The principal preparations for the 1913 A. N. A. Convention at Detroit have been completed, and everything promises a very successful meeting. Only the officials of the Association have had the details in charge, and President Brenner has made several trips to the Convention City to attend to the various necessary matters. In this he has been actively and ably assisted by Mr. Howard Newcomb of Detroit, one of the Governors of the Association.

A most important detail has been the arrangement for the exhibition. As there has always been great difficulty and expense in obtaining the proper kind and number of showcases necessary for the exhibition of coins, it has been thought advisable by the officials of the A. N. A. to purchase a number of showcases especially adapted to the purpose. Messrs. Brenner and Newcomb have arranged with the Detroit Showcase Company for the construction of twenty cases for the Detroit Convention. These are of especial design, and will greatly facilitate this very important part of each convention.

The dimensions of the new cases are as follows: Inside measurement, length, five feet; width, inside, two feet; depth, two inches, totaling ten square feet. The bottom of the case is lined with black felt, and the inside finish is in black. The wood is oak, with dark, in old English, finish. The cases have been so arranged that the top can be opened from the inside of the exhibition space, toward the visitor. A substantial lock accompanies each case.

The cases have been so constructed that after the Convention they can be packed in a number of packing boxes especially made to hold them, therefore being in such shape that they can be easily stored in compact and secure form, in readiness to be forwarded to the next place of convention.

Unusual precautions are being taken to guarantee the safety of the exhibitions. The Police Commissioner of Detroit, Mr. John Gillespie, will give the full protection of his department, and there will be two or more uniformed officers constantly on duty, night and day, and one member of the Department in plain clothes.

Already there have been a sufficient number of displays promised by members of the Association to assure the success of the exhibition, and a number of interesting series of coins will be shown that have not hitherto appeared at any of the A. N. A. Conventions.

Last year at the Rochester Convention considerable interest was taken by the members in the A. N. A. badge and convention bars, and not a little pride was shown by the visitors in displaying bars bearing the names of many or all of the various convention cities. It is hoped that every member will provide himself with a badge and the number of bars to which he is entitled. In order to insure the prompt receipt of the Detroit bars, it has been arranged with Mr. J. H. Ripstra to bring a number of Detroit bars to the convention, where they may be obtained from General Secretary Moore. Mr. Ripstra will also have a supply of Rochester bars, and with very little trouble each member may be able to show all his bars up to and including that of Detroit.

This year's departure from the old manner of holding conventions is meeting favorable comment in all directions. The plan of holding the business sessions in the mornings, leaving the afternoons free to the visiting members,

during which they may pursue their pleasures as they choose, will appeal to every one.

Invitations have already been extended to the Association to visit some of the prominent manufacturing plants of the city. Among these is one from the Packard Motor Car Company, one of the finest concerns of its kind in the world. Also there is a trip to the famous "Flats" for dinner, which includes a two-hours' boat ride, where dinner may be had, and a visit to the large distilleries of Walkerville, in Canada, just across the river, which has the reputation of having the finest system of offices in America. A number of other entertainment features are promised, which will be mentioned in detail at the convention.

Short and interesting papers will be read at the convention. Dr. T. L. Comparette, Curator of the Philadelphia Mint, has made a tentative promise to deliver one of his famous lectures, with slides, and several other lectures upon numismatic subjects are being arranged.

A handsome convention badge of very original design has been prepared, to be distributed to A. N. A. visitors. Those who have seen a sketch of the badge are well pleased with it, especially on account of its commemorative nature, and it will be highly desirable. These will be distributed only to each attendant of the convention upon registration with the General Secretary.

Once more is emphasized the necessity of informing Manager Woolley of the Hotel Ponchartrain, the official headquarters, of the accommodations desired during the convention. At least two weeks' notice should be given. By doing so the proper accommodations can be assured. Detroit is unusually popular in the summer time, all hotels being well filled, and those who delay until the last moment may be disappointed in getting accommodations at the Ponchartrain or any other hotel at which they may wish to stop. A complete set of rates of the Hotel Ponchartrain was published in the July number of THE NUMISMATIST.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

of THE NUMISMATIST, published monthly at Brooklyn, N. Y., required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Editor—Edgar H. Adams, 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Managing Editor—Edgar H. Adams, 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business Manager—Edgar H. Adams, 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Publisher—The American Numismatic Association.

President—Judson Brenner, De Kalb, Ill.

First Vice President—F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

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Treasurer—Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Librarian—H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

Known bond holders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities—None.

Edgar H. Adams, Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5 day of July, 1913.

JAS. A. BRIGGS,

Notary Public, Kings Co.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

(SEAL)

(My commission expires March 1914.)

ANOTHER PEARY MEDAL.



Through the courtesy of the Royal Geographical Society of Rome, Italy, we are permitted to illustrate the medal awarded by that society in 1910 to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary for his discovery of the North Pole.

United States Cents and Die Varieties 1793-1857.

By CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Phillipsburg, Pa.



McGirk 1803 1A.

Each year seems to add some new though slight change in die cutting. In 1803 two new features occur, namely, a fraction with larger figures than heretofore used, and an obverse with larger letters in LIBERTY and larger figures in date than on any preceding die. For the first distinction as to variety for this year we will refer to the fraction. First, the fraction 1/100 over 1/000, second, small fraction and, third, large fraction. Attention is especially called to a specimen loaned by Mr. J. A. Walker, on which



McGirk 1803 2A.

exists the greatest variation of die, 14E. This obverse is that of 20A, having the large letters of LIBERTY and large figures of date, with a perfect

1, while the reverse is that of 14C, having six berries on the left wreath and five on the right, and with an unusual crack beginning at the border between D and S through the left wreath, top leaves to the right wreath to border at O of OF, the crack almost obliterating the STA of STATES.



McGirk 1803 16c.

Occasionally in sales catalogues there is quoted an 1803, 1/100 over 1/000, as the rarest variety of this year. In the past three years there have been three of this variety advertised to one of the large date, perfect 1 and large fraction, while the above mentioned, 14D and 16C, "open mouth," have never appeared.



McGirk 1803 20c.

In 2 A, B, C and D, there is half an S seen in the field below the final S of STATES, while in 10A, B and C, an S is struck over the top of an S in the last S of STATES, a faint trace of the former showing to the right.

The descriptions of 6C and 10D are taken from specimens loaned by Dr. Millard.

The cents of 1804 present a combination of measurements that defy counterfeiting by alteration of date. Namely, the fig. 0 of date is directly over the O of OF on the reverse, the space between the last S of STATES and O of OF measure $\frac{3}{4}$ m.m. This occurs in only one other reverse die of the entire series of cents, 1816 2A. The coincidence of the fig. 0 over O of OF occurs again, and will be noted, but not in combination with the close S and O.



McGirk 1807 No. 3A.

The restrike of 1804 is given in detail, as it was made by mint dies and undoubtedly by the mint authorities, "lower down." It seems to have made its appearance about 1860, when, according to older authorities, there was a wave extending over the entire country for the accumulation of cents, never before or since equalled. It is therefore presumed that some

unscrupulous mint authorities changed the date of the already rusted obverse die of 1903—19A, found a reverse die of a later year, and proceeded to strike off specimens which would bring enormous returns for their trouble. There has been some diversity of opinion as to the exact reverse die used in this deception. Doughty says it was some die used in 1818. There is but one reverse die which corresponds in every measurement, and that is 1810—3A. The dash of course below cent was removed by an engraver, as it does not appear on the specimens struck.



McGirk 1807 5c.

The 1804 cents are scarce in any condition. In fact there are more 1799 cents advertised in a year than there are 1804, and a steady, progressive rise in value can be noted. The berry column has again been omitted for the reason that in 1804, '05, '06 and '07 there were five berries on each wreath. A single wreath appears in 1808, which continues throughout the cent issue, on which the berries remain the same.

In 1805 2D was loaned by Dr. Millard.



McGirk 1807 5D.

Former writers claimed but five varieties for the year 1807. In compiling thirteen the writer feels sure that there must certainly be other varieties which have escaped notice. Especial reference should be made to the relation of the obverse and reverse, which plays an important part in the later years. The "upside down" variety is generally known, but few know of the varieties in which the reverse is at right angles with the obverse; one reverses to the left while the other reverses to right.



McGirk 1807 6A.

To demonstrate the exact relation the 1807 photographs of 5C, 5D and 6A, will be given. Although the cents of 1807 are not considered scarce, there are several varieties which are quite hard to obtain, and in general the cents of 1807 are not found in better than good condition.

1807 1-C was loaned by Dr. Millard.

DOUGLASS NUMBER	MCCLELLAN NUMBER	MOST MARKED DIFF.	OBSERVE MEASUREMENTS.				FORELOCK TO LETTERS OF LIBERTY.	DATE to BUST	1803 Rat- Pis-		REVERSE MEASUREMENTS				REGULA.
			LIBERTY at BASE	NOSE to Y	NOSE to L	DATE BASE			L	R	D-S	B-O	F-A		
179	1A	1 of 100 over O.	14½	5	15	8	Between T & Y	1 & 3 V. Close.	5	5	2½	3	2½	2½	
180	2A	No Stems to Wreath	14	5	15½	7½	Under T.	1 & 3 V. Close.	5	5	4	3	2½	3½	
..	2B	..	..	..	..	..	.. T	.. ..	5	5	4	3	..	..
..	2C	..	14	5	15½	7½	.. T	.. ..	5	5	4	3	..	..
..	2D	..	..	..	..	..	.. T	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	3A	Small 1/100	14½	5	15½	8	Under T.	1 & 3 V. Close.	5	5	3½	3	3½	3	
182	4A	..	13½	5½	15½	8	Slightly to right of T.	1 Close 3 not clo.	5	5	3½	2½	3½	2	
XX	4B	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	3	2½	2½	3½
XX	4C	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	3½	2½	3	2
183	5A	..	13½	5½	15½	7½	Slightly to right of T.	1 Dist. 3 Touches	5	5	3½	3½	2½	3½	
..	5B	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5C	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
186	6A	..	13½	4½	15½	8	½ Under T.	Divided date, 16 03	..	..	4	4	2½	2½
XX	6B	..	..	..	..	..	½ .. T	.. ..	..	..	4	4	2½	2½
XX	6C	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	4	4	2½	2½
XX	6D	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	4	4	2½	2½
187	7A	..	14½	5½	15½	8	Right stand of TY wanting	3 Touches	5	5	2½	3	3½	3	
..	7B	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XX	7C	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	8A	..	14½	5½	15½	7½	Between T Y.	3 Touches	5	5	4	3½	2½	3½	
189	9A	..	14	4½	15½	8½	½ Under T.	1 and 3 Touch.	5	5	3	2½	3	3	
XX	9B	..	..	..	..	..	½ .. T	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	10A	..	14	4½	15½	8	½ Under T.	1 and 3 Distant.	5	5	3	2½	5	2	
..	10B	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XX	10C	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XX	10D	..	14½	4½	15	8	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	2½	3½	2½	2½
191	11A	..	14½	4½	15½	8½	½ Under T.	1 Dist. 3 Touches	5	5	3½	3	3½	3	
..	11B	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11C	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SPACE Between WREATH ENDS.	1803 OVERSE ON REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION OF SPECIMEN IN PENCIL.	RARITY.
Under S	Lump under chin touches throat. - - - - -		11
Bet. S S	None - - - - - Dropped S, Double regula. - - - - -		9
,, S S	ATE connected to border, F of OF connected to border, dropped S -		11
,, S S	TY connected to border, extending along border to nose, ,, S -		9
,, S S	Same as 20, with a crack from curl to date to drapery on bust. - -		11
Just under S	ST of STATES connected to border by crack 9 m.m long. - - -		7
,,	Lump under chin. Saw like mark, right ribbon end thru 100 to U. -		7
Bet. S S.	,, ,, , Border at M thru MERIC, Double fraction bar - -		9
,, S S.	,, ,, , Border at left ribbon to U; Border above H thru top of IT; TE connected at feet, ED at top. A to ribbon; Center dot to N of GENI.		10
Just under S	Border at 1st. S of STATES thru S almost obliterating it passing un- der AT to E. defect to right but close to last o of 1/100.		8
,, ,,	ED of UNITED to border to right of D. to left branch to 2nd. S. -		9
,, ,,	Obl of date connected, crack measures 8 m.m. - - - - -		11
Bet. S S	S1 to curl to border. - - - - -		10
,, S S	Base of 3081 to border below curl; Center of 1 thru curl to border last S to border over O; Y to leaves almost obliterating carry.		9
,, S S	No obverse crack. Reverse crack as ID 6B. - - - - -		11
,, S S	NONE - - - - -		8
Just under S	NONE - - - - -		6
,,	ST of STATES to border above A. - - - - -		7
,,	Last o of 1/100 to ribbon end; Last o to A of AMERICA. - - -		6
Bet. S S-	T of STATES connected to border; D to left wreath to border bet. ES; Wreath joined by crack at top, running thru O of OF; Border between A of AMERICA to right wreath. -		8
Bet. S S	Forehead outward 2 m.m. RICA connected to border crack 9 1/2 m.m. -		8
,, S S	,, ,, 2 m.m. ERICA joined at top by faint crack. - -		10
Under S	Outline of a second S seen under last S of STATES; Small dot at - left stem end.		7
,, S	Same as 10A with additional crack from border between D S to - left wreath, joining tops of wreath, to border between F and A.		8
,, S	Same as 10B with additional crack, border T of STATES obliterating T; Border at S obliterating S to top of left wreath; A to wreath.		10
Bet. S S-	NONE - - - - -		10
Just under S	Border to right of 3 thru bust to border; Border to left of S thru top of ST.		9
,,	Same obverse crack as in 11A. No reverse cracks. - - - - -		9
,,	Same obverse crack as in 11A. Bust connected to border by wide - crack. No reverse crack.		10

SPACE Between WREATH ENDS.	1803 OBERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION of SPECIMEN in PENCIL.	RARIETY
Bet. E S	Border at D thru D to left wreath to border bet. E & S; Left stem end to A of AMERICA.		10
Under E	Throat to base of bust, base of bust to border opp. nose; Border at S thru STAT in three divisions ending at border between TE.		12
Under E	Throat to base of bust, Base of bust to border opp. nose. - -		8
.. E	Same as 14B, with a break uniting date to border 10m.m. Left - upper leaf to border at O of OF.		9
.. E	Obv. same as 14B. Border between D S to left wreath to border at O of OF.		11
.. E	Same obv. 14B. rev. of 14C the break now being so deep as to obliterate S of STATES.		11
.. E	No obv. breaks. Same reverse as 14D. - - - - -		14
Just under E	NONE - - - - -		8
.. ..	Border at S of STATES thru both wreath branches to O of OF; A of STATES to wreath to border.		11
.. ..	Inner leaves of left branch to right branch at base of lowest pair.		10
Bet. ES	Border above D of UNITED to top of D. - - - - -		6
.. ES	One of date thru ribbon end to border; Rev. same as 16A. - -		8
.. ES	Same as 16B. But has wide open mouth. - - - - -		13
Just under S	Two curls below ear to junction of bust and neck; to chin; TAT - connected at top; Border to top of S of STATES.		10
.. ..	Border to top of S; Border bet. ST thru top of TAT to border bet. T & E; Border to D of UNITED.		8
.. ..	Same as 17B with additional crack border thru F of OF to wreath. -		8
.. ..	Two parallel reverse cracks; O of OF thru field to upper outside leaf on left wreath; Base of F thru upper right leaves to point of highest left leaf.		11
Just under S	NONE - - - - -		7
Bet. ES.	Border between S and O thru shoulder, highest curl to hair ribbon to border. Obverse die used in making 1804 restrike.		8
Just under E	NONE - - - - -		12
.. ..	S of STATES thru base of T to base of E; base of E thru left ear to a point between O of ONE and bunch of leaves nearest O.		12
.. ..	Shoulder across bust to border; Same reverse as in 20B. with the - additional cracks, D of UNITED thru wreath to O of ONE; Third berry on left branch thru CN of SENT to right wreath; Fifth berry on right wreath thru leaves and A of AMERICA to border.		14

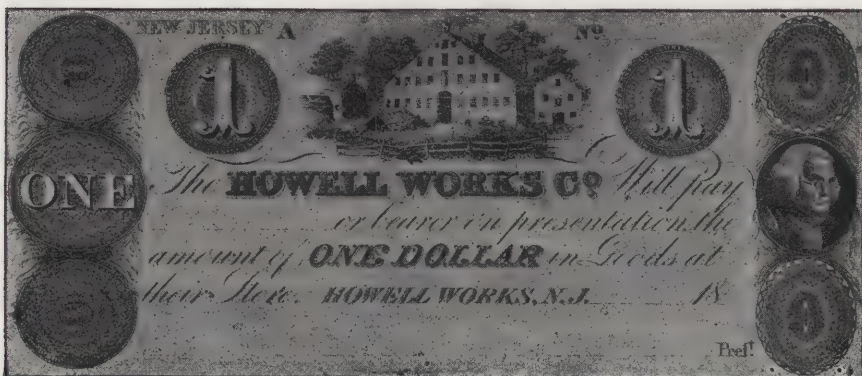
DOUGHTY NUMBER	MCCOIN NUMBER	GEVERSE MEASUREMENTS.				TOP of Fig. 1. OF DATE	FIGURES OF DATE, and THEIR RELATION TO BUST.	REVERSE MEASUREMENTS.		
		LIBERTY at BASE	NOSE to Y	NOSE to T	DATE BASE			D-8	B-0	P-A
198	1A	14½	4½	15½	8	Blunt	4 equally bet. bust & border	3	4	1½
..	1B	..	..	..	..	..	4 .. .. .	..	4	..
..	1C	..	..	..	..	..	4 .. .. .	..	4	..
	2A	14	5	15½	8	Blunt	4 Out over a 3.	2½	3½	2½
199	1A	14½	4½	15½	7½	Blunt	5 Touches bust.	3½	2½	3
200	2A	14½	4½	15½	7½	Blunt	5 Very close bust.	3½	2½	4½
XX	2B	..	..	..	..	..	5 Touches bust.	..	..	..
XX	2C	..	..	..	7½	..	5	3	2½	3
XX	2D	..	..	..	..	..	5	3½	2½	4½
201	3A	14½	4½	15½	7½	Perfect	5 Very close, 1 Touches.	3½	2½	4½
XX	3B	..	..	..	..	..	5 1 ..	..	..	..
202	1A	14½	5	15½	8	Perfect	6 Touches, 1 Close.	3½	2½	4½
XX	1B	..	..	..	..	..	6 .. 1 ..	..	..	..
XX	1C	..	..	..	..	..	6 Close 1 ..	..	..	..
203	1A	14½	5	15½	7½	Perfect	7 of date cut over a 6.	3	1½	3
XX	1B	..	..	..	..	..	7 6.	3	1½	3
XX	1C	14½	4½	15½	8	Blunt	7 6.	2½	1½	3½
XX	2A	14½	4½	15½	7	Blunt	Perfect date, 1 & 7 Distant	2½	2	3
204	3A	14½	4½	15½	7½	Blunt	.. .. 1 & 7 ..	4½	..	..
205	4A	14½	4½	15½	7	Blunt	.. .. 1 & 7 ..	2½	1½	3
206	5A	14½	4½	15½	7	Blunt	.. .. 1 Clo. 7 Dist.	3½	2½	2½
XX	5B	..	5	..	7	..	.. .. 1 .. 7 ..	3½	2½	2½
XX	5C	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. 1 .. 7 ..	..	..	..
XX	5D	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. 1 .. 7 ..	..	..	..
207	6A	14½	5	15½	7	..	.. .. 1 .. 7 ..	3	2½	2
XX	7A	14	5½	15½	6½	..	.. .. 1 .. 7 ..	3	2½	2½
XX	7B	14	..	..	..	..	.. .. 1 .. 7 ..	3	2½	2½

Fig. 0 of DATE its relation to reverse.	1/100 LARGE or SMALL	1804 OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	Condition of specimen in Pencil.	RARITY.
Over 0 of 0P	Large	NONE - - - - -		13
„ 0 „ „	„	RTY of LIBERTY connected to border - - -		14
„ 0 „ „	„	Same obverse crack as 1B, rev, MERI connected thru top to border.		13
To Left of 0	None	Border between 8 and 0 thru shoulder, hair, lowest curl to border back of head.		12
Between E S	Small	1805 Paint outline of a 5 to the right of 5. - - -		7
Between E S	Small	L. wreath R. stem disconnected from knot, N T connected		8
„ E S	„	L „ R „ perfect, N T of cent not connected.		9
„ E S	„	Same as 2B. with AME of AMERICA connected at top. -		8
„ E S	„	Same as 2A with break thru 8 of STATES thru T. -		10
Between S 0	Small	Same as 2A. Hair ribbon thru highest curl, five - small cracks bust to border. LIBERTY touches border.		8
„ S 0	„	Same as 3A. but LIBERTY distant from border. - -		9
To right of S of STATES	Small	1806 L. branch, R. stem disconnected from knot. - - -		10
„ „	„	Same as 1A. with a crack from junction of neck and - bust to chin.		11
Between E S of STATES.	„	Same as 1A.		10
Over E.	Small	1807 Loops of bow disconnected. Lowest right leaves thru C of AMERICA.		7
„ E	„	Same as 1A. with a crack at border bet. D S to a - point over T.		8
Between E S	„	NONE - - - - -		11
Over E.	„	Both loops disconnected from knot. - - -		10
Between E S	„	Perfect bow and knot. OF always obliterated. -		7
Over E.	„	Back of head above ribbon to border. "Comet variety"		9
	Large	NONE - - - - -		9
Between T E	„	NONE - Obverse and reverse relation correct. -		8
Between E D of United.	„	NONE - Reverse is at right angles, 1/100 to left. -		8
Between A M of America.	„	NONE - „ „ „ „ „ 1/100 to right -		9
Over last 0 of 1/100	„	NONE - Reversees "upside down" - - - - -		8
Over 0 of 0P	„	NONE - Reverse same relation to obverse as 1804 -		9
To the left of 0 of 0P.	„	NONE - Differs slightly from 7A. - - - - -		8

RARE NOTES ISSUED BY THE HOWELL WORKS CO.

Numismatic devotees are well acquainted with the store tokens which were issued by the Howell Works Company of Allaire, N. J., in the early thirties of the nineteenth century, to which reference has been made in *THE NUMISMATIST* from time to time, especially in the March, 1913, number, in which both varieties of these interesting cards were illustrated, and accompanied by a certain amount of information.

Now we place before our readers the illustrations of the paper notes which were issued by the same company at about the same time that the cards were circulated. So far as we are aware, this is the very first time these notes have been illustrated, and they should be of much interest both for their numismatic and historical association. In order to assemble what information we have been able to gather in regard to the various issues of the Howell Works Company, we will reproduce the article which appeared in the March number, together with the illustrations of the two cards.



The notes were loaned to *THE NUMISMATIST* by Mrs. E. A. Demonet of Brooklyn, whose grandfather, James P. Smith, was employed as a civil engineer with the company. Mr. Smith did the surveying for the works, and attended to the handling of the thousands of acres of land owned by the company, much of which was rented to the farmers, who traded at the stores.

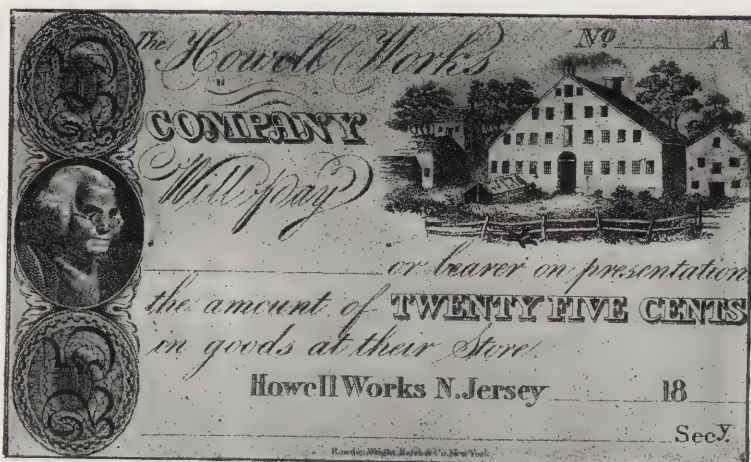
Mrs. Demonet informs us her uncle stated that engines were not built at Allaire, but at the Allaire Works, at Corlis Slip, New York City. These engines were used on the Long Island Sound boats. Mr. Allaire himself owned a fleet of these boats.

The works at Allaire, N. J., produced screws, files, great iron pipes, and smaller cast iron articles, such as pots, iron, &c. A sawmill also was operated there.

Herewith is given in full an article extracted from a newspaper, name and date unknown, relating to the Works:

It was quite cool Sunday morning, but at 9 o'clock a start was made for Allaire and Lakewood. From Freehold you go through South Street, over the railroad tracks, and three miles further on bear left at Adelphia, which was formerly known as "Turkey." Then you reach Ardena, thirty miles from New Brunswick. At the fork of three corners, a mile further on, you keep left on the main traveled road over a small bridge, thirty-two miles from New Brunswick, where there is a bad railroad crossing at grade, which should be sign-boarded at least 500 feet from the crossing, as you do not see the railroad until you are almost on it. A short distance beyond that place you curve right into the railroad tracks at Farmingdale, thirty-four miles from New Brunswick, seventy miles from New York. Then continue straight ahead over railroad, passing branch road on left. You cross the railroad tracks again at thirty-four and eight-tenths miles, passing another road on the left, and two miles further on you come to the deserted village of Allaire, and DeLisle's French restaurant.

Allaire was founded in 1724 by Congressman Howell's ancestors. They built an iron foundry, which during the American Revolution made almost entirely cannon and cannon balls for the Government.



In 1800 James P. Allaire, who was then a young and active man, got control of the Howell Works, and organized what was called the Howell Iron trol of the Howell Works, and organized what was called the Hewell Iron Works Company, which was operated in conjunction with the Allaire Iron Works of New York. It was the first iron foundry in the United States to manufacture screws and bolts. All of the iron works and machinery of the first steamboat, the Robert Fulton, were made in Allaire.

The works were run on a co-operative system, the individual workmen having shares of stock in the company. They had their own bank and their own money. Some of the old coins and bank notes of the Allaire Works can still be seen at DeLisle's Inn at Allaire.

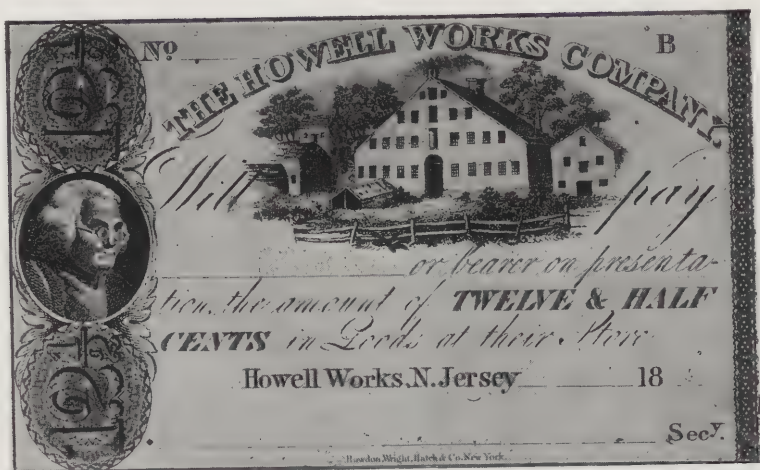
The iron was taken from Allaire in boats along the Manasquan Canal to Manasquan, and was there shipped by rail. This method of transporting the iron became very costly, and the Allaire Works were thrown into competition with the Pennsylvania iron industry, and the competition became so strong that the Howell works had to be abandoned, the inhabitants leaving in a body.

From THE NUMISMATIST of 1903, Pages 22-23, we take the following:

It is just about a year now that the last of the Allaires died, and as their name is associated with two interesting numismatic specimens, it is only proper that some tribute be paid to "Prince Hal," as he was called, before the incidents of his father's and his own life are entirely forgotten.

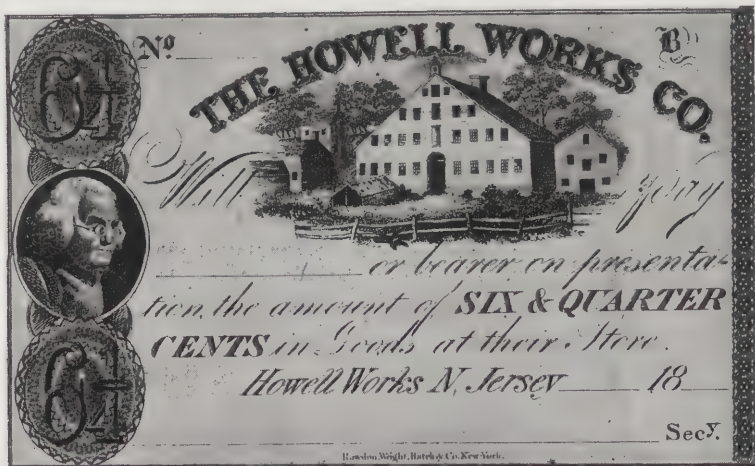
James P. Allaire was of Huguenot descent, and a master mechanic and engine builder. Early in the last century he went prospecting in Monmouth County, N. J., having heard that iron ore existed in considerable quantities in that district. He not only found the ore he was in search of, but also a rich forest region, well suited for charcoal, which was then considered essential for smelting.

At Howell, the Monmouth Furnace was founded in 1814, and eight years afterwards, when Mr. Allaire became the absolute proprietor, the name was changed to the Howell Works. These initials, "H. W.," and a date, "1831," were to be seen until very recently, chiselled into the corner stone of the many buildings that he had erected. Besides the foundry, a four-story warehouse and numerous shops were built, and rows of brick cottages for the workmen soon sprang up. Later a canal was dug to enable flat boats and barges to float up to the works, and a lake in the vicinity was dammed to increase the water power for the mill. The settlement prospered and became a thriving community. As money was required paper bills were engraved, payable to the bearer, and signed by the President of the "Howell Works Co."



Two tokens were also issued, both of them with the words "Howell Works Garden" on the obverse. They are described in detail by Mr. Low in his "Catalogue of Hard Times Tokens," and he assumes that the "Garden" was probably a social resort of the workmen, under the control of the company.

Not many years after iron ore and soft coal were discovered across the Pennsylvania border, and charcoal became valueless for iron-making, as the coke was cheaper. The new ore beds were adjacent to the railroads, while the New Jersey works were hidden away in a natural garden, and inaccessible. The settlement by this time had taken the name of Allaire, and the works had



achieved a reputation for their fine marine engines. Mr. Allaire had accumulated nearly 8,000 acres of land when the blow came, and the buildings were closed. He never rallied, and died, a disappointed man, in 1858, leaving a widow—his second wife—and a son.

The latter was a graduate of Columbia College in 1869, and became a surveyor and a clever draughtsman. After his mother's death in 1879, he was more or less of a recluse, and shut himself up with his books and drawings. He lived in the old mansion in Howell township until his death in October, 1901, and he was buried in the old graveyard there. That was the last of the Allaires.

It is understood that the sons of the workmen employed at the Howell Works have formed an association which is known as Sons of Howell.

Below we reprint the article relating to the tokens which appeared in the March NUMISMATIST.



Low 81.

The following interesting note regarding the above coin was sent to *The Philatelic West* by Mrs. H. H. Miller of Forrester, Ill.

This coin, while not of government mint, was used as money at Howell Works in Monmouth County, New Jersey. The works were owned by James P. Allaire of New York. I have read that the furnace was built in 1831, but that is a mistake as my grandfather, a skilled iron worker, was foreman of the works in 1826. The works were closed in 1849 or '50 owing to the native ore becoming exhausted. The place was a small village in itself, as the works furnished employment for many men. There was the so-called mansion house, rows of tenant houses, a large brick boarding house, a wholesale and retail store, church and school house. When I was a girl the furnace was in ruins, though many of the houses were inhabited, and Mrs. Allaire and her son still lived there. After their death the place was abandoned and was called "the deserted village." It is now owned, I think, by Mr. Brisbane of New York, an editor of Hearst's. There were two kinds of coins used, one for the store trade and the other for purchasing garden truck, etc., and were called store and garden money. There were also one, two, three and five dollar bills used. This money was adopted to avoid book-keeping, as at the end of the run, which was from nine to eleven months, the men were paid what was due them in legal money.



Low 163.

The first mentioned token is known to numismatists as Low No. 81, and the second variety mentioned by Mrs. Forrester is also mentioned in Mr. Low's work on "Hard Times Tokens." We take pleasure in reproducing illustrations of both varieties for our readers. In Mr. Low's work he refers to the Howell Works as follows:

"The Howell Works had their origin in an establishment called the Monmouth Furnace, founded in Howell, Monmouth Co., N. J., (now Allaire,) in 1814; about 1822 James P. Allaire took possession, changing the name to Howell Works, under which title they were carried on for about twenty-five years. Mr. Allaire died in 1858. A few years before his death it became the Allaire Works, famous for its marine engines, etc., the fine workmanship of which gave them a fine reputation. In this concern the well-known John Roach began his career. Just what relation the Garden had to the Works does not appear, but that it was connected with them in some way we have on good authority. Another, different and without date, will be found in the last group of undated pieces. From the device the token bears it was very likely a social resort of the workmen, under control of the Company. These tokens, as well as "shin plasters," for various denominations, were used as currency. The paper bills were engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, of New York, and were for 6¼, 12½ cents, \$3, \$5, and \$10, and possibly other denominations, payable to the bearer and signed by the President of the "Howell Works Co."

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
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1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
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EDITORIAL.

OWING to the policy of publishing THE NUMISMATIST as near the first of each month as possible, it has been deemed best to publish a full account of the proceedings of the 1913 Detroit A. N. A. Convention in the October number instead of trying, as in the past, to do so in the September issue. On account of the late time of the month of August during which the convention is held it is simply impossible to issue the account of the convention in the September number and distribute it to the members before the 17th or 18th of September. Therefore the September issue will be issued promptly on the first of the month, and no attempt will be made to insert news of the Detroit Convention until the October issue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:

As a matter of interest to collectors I will report that on learning that a five-cent nickel had been issued by the San Francisco Mint in 1912 I wrote to the Director of the Mint, Washington, for information and received the following reply:

Treasury Department, Washington, June 21, 1913.

Commodore William C. Eaton,
Hamilton, N. Y.

Sir:—

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant I beg to advise you that the coinage of nickel pieces was first executed in the Mint of San Francisco during the last week of December, 1912, when \$11,900 in nickels were coined.

Respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. E. ROBERTS,

Director of the Mint.

They commenced pretty late, but as \$11,900 in nickels would make 238,000 pieces, I imagine there will be enough to go round if we can get hold of them.

Very cordially,

W. C. EATON,

Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Hamilton, N. Y., June 27, 1913.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:

In Vol. 26, No. 1, page 14, January, 1913, of THE NUMISMATIST, you describe the medal which commemorates the capture of Morro Castle, Havana, Cuba, and the death of its Governor, Don Luis de Velasco, and his deputy, Vincent (Marquis de) Gonzalez, in 1762.

My copy of the medal corresponds with your illustration, and is of the same size (inch scale) 30, not 32 as stated in your text, or 48 millimeters.

Your text fails, in another instance, to correspond with the illustration, the word ANNVENTE being incorrectly stated in your text as AVVNENTE, which, in the absence of the illustration, would be misleading.

The science of numismatics must needs be exact, and initials by compositors as well as by die-cutters, or designers, should not remain uncorrected.

The wrong spelling of a word, by the designer of a medal, caused the Society in Audubon Park to recall all impressions.

Yours very truly,

WM. R. WEEKS.

Montclair, N. J., May 17, 1913.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:

Why is it that the 1877 is considered the scarcest date of the small bronze cents, with 1871 running a close second? My experience shows the contrary—that is, from the standpoint of circulation—hence my question.

During the course of the year hundreds of thousands of cents pass through my hands, and while I cannot take the time to examine each coin separately, naturally I am in position to see the dates of more of these coins than does the average person. And the results of my observation are as follows: while it is true the 1877 is scarce, I find the 1871 scarcer. And scarcer than either of these is the 1872. This date appears to be the most elusive of all. I am paying particular attention to the 1872 and for months past have not been able to locate a single specimen. Commonest of the earlier dates is the 1864.

To repeat the question: Why is 1877 the scarcest date of the small bronze cents?

A suggestion to the numismatic fraternity: Should you ever be in the vicinity of Philipsburg, Pa., don't fail to call on Dr. Chas. McGirk, whose very able articles on the large cents are now being run monthly in THE NUMISMATIST. You will find the doctor a most agreeable and entertaining gentleman, glad at all times to meet members of the A. N. A.

And it is worth any man's time to go out of his way to call on Mr. Oscar Engstron, of Smethport, Pa. Mr. Engstron has a general collection numbering

some 10,000 or 11,000 coins and medals, and is always ready to show his treasures to anyone interested.

A visit to either of these gentlemen is instructive, and a treat, and I would consider my trips lacking in completeness were I to be deprived of a social visit with these two ardent and hospitable numismatists.

Respectfully,

B. MORGANTHAU.

Wilksburg, Pa., June 21, 1913.

A DOLLAR MARK 2400 YEARS OLD.



Editor THE NUMISMATIST:

In the May NUMISMATIST, which reached me this morning, I read an interesting short article on the American Dollar Mark, which appears most instructive. Prof. Cajori's research seems to me to have been most thorough and painstaking, but I wonder if he was aware that the Dollar mark is found on a numismatic specimen dating many centuries before the Christian Era? Such, nevertheless, is the case, as will be seen by the enclosed rubbing of an ancient Chinese Pu coin in my collection, issued before the 5th century B. C.

These coins are generally attributed to the city of SHOU YN and are of the greatest rarity. Although I have examined several specimens of this rare issue, this is the only one that I have met with having the Dollar sign so plainly marked.

The late Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie, if now living, would perhaps have been the only person to associate the present American Dollar Mark with the sign seen in the pictographs composing the legend of the coin in question, as on much slenderer grounds than the above coincidence he based certain connections between the East and the West in the numismatic history of those countries.

Yours faithfully,

H. A. RAMSDEN.

Yokohama, Japan, May 30, 1913.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:

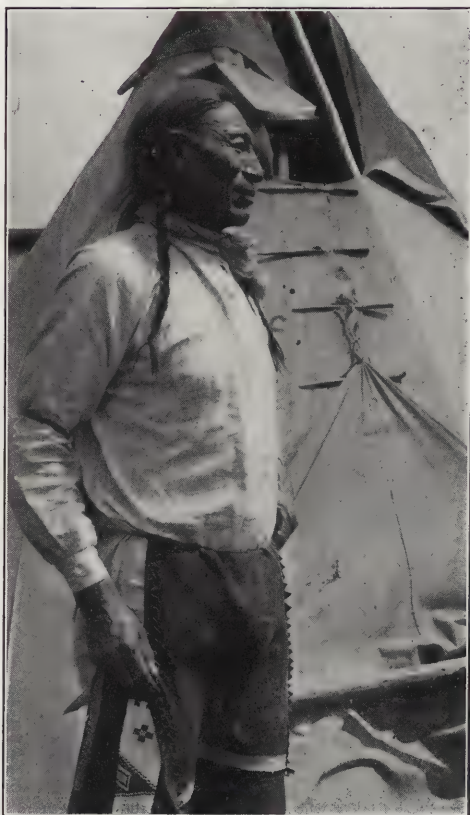
I notice in THE NUMISMATIST a list of the contestants for the William H. Woodin prize and am very much pleased at the interest shown in the contest. In the "Conditions for the Contest" the General Secretary and Editor of THE NUMISMATIST are debarred, and I think the President should also have been excluded. Therefore I would like to withdraw my name from the list of contestants. Nevertheless I will continue my past efforts at all times for the benefit and advancement of the Association.

Cordially yours,

JUDSON BRENNTR.

DeKalb, Ill., June 27, 1913.

MODEL FOR THE FIVE-CENT PIECE.



We are indebted to Mr. Foster Lardner of Providence, R. I., for a snapshot of Chief Iron Tail, of the Sioux Indians, who is said to have been the model used by Mr. James Earl Fraser for the design of the Indian head on the new five-cent piece. Chief Iron Tail is now connected with the show known as 101 Ranch, and is said to be very proud of the fact that his features were selected as most nearly typifying the Indian of history and tradition.

SOME NOTES ON HYDERABAD COINS.

We are indebted for the following notes to Mr. Henry D. Baker, American Consul on Special Service in India.

The Nizam's mint at Hyderabad ceased minting its coins by hand about twenty years ago. Although the coins now struck are of similar denominations to the regular Indian coins, they pass at a discount in India.

The present gold coins of this state are not a legal tender, but are used for ceremonial purposes. Whenever His Highness the Nizam has a new child, or whenever any of the officials of his government get married, or have children, it is customary for such officials to wait on His Highness and present him with a gold coin, which varies in value according to the rank of the official making such a presentation. In the case of European officials, the gold coin after being held in his Highness's hand for a moment, is returned, but in the case of his native subjects or officials, the coin is always kept, and is said to be turned over to servants in the royal household.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The annual dues are 50 cents yearly; subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted August 15, 1913.

- 1706 George Probst, 771 Third Ave., New York City.
- 1707 G. Kraft, 1400 Middle St., Sharpsburg, Pa.
- 1708 Henry McKnight, 1212 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 1709 Sallie Rutherford, 420 24th St., Oakland, Cal.
- 1710 W. F. Roberts, Hotel Norton, Detroit, Mich.
- 1711 D. C. Cottreal, 136 Alderman, Springfield, Mass.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to July 20, 1913. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to September 15, 1913, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the September issue.

APPLICANTS

APPLICANTS	PROPOSED BY
George W. Hampton, 1122 Stephenson St., Napoleon, Ohio,	Robert Hosbury
Chas. J. R. Carson, 742 W. Pico St., Los Angeles, Calif.	Waldo C. Moore
P. M. Hellfrisch, Perrysburg, Ohio.	Robert Hosbury
William L. Knox, 163 Falls Ave., Youngstown, O.	Waldo C. Moore
Ernest Haarer, Ann Arbor, Mich.	Judson Brenner
O. P. Applegate, 1323 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.	Ben. G. Green
Theodore J. Venn, 2034 Lane Court, Chicago, Ill.	Robert Hosbury
Victor H. Lundberg, Oglesby, Ill.	Waldo C. Moore
George B. Ward 1725 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.,	Ben. G. Green
Peter C. Hines, P. O. Box 65, Newark, N. J.	Frank Swannstrom
	Judson Brenner
	Ben. G. Green
	F. J. Loer
	Edgar H. Adams
	Waldo C. Moore

Change of Address.

David S. English, from 6th to 1208 Arch St., Room 3, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. H. Collins, from 17th to 1705 H. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Harvey L. Garretson, from 23rd to 2600 Tatnall St., Wilmington, Del.
Grant Marcy from Camp Bird to Ouray, Colo.

The Woodin Membership Prize.

Following is a list of names to date of those who are in line for the A. N. A. medal in solid gold which is to be given by Mr. William H. Woodin of New York City as a prize to the one who obtains the most members for the A. N. A. during the year 1913. Applications received previous to July count one point; those coming in the latter half of the year are allowed one-half count. Only those having a credit of two or more applications are here listed.

	12 mos. members	6 mos. members	Total Points
ROBERT HOSBURY, Toledo, O.	10
JOHN M. OLIVER, Springfield, Mass.	5½
JUDSON BRENNER, DeKalb, Ill.	4½
DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH, Rochester, N. Y.	2
THEOPHILE E. LEON, Chicago, Ill.	2
HARRY J. LELANDE, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
H. B. HARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
CHARLES H. SHINKLT, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
FARRAN ZERBE	2

WALDO C. MOORE.
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, July 19, 1913.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON PROXY REPRESENTATION.

In conformity to Section 3, Article V., of the By-Laws, I hereby appoint Elmer S. Sears, of Swansea, Mass., Frank G. Duffield, of Baltimore, Md., and F. J. Loer, of Chicago, Ill., the Committee on Proxy Representation, to serve at the Detroit Convention of the American Numismatic Association, August 23-27, 1913, inclusive.

JUDSON BRENNER, President.

De Kalb, Ill., July 15, 1913.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of Meeting held on May 21st, 1913. From the Athenaeum. Mr. Carlton-Britton, President, in the Chair. Messrs. William Crouch, Albert P. Eugster, and Charles Winter were elected Members.

Miss Helen Farquhar gave an abstract, illustrated by lantern-slides, of the researches she had made amongst manuscripts in the Record Office, in the British Museum, and in various private collections concerning the numismatic history of Queen Anne, which terminated her series of articles on "The Portraiture of Our Stuart Monarchs on their Coins and Medals." She produced much interesting information, hitherto unpublished, regarding the coinage, and noticed that the output of coins bearing the "Vigo" mark was smaller than would be expected, considering the amount of the booty reported to have been seized in October, 1702; but she explained this circumstance by the preponderance of merchandise over bullion, and by the fact that the foreign silver was circulated as such without being recoined. She gave many biographical details respecting several numismatic and medallic artists of whom hitherto little had been written, and traced the authorship of certain unattributed medals, pursuing her usual method of comparing the medallic with the painted portraiture of the time. Miss Farquhar exhibited a large series of coins, medals, and curios illustrating the many changes in the medallic portraiture of the Queen.

Amongst other exhibitions were a pair of large pewter-gilt medallions in commemoration of the Union, and a medal in copper-gilt combining the portraits of Queen Anne and Prince James Edward, by Mr. Lawrence; a shilling of 1711 with the third bust of the Queen, and a shilling of 1710 with the fourth bust, by Mr. Baldwin; a series of the coinage and medals of the same reign, by Mr. Charlton; varieties of the York and Irish pennies of Edward IV., and a portcullis halfpenny of James I., as Ruding XVI. 8, by Mr. Maish; and examples of the recent coinage for Ceylon, by Mr. Garside.

W. J. ANDREW, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, June 17, 1913. Thirty-fifth meeting called to order, President Woolsey presiding. Members present were: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Harold, Emrich, Clarke, Bunnell and Webster.

Minuters of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Joseph Hooper presented the association with a priced catalogue of the Jackson Collection, United States Coin Co., sale of May 20-21-23, 1913, for which he was tendered a vote of thanks.

Motion made and carried that only one meeting a month be held during the next two months, making July 15th and August 12th the dates.

Papers, etc., received during the month: Spink's Numismatic Circular; Eugene Klein Inc., 19th Auction Sale June 25-26, 1913; Lyman H. Low's 172nd Auction Sale June 30, 1913.

Mr. D. L. Angell of Chicago, Ill., sent through the Secretary a collection of United States Cents and Colonials for inspection and sale, and a number of pieces were sold during the evening.

Anniversary medals Nos. 20 and 24 were put up at auction and disposed of at a premium.

Meeting adjourned to July 15, 1913.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular meeting was held on Friday evening, July 11, at the Park Avenue Hotel, with Vice President Frey in the Chair. The members present were Messrs. Frey, Wood, Kohler, Nangle, Elder, Belden, Boyd, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Proskey, De Lagerberg, Webster, Blake, and Adams. Mr. Morris Wormser was present as a visitor.

In a neat and appropriate speech, Vice President Frey presented to Mr. Howland Wood, on behalf of the members of the club, a silver cake dish as a wedding present. Mr. Wood responded fittingly.

The names of Messrs. E. G. Eichholtz of Philadelphia, William R. Powell of New York City, and Morris Wormser, also of New York City, were presented to the Membership Committee.

Mr. Wormser made some interesting remarks about the character of his collection of coins of the German Empire.

A discussion took place in regard to the ways and means of publishing the list of New York Store Cards, which was authorized at the June meeting. It is expected that this list will appear in the near future, and that it will do much toward reviving an interest in this long-neglected series.

Mr. David Proskey exhibited a number of pieces relating to New York in the form of street transportation checks. They included transfer tokens in white metal of the Third Avenue Railroad, showing designs of omnibus and primitive street car, "Yorkville," and "Harlem," two each; Kipp, Brown & Co., "Chelsea Line;" 4th Avenue Line, Haskins & Wilkins; 6th Avenue Line, Young & Ward; 5th and 7th Avenue Lines, Marshall & Townsend; same with "5th Ave." erased from the token; same, with "5th Ave." erased from the die; 8th Avenue Line, Finch, Sanderson & Co.; Telegraph Line, Tyson & Co., in brass, six varieties; New York & Harlaem Railroad Co., octagonal, in German silver, with and without the punched ornament; same in white metal, without ornament; same in copper, without ornament. Durkee & Co., brass, and copper, with rolled silver plate sides, after the fashion of Sheffield plate.

By E. H. Adams—The rare store card of W. H. Schoonmaker, 181 Broadway, New York City, dealer in "Guns, Pistols, Rifles, &c., Cutlery & Japanry," with the reverse design of Jackson in small octagonal frame, the word "President" above. Brass.

The subject for the next meeting will be "Mexican Proclamation Pieces."

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—At the annual general meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society on June 19th, the President, Sir Henry Howorth, presented the society's medal to Dr. George Macdonald, (of the Scotch Education Department), Honorary Curator of the Hunterian Coin Cabinet in Glasgow University and of the Cabinet of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in recognition of his long and distinguished services to numismatics.

The collection formed by Dr. William Hunter, and bequeathed by him to the University of Glasgow, was, said the President, one of the earliest and probably the finest collection ever formed in England, and it was impossible to estimate the debt we owed to Dr. Macdonald for the ten years' labor bestowed in compiling the three quarto volumes of the Hunter Catalogue. Dr. Macdonald's Rhind Lectures on "Coin Types, Their Origin and Development" were a contribution of striking originality to numismatics. He was a frequent contributor to the journals of various British and foreign learned societies, and the importance of his researches had been recognized abroad by the French Academie des Inscriptions, which awarded him the Prix Allier de Hauteroche in 1907, and by the numismatic societies of Belgium and Vienna. Dr. Macdonald was also one of the leading authorities on Roman Britain, and had published two important works on the Roman forts at Bar Hill and on the Roman wall in Scotland. In returning thanks for the honor conferred on him Dr. Macdonald said that he owed a great deal to the existence of the Royal Numismatic Society as a means of getting in touch with scholars and students.

The President then delivered an address, in which he urged the necessity of undertaking a standard history of the coinage of England and a *corpus* of its coins. Never before had there been so many students in the country qualified to co-operate in the work.

The result of the ballot for office-bearers for 1913-1914 was then announced and the following declared elected:

President—Sir Henry H. Howorth, K. C. I. E., F. R. S., F. S. A.

Vice-Presidents—H. B. Earle-Fox, Esq., and Henry Symonds, Esq., F. S. A.

Treasurer—Percy H. Webb, Esq.

Secretaries—John Allan, Esq., M. A., M. R. A. S., and Frederick A. Walters, Esq., F. S. A.

Foreign Secretary—J. Grafton Milne, Esq., M. A.

Librarian—Oliver Codrington, Esq., M. D., F. S. A., M. R. A. S.

Members of the Council—G. C. Brooke, Esq., B. A.; Sir Arthur J. Evans, M. A., D. Litt., LL.D., Ph. D., F. R. S., F. S. A.; Miss Helen Farquhar; Herbert A. Grueber, Esq., F. S. A.; George Francis Hill, Esq., M. A.; Barclay Vincent Head, Esq., D. C. L., D. Litt., Ph. D.; L. A. Lawrence, Esq., F. S. A.; F. W. Voysey Peterson, Esq., B. C. S. (retd.); Bernard Roth, Esq., F. S. A., and Edward Shepherd, Esq.

THE GETTYSBURG ANNIVERSARY MEDAL.



Above is shown an illustration of the medal which was issued by the Pennsylvania Commission in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. The medal was struck in gold, silver, and bronze. It is said that fifteen were struck in gold. The medal was modeled by Mr. Jonathan M. Swanson, of the Whitehead & Hoag Company of Newark, N. J., and the medals were produced at the latter establishment. The actual size of the medal is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

PHILIPPE GENGEMBRE.

It is interesting to state that descendants of the above, a well-known French Mint Engineer, in the early part of the last century, are now living in New York City at the present time, one of whom made an interesting address to the members of the New York Numismatic Club last year.

Those familiar with French medals of the early part of the nineteenth century will recall the name "Gengembre," which appeared upon quite a number of them. We quote the following extract from a manuscript biography of M. Gengembre, which has been prepared by a member of the family:

"Philippe Joachim Gengembre was born in Paris, and died in 1838 or 1839 at Indret, France. When his first wife (Jeanne Charonne) died soon after the birth of their only child, he went to America, taking his infant son along. The father's admiration for the young Republic was such that he named his son Colomb. Landing in New Orleans, he passed up to St. Louis, where he stopped long enough to make plans for the fortifications around that city. He then pushed on further, reaching Canada where he began a fur trade with the Indians. His second wife (Charlotte Girard) also died, leaving one son, Camille.

"When Philippe was quite a young man he was very kindly treated and helped by Lavoisier, the celebrated chemist, and while studying with him discovered one or two important gases. Later, in 1803, when he was employed as chief engineer in the Mint at Paris, he made several improvements and inventions in the coinage, the most important (in 1803) being the automatic placing of the coins under the press, and, instead of the milling, making letters in the edges, thereby rendering counterfeiting more difficult. He had his press in the basement, where he was able to pursue his improvements undisturbed.

"Once, on the occasion of Napoleon I. making a tour of inspection at the Mint, a friend of Mr. Gengembre promised to bring him to the Emperor's notice. After a visit through the different departments, Napoleon, after making his adieux to the Chief, was handing Josephine into their carriage, when Philippe touched his friend on the shoulder, saying, 'You have forgotten your promise.' 'Oh, yes!' was the reply, and, turning to the Emperor, told him of the promise to a young man who was anxious to show His Majesty some improvements in his press. The Emperor at once answered that he would see it; then to the Empress, 'And, you, Josephine, I suppose you will wait a few moments while I go back and view these improvements?' 'No, no, I will come, too,' and the little party returned to the mint. They went down to the basement, where all had

been prepared in anticipation of the grand visit, and chairs had been placed for the Empress and her ladies in waiting.

"The Emperor and several gentlemen approached the huge press, where two men in spotless aprons stoop motionless, awaiting the signal to let go the ropes which swung the great hammer round. As coin after coin was put into place (automatically), stamped, and dropped out finished, the Emperor gathered a handful and playfully threw them into Josephine's lap, while she and her ladies greatly admired the bright pieces.

"Hitherto the coins had been dropped under the huge press by hand, often maiming the workmen's fingers and hands either through awkwardness or mishap.

"Napoleon at once grasped the aim of the new invention, and complimented Philippe on his improvements. Upon examining one of the coins particularly he asked the young inventor why he had put the bust of Lavoisier on it, (thinking perhaps his own profile should have been placed upon the coin.) Philippe was quick-witted enough to answer 'That is the head of my benefactor; none but the French Government has the right to strike moneys with the Emperor's bust upon it.'

"Not long after this incident M. Gengembre was made Chief Inspector of the French Empire—Holland, Prussia, Spain, and Italy. Then came Napoleon's downfall, followed by peace with England. For years M. Gengembre had corresponded with Englishmen of science; had made the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin, when the latter was in France in 1777; had met Robert Fulton in Paris in 1804, and now that England and France were on friendly terms after thirty years of war, he carried out a long-cherished plan and crossed to London, accompanied by his son, Colomb. * * * Philippe and his son made a tour of the most celebrated machine shops, bringing away valuable drawings of their machinery, &c., and also made the acquaintance of one of the first mechanical engineers of England, John Farey, 1766-1826. * * *

O B I T U A R Y .

WILLIAM B. HALE.

The information has just been received of the death of Mr. William B. Hale, of Geneva, Ind., which occurred a year ago. Mr. Hale was born at Bluffton, Ind., on Feb. 25, 1870, and received his education at the Geneva, common schools and at the old M. E. College at Fort Wayne, Ind. At the time of his death he was assistant cashier of the Bank of Geneva. Mr. Hale was A. N. A. member No. 833.

A. W. STEINKE.

Announcement has been made of the death of Mr. A. W. Steinke on June 23 at Baraboo, Wis. Mr. Steinke was A. N. A. member No. 1335.

THE LATEST CHINESE DOLLAR.



Above is shown one of the latest silver dollars to come from the mint of the Chinese Republic, which has been loaned by Mr. Howland Wood for illustration. This coin was mentioned in the July issue, but through an oversight the illustration was omitted.



The AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

New York

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INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to *The American Journal of Numismatics*, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

The American Numismatic Society has added to its exhibition a most interesting collection of thirty-one medals bearing portraits of Indians recently presented by Mr. Edward D. Adams.

These portraits were modeled from life by Edward W. Sawyer, an American sculptor who has resided in Paris for a number of years.

In 1904 Mr. Sawyer took a trip out to Arizona for his health, and while there modeled a number of portraits, carefully selecting only full blooded Indians for his subjects, and in most cases those of the older generation. Four of these are in this collection:—Ne-I-So-Meh, of the Yuma Tribe, at Yuma, Arizona, Chief Tia-Yo-Ni, Nol-To-I and Est-Zan-Lopa, of the Navajo Tribe at Ganado, Arizona, Est-Zan-Lopa being a young girl who was a most skillful weaver.

In 1908 Mr. Sawyer came to this country again, and modeled more Indian portraits. Of these but one is in this collection, an Apache, at Agua Caliente, Arizona, whose name he did not get, but whom he selected as a good type of this tribe.

The remaining twenty six are the result of a third visit, made expressly for this purpose, being on the various Indian reservations from December 1911 to September 1912. The medals bear the following portraits:

Apache: Naiche, hereditary chief, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Arapahoe: Ne-Aie-Ta-Ha-Wa, Han-Ni-Ait, as squaw, and Ba-Haw, all at Geary, Oklahoma.

Cheyenne: Tsh-Sha-A-Nish-Is, or Two Moons, one of the chiefs engaged in the Custer massacre, the father of John Two Moons whose portrait, modeled by Fraser appears on the new nickel five cent piece, Ma-Ki-Na-Ko, or Old Bear and Ho-Tua-Hwo-Ko-Mas, or White Bull, at Lame Deer, Montana.

South Cheyenne: Chief Che-Ho-Ni and Ma-Si-Ni at Clinton, Oklahoma, Noco-To-Mah, at Geary, Oklahoma.

Comanche: Timbo and Tah-Do-Ni-Pper, at Cache, Oklahoma.

Crow: Feh-Spa-Di-F-Ash, Be-Sha-E-Chi-E-Di-Esha and Curley, who was one of Custer's scouts, at Crow Agency, Montana.

Kickapoo: Be-Me-Tha, a squaw and On-Ah-Shin-Nin-Nah, at McCloud, Oklahoma.

Osage: Kah-Wah-Se and See-Hah, at Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

Pawnee: Sah-CooH-Ru-Tu-Ree-Hoo, Pee-Ru-Ths, a squaw, and Stah-Pe-U, a young girl, at Pawnee, Oklahoma.

Oglala Sioux: Chief Sota, Sunka-Hanska and Hunpe-Ka, at Nanderson, South Dakota.

Wichita: Chief To-Wak-Oni-Jim, at Anadarko, Oklahoma.

In addition to these, the Society has received, as a loan, from Mr. Sawyer, a life size model in bronze of the medal of Chief Sota, which has also been placed on exhibition.

The Indians of the older generation are rapidly passing away, and with them many of the original types and characteristics. Through mixture with other races and different conditions of life and occupation, the Indian is undergoing a change in appearance, and these portrait medals, depicting as they do many of the older type, are most valuable from a historical, ethnological and artistic standpoint, and Mr. Sawyer is to be congratulated upon the good work that he has done.

Among the coins on exhibition is the series of modern Chinese struck coins are some rupees and their subdivisions, struck by the Chinese, for use in Tibet. An account of these was given at length in the American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. XLI, page 29. The following is a short history of this issue. The Chinese since their conquest of Tibet over a century ago have always considered this land as one of their dependencies and by fits and starts have had some typical coinage for this country, but which has been neglected in recent years. Also the Chinese hold on Tibet has been growing weaker and weaker. Various British expeditions had penetrated into the Land of the Lamas and trade relations through India had been growing stronger year by year. The British-Indian rupee had begun to make a good headway in this region and was fast getting into circulation. In an effort to stem the fast growing British influence Chao Ehr Feng, Governor of the Province of Sze Chuan, in 1903 proposed to the officials at his mint in Ching-tu that rupees and the subdivisions based, both in similitude and weight on the British-Indian series of the crowned head Victoria type, should be struck for use in Tibet. This was a purely political measure in an attempt to

regain "face", as the Chinese say, by impressing on the Tibetans that Chinese dominance was still supreme, or at least tangible. The quarter and half rupees were not a success, but the rupee itself must have proved acceptable as the Ching-tu mint kept coining them. England in the meanwhile kept hammering away at the Tibetans with treaties, trade relations, etc., but with both eyes open to the ever present Russian spectre looming up on the north, and with an endeavor to respect the fact of a quasi-suzerainty by the Chinese over the territory. But by the withdrawal of the latter's garrisons during the recent revolution and the uprising of the Tibetans against their old time masters the political complexion was changed. It is evident now that the British tolerance of the Sino-Tibetan rupee is at an end, if the following account from the New York Times of July 13, 1913 is any index.

CHEATING THE TIBETANS.

Counterfeit Rupees Taken to Their Country by Chinese Soldiers.

LONDON, July 1.—A letter from India receives here gives details of a curious money-making scheme that the Mandarins of Sez-Chuen are working in Tibet. It appears that a large number of Chinese soldiers carrying counterfeit Indian rupees of a face value of 32c. that cost only 16c. apiece to manufacture are being sent to the land of the Lamas.

The Indian rupee has long been recognized by the Tibetans. An inspiration seized the Government of Sze-Chuen that rupees might be made at the Cheng-tu mint for 16c. and worked off on the innocent people of Tibet at their nominal value. Hence the Sze-Chuen troops are conveying great loads of Cheng-tu made rupees with them. The Governor mixes patriotism with thrift. While the coins are made to resemble genuine Indian rupees in size and general appearance, the presentment of a Chinaman under a Mandarin hat is substituted for the head of King George. Just who the Chinaman is has not yet been learned.

A few years ago it is doubtful if these rupees would have been called counterfeit. They are of good silver and fall but three grains short of the British-Indian rupee in weight, worn models evidently having been taken as a standard by the Chinese mint officials. The obverse is a fairly close copy of its prototype, the bust of the late Queen having been indifferently converted into a portrait of the Chinese Emperor Kwang Hsu. The reverse substantially follows the Indian coin except that the inscription is in Chinese.

A CALIFORNIA TOKEN OF 1913.



We are indebted to Mr. Fred. R. Fancher of Redondo Beach, Cal., for the token above illustrated. It is a very close model of the obverse design of the octagonal fifty-dollar gold "slug" of 1851 and 1852 which is so well known to devotees of the private gold series. However, the date of 1850 never appeared upon a piece of this character for circulation. The reverse of the token contains the following inscription, in eight lines: "Souvenir. Reminiscences of California. The Days of Old, the Days of Gold, the Days of Forty-Nine. Design Pat. Applied For. C. G. Brinker, S. F." The metal in which the token is struck is a brass composition.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



The above medal, struck in silver, was issued to commemorate the recent marriage of Emperor William's only daughter to the Duke of Braunschwig-Luneburg. The medal was produced by Christian Lauer of Nuremberg, Germany.

The silver medal of the Royal Society of Arts has been awarded to Joseph Pennell for his paper read before the Society on "The Pictorial Possibilities of New York."

J. de L.

A RARE HARD TIMES TOKEN.



Above is shown a very fine specimen of the rare Hard Times token, Low No. 146, issued by the firm of Carpenter & Mosher at Troy, N. Y., in the Hard Times period, which has recently come into possession of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, who has kindly loaned it for reproduction in The Numismatist. Mr. Low gives this piece a rarity of 6 in his work on Hard Times Tokens, and makes this reference to the firm of issue: "Carpenter & Mosher were in business in 1829-1831 at No. 404 River Street; the next four years at No. 325, and from 1836 to 1841 at No. 310. In the latter year Mr. Mosher withdrew, and was succeeded by Mr. John Carpenter. The senior member of the original firm died about 1850."

Another variety of token was issued by Carpenter & Mosher, which Mr. Low gives the number of 147. The latter piece was from the same dies as No. 146, but with the street number "310" added just below the dash on the reverse. It is regarded by Mr. Low as somewhat rarer than No. 146, and is rated at rarity 7.

Received the catalogue of Adolph Hess, Nachfolger, for 1913, which offers, at fixed prices, a tremendous assortment of the coins and medals of Europe of modern times. The catalogue numbers 388 pages, and contains no less than 13,073 lots. Also are offered quite a number of numismatic books and catalogues. There are not many American items.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

The assay commissioners at Ottawa on June 27 reported to the Minister of Finance the result of the "trial of the Ottawa pyx" for the year 1912. The assays and trials were made at the Ottawa Mint on May 6 of this year, and both gold and silver coinage were found to be within the legal "remedy," as to weight and fineness. Eighteen pieces melted together weighed within fourteen one-hundred-thousandths of an ounce to the standard. The silver coins, a package of four fifty-cent pieces, twenty-four twenty-five cent, fourteen ten-cent pieces, and eighteen five-cent pieces, melted into an ingot, weighed within one one-thousandth part of an ounce of the standard.

A lead specimen of the "Lion and Wolf" Indian Peace medal of George III., supposed to be one of the rarest of the Continental Peace medals, struck before the dies broke, is now in the possession of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal. It is said to have been one of the first specimens struck from the dies, and is in perfect condition.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale held by the United States Coin Co. at New York on June 26, 1913:

Cent. 1793. C—1A. Fine—\$22.50.	1797. S in STATES above opening in wreath. Unc.—\$41.00.
1793. C—1C. Very fine—\$27.00.	Hard Times Tokens. Low 24. Unc.—\$31.00.
1793. C—11J. Fine. Lettered edge—\$10.00.	Low 26. Ex. fine—\$26.00.
1793. C—11J. Edge, vine and bars. Very good—\$72.00.	Low 27. Fine—\$22.00.
1796. G—B. Ex. fine—\$40.50.	Low 41. Copper. Ex. fine—\$85.00.
1803. Large fraction. Die break. Ex. fine—\$31.00.	Low 41. Silver. Ex. fine—\$73.00.
1804. Perfect die. Very fine—\$31.00.	Low 42. Copper. Ex. fine—\$32.00.
Quarter Dollar. 1796. Even date. Unc.—\$20.50.	Low 42. Silver. Ex. fine—\$84.00.
Dollar. 1795. Three leaves. Unc.—\$15.75.	Low 43. Copper. Unc.—\$31.00.
1836. Gobrecht on base. Brilliant proof—\$19.50.	Low 70. Copper. Unc.—\$62.00.
1873. Set of six trade dollars. Brill. pfs.—\$22.00.	Low 71. Copper. Ex. fine—\$42.00.
Pattern 5 Cents. 1866. Without bars. A—W 570. Brill. pf.—\$10.00.	Low 71. Brassy metal. Ex. fine—\$63.00.
1883. 50N 50C. A—W 1689. Brill. pf.—\$8.50.	Low 77. Very good—\$6.25.
1883. 75N 25C. A—W 1692. Brill. pf.—\$10.25.	Low 96. Ex. fine—\$95.00.
1883. 33N 67C. A—W 1694. Brill. pf.—\$10.75.	Low 108. Holed—\$6.50.
Ten Dollars. 1907. Wire edge with periods. Unc.—\$15.00.	Low 128. Fine—\$31.00.
Half Cent. 1793. C—2A. Ex. fine—\$20.50.	Low 129. Unc.—\$21.00.
Cent. 1793. C—7F. Plain edge. Very fine—\$95.00.	Low 139. Fine—\$32.00.
1796. Fillet head. G—15. Unc.—\$36.00.	Low 175. Very good—\$16.50.
	Low 176. Fine—\$27.00.
	Low 181. Feuchtwanger metal. Ex. fine—\$21.00.
	\$50. Augustus Humbert. 887 Thous. Very good—\$110.00.
	1852. Small date. 887 Thous. Very fine—\$137.00.
	Japanese oban. Perfect—\$65.00.
	Platinum 12 roubles. 1837. Ex. fine—\$62.00.
	Platinum 6 roubles. 1830. Proof—\$30.
	Platinum 3 roubles. 1842. Ex. fine—\$12.50.

Sigmund Krausz of the Press Club has just finished the manuscript of a new book entitled "The Coins of the Roman Republic." It is a rather ambitious effort and intended to replace, in some measure, the voluminous work of Babelon and Cohen,, the noted French numismatists, on the same subject. Thus far no similar book has been published in the United States, while those of English writers have not given the matter of the Republican coin issues of Rome any special attention. Mr. Krausz hopes, therefore, to have filled a want of numismatists and collectors in the English speaking world, and to have supplied this branch of numismatic science with a manual and reference work that will be appreciated. Ground for this hope is furnished by the fact that,

while it is not as cumbersome as the works of the French authorities, Mr. Krausz's book contains in condensed form and in practical arrangement all the information pertaining to that interesting series of coins covering the time between the foundation of Rome to the assumption of the title of "Augustus" by Octavianus Caesar—the end of the Roman Republic. Its English text and the probability of its being published at a considerably lower price than the French reference works, is another reason why the book should commend itself in the United States and in Great Britain and her dependencies.—*The Chicago Scoop*.

Following are some of the prices realized at the Appleton sale of July 8 and 9, held by Thomas L. Elder:

Brunswick-Lunenburg. 1717, Ludwig Rudolph medal. 47 MM.—\$15.75.	Frederick I. of Sicily. Augustale—\$16.25.
Nuremburg medal. Ten Armorial bearings, date 1627—\$25.00.	Livonia, Herman Bruggeney. Ducat—\$11.25.
Johann Henri Waldstein. Military scene, inscription—\$20.00.	Malta, John de la Vallette Parisot. Ducat—\$9.75.
Bohemia. Vladislaus II. View of armies and surrender—\$26.00.	Poland. Michael Koribut Wiesnowski, 3 Ducats—\$30.00.
Pitt Club Silver-Gilt medal—\$15.75.	Russia. Six Roubles, Platinum, date 1830—\$39.00.
Leyden Satirical medal, 1574—\$22.50.	Same, 3 Roubles, date 1838—\$14.75.
Philip II. Double-crown, referring to Turks—\$10.25.	Tarragona, Chindasvintus. Third Solidus size—\$19.00.
Medal. Prince of Orange and Princess Mary of England—\$23.25.	Sweden. Christina ducat, date 1645—\$8.70.
Prince William III, of Nassau—\$26.00.	Geneva, Ducat, date 1762—\$8.75.
DeRuyter, Dutch Admiral. Bust. Sea battle—\$42.00.	Vandals, small silver coins—\$6.25 and \$3.25.
Cornelius Von Tromp. Bust and sea battle—\$42.00.	Chila. Volcano Peso, date 1828—\$14.
Gustav Wilhelm, Dutch Governor—\$14.50.	Songolica, 8 Reals, 1812—\$10.50.
Napoleon Bonaparte silver medal. Bust by Divivier. Campaign of Italy—\$7.40.	Spain. Isabel II. Pattern 20 Reals—\$5.00.
Louis XII. and Queen. Gold Medal—\$65.00.	Portugal. Maria II. Pattern 1,000 R.—\$10.00.
Cuba, Matanzas Gold Medal, Elizabeth II.—\$13.00.	Russia. Ivan III. Rouble—\$7.50.
Albert & Elizabeth, gold for Tournay. Double Sovereign—\$9.50.	Sweden. Chas. Gustavus. Crown—\$10.
Philip IV. of France. Masse—\$20.00.	Sweden. Chas. XI. Crown, date 1676. Bust—\$12.00.
Philip V. of France. Aiguel—\$9.00.	Denmark. Christian IV. Crown. Bust—\$14.00.
John II. Franc a Cheval—\$10.00.	Austria. Sigismund Half Thaler, 1484, loop removed—\$4.20.
Henry VI. Salut d'Or—\$10.50.	France. Napoleon III. 5 Fr. Pattern, silver—\$4.60.
Louis Napoleon, 10 Gl. for Holland—\$35.00.	Isles of France. Piastre—\$9.00.
Galeas Marie Sforza. Ducat—\$11.25.	Harlem. Siege 30 sols—\$6.00.
Philip Marie Visconti, Milan. Ducat—\$10.00.	Geneva. Essay, 10 Francs—\$6.00.

An interesting feature of the meeting of the Imperial Council Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine of the Western Hemisphere, held at Dallas, Texas, May 9 and 10, which order dates from the battle of Saxarubra, where Emperor Constantine was victorious, and upon which the same was founded, was the distribution by the local conclave of a bronze coin of Emperor Constantine to each of the visiting Knight Companion.

Mr. J. W. Scott of New York City is preparing a comprehensive list of the Connecticut cent and its varieties. Already he is being assisted by a number of well-known collectors of this series. Mr. Scott would appreciate any information bearing upon the subject that our readers will be kind enough to give. A work upon this subject has been much desired, which will supplement the work prepared and privately published some years ago by the late Dr. Hall of Boston.

Following are some of the prices realized at the sale held by Mr. Lyman H. Low on June 30, 1913, in New York City:

Cent. 1799. Perfect date. Very good—\$20.50.	Roman bronze. Pertinax. Very good—\$6.25.
Hard Times Token. Low 72. Ex. fine—\$6.50.	Do. Didius Julianus. Fine—\$7.25.
Low 77. Very fine—\$19.25.	1776 Continental Currency Dollar. Tin Ex. fine—\$10.25.
Low 151. Fine—\$5.50.	Oak Tree Shilling. Crosby C—A. Fine—\$6.10.
Low 156. Good—\$8.50.	Pine Tree Shilling. Crosby Fig. 13. Fine—\$5.25.
Numismatic Books—Crosby. Fine copy—\$16.25.	Pattern Cent. Flying eagle. Very good—\$6.10.
Dye's Coin Encyclopedia—\$5.80.	Dime. 1804. Fair—\$4.00.
Hays-Frossard Varieties of 1794 Cents—\$3.75.	Victoria Gothic Crown. 1847. Plain edge. Brill. pf.—\$6.75.
Fractional Currency. Grant and Sherman. Wide margins—\$5.00.	Proofs and essay of fractional currency, Lots 691-698, incl.—\$17.25.
Tetradrachm Athens. Very fine—\$4.10.	
Pine Tree Shilling. About good—\$4.00.	

The gold medal presented by George II. to Capt. Callis of the fireship Duke for burning five Spanish galleys at St. Tropez in June, 1742, was purchased by Mr. Spink of London for \$2,000 at the close of a sale of silver belonging to Sir Thomas C. Western at Christie's, in London, on July 2.

American Minister John B. Jackson, at Bucharest, Roumania, reports that the lowest bid for minting silver coins for the Bulgarian Government was that of the Pester Ungarischen Kommerzialbank, and the contract is to be awarded to that institution, which will have the minting done in the Hungarian mint at Kremnitz. The bid for minting 6,000,000 francs was 2,813,000 francs. The contract for minting nickel coins of the nominal value of 4,000,000 francs is said to have been given to the Krupp firm at Berndorf.

The National Bank of Greece has received sanction to issue a further 25,000,000 francs (\$4,825,000) in bank notes, with the stipulation that at least 5,000,000 francs (965,000) of it is to be issued in 20-drachma gold pieces, if so desired by the Greek Government. The cost of procuring, minting, and issuing the 20-drachma coins is to be borne by the National Bank, but the Greek Government will pay the cost of designs and molds for the new coinage.

The following are the prices realized for a few of the principal pieces in the Granberg sale, held by Mr. B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas, on July 14, 1913:

1802 Half dime, poor—\$36.00.	\$2.50 Gold Pieces.
1800 Dime, very fine—\$14.25.	1796 No stars—\$73.00.
1796 Quarter, Ex. F.—\$15.00	1821—\$30.00.
1795 Half dol. 3 leaves, Good—\$40.00	1824—\$30.00.
1796 Half dol. 15 Stars—\$86.00.	1821—\$23.60.
1836 Dol. name below base—\$170.00.	1852 D.—\$50.00.
1838 Dol. Milled edge,—\$275.00.	1873 \$3.00 gold, V. F.—\$71.00.
1884 Trade Bril. Proof—\$765.00	1877 \$3.00 gold Ex. F.—\$62.00.
1885 Trade Bril. Proof—\$1140.00.	1832 \$5. Gold, 12 Stars.—\$515.00.
1873 Dime, CC. Good—\$11.50.	1832 \$5 Gold 13 Stars,—\$320.00.
1871 Quarter Dol. CC. V. Fair—\$10.	1876 \$5 Gold Proof,—\$25.00.
1871 Dollar, C.C. V. Good—\$31.00	1795 \$10 gold—\$35.00.
1873 Dollar CC. Good—\$13.50.	Mormon \$2.50 gold—\$165.00.
1875 Gold dol. Fine,—\$57.00.	Brashear Half dobra—\$160.00.
1865 Gold dol. Unc —\$38.00.	25c Note, Fessenden, solid disc—\$16.00.
1863 Gold dol. Fine, bent—\$34.00.	1838 Half dollar, Liberty seated, Rev. flying eagle. Proof—\$155.00
1869 Gold dol. Ex. Fine,—\$12.00.	1839 Half dollar. Liberty seated, Rev. flying eagle, proof—\$140.00.
1854 Gold dol. D. Mint, V. F.—\$20.00	1804 Dollar was temporarily withdrawn.
1855 Gold dol. D. Mint Fine—\$50.00	
1856 Gold dol. D. Mint V. F.—\$70.00.	
1857 Gold dol. D. Mint Fine—\$18.25.	
1860 D. Solder spots—\$39.50.	
1870 S. Solder spots—\$35.00.	

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THE NUMISMATIST

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No. 9

THE COLUMBIA MEDAL.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



Very few indeed are the medals of any kind which were issued in our country from the Declaration of Independence up to the close of the eighteenth century, and fewer still are those which were made by our native artists, which gives further interest to the early and very rare specimen of the American medallic series, above illustrated.

This medal easily is one of the most interesting that is associated with the United States, for it commemorates not only one of the first trading expeditions to be sent from the newly liberated American Colonies to the vast and little known Pacific side of the Continent, at a very early day in our National existence, but the name of the greatest river that flows into the Pacific Ocean from the Western Hemisphere, the Columbia, received its name from the vessel which bore the first consignment of "Yankee" goods to that section of the globe.

While the exact origin and place of manufacture of this medal is not known, the character of its workmanship would lead us to believe that it had been produced in Boston, and not unlikely was the production of a local jeweler whose name may yet come to light. Also, while the pieces may have been intended as presents to the Indians, still it is worthy of note that neither of the specimens seen by the writer have been pierced, which almost invariably is the case when a medal has been presented to an Indian, whose custom it is to wear such pieces suspended from a leather thong worn around the neck.

From what can be learned the trading expedition was formed in 1787 by a number of merchants of Boston, and was composed of two vessels, a ship named the Columbia, commanded by Capt. John Kendrick, and a tender in the shape of a ninety-ton sloop, named the Lady Washington, in command of Capt. Robert Gray. The two vessels went to the Pacific by way of Cape Horn, reaching Nootka, or King George Sound, in 1788-9. From Bancroft's "History of British Columbia," it is found that this expedition was one of the very first to explore that part of the North American Coast, and that when the vessels

reached that harbor they found Capt. John Meares in his ship the *Felice*; the *Iphigenia*, commanded by Capt. Douglas, and the *Northwest America*, the latter vessel being the very first to be built and launched in that part of the globe. In Meares' account of his voyage of 1788-9, dated London, 1790, he gives a full-page illustration of the launching of the *Northwest America*, "in the distance, round a high rocky promontory, is seen the Indian village, with the sloop *Washington* anchored in front of it."

According to Bancroft, Capt. Gray had been attacked at Tillamook Bay while on his way up the coast, and while the three above named vessels were lying in Nootka harbor "a vessel from Boston enters the Harbor, the *Columbia*, Capt. Kendrick."

Meares made special mention of Gray's trip up the coast in the *Washington*. According to Bancroft, "On Meares' map the entire seaboard from Fuca Strait to Alaska is laid down as an island, or group of islands, called the Northern Archipelago and Princess Royal Islands, west of which are the 'Queen Charlotte's Isles, so named by Capt. Dixon in 1787, first discovered by Captains Lowrie and Guise in 1786;' and on the eastern side, 'sketch of the track of the American sloop *Washington*, in Autumn, 1789,' while beyond to the eastward is still 'the sea,' and yet farther, 'land seen.' On his way up the coast Gray had attempted to enter the *Columbia*, but failed; and the following Summer, while yet in command of the *Washington*, he had explored the eastern shore of Queen Charlotte Island, which he called *Washington Island*. Then, taking command of the *Columbia*, Gray returned to Boston; and in a second voyage to the Northwest Coast entered and named the *Columbian River*."

The following account of the expedition which seems to be an accurate one is taken from the *Coin Collector's Journal* of 1881, Page 46:

During the Summer of 1787 some merchants of Boston fitted out an expedition for the purpose of opening a fur trade with the northwest coast of America. Accordingly on Sunday, Sept. 30, Capt. John Kendrick, to whom the command had been assigned, sailed from that port in the private armed ship *Columbia*, with a ninety-ton sloop, the *Lady Washington*, as tender, in charge of his First Lieutenant, Robert Gray. They proceeded by the way of Cape Verde and Falkland Islands, and, having separated in rounding Cape Horn, rendezvoused in September, 1788, at Nootka, or King George's Sound. Here, and in the adjacent waters, the two vessels spent the following Winter, and the Summer of 1789. Nootka was at the time held by the Spaniards, who having in April, 1789, dispossessed the few English there settled, now ruled under the broad pennant of Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega Quadra, commandant of the marine establishment of St. Blas and California. It may be here mentioned that Gray having perceived, just north of Lat. 46 degrees, indications of a river, verified its existence on a subsequent voyage by entering the stream May 11, 1792, and naming it from the vessel he then commanded, the "*Columbia Rediviva*." He also left charts of his discoveries at Nootka with Signor Quadra, which gentleman died in March, 1794, at St. Blas, much lamented."

Undoubtedly the two vessels and their Captains played a very important part in the early discoveries and trading along the northwest coast, and are mentioned many times in the detailed history of those times as given in Bancroft's "*History of the Northwest Coast*."

In the Coolidge Building, opposite the Revere House, Boston, writes Bulfinch in his "*Oregon and Eldorado*," was assembled, in the year 1878, a group, consisting of the master of the mansion, Dr. Bulfinch, his only son, Charles, and Joseph Barrell, their neighbor, an eminent merchant of Boston. Their conversation turned upon the topic of the day—the voyages and discoveries of Capt. Cook, the account of which had lately been published. The brilliant achievements of Capt. Cook, his admirable qualities, and his sad fate—these formed the current of the conversation; till at last it changed, and turned more upon the commercial aspects of the subject. Mr. Barrell was particularly struck with what Cook relates of the abundance of valuable furs offered by the natives in exchange for beads, knives, and other trifling commodities valued by them. Mr. Barrell remarked: "There is a rich harvest to be reaped there by those who shall first go in." The idea thus suggested was followed out in future conver-

sations at the doctor's fireside, admitting other congenial spirits to the discussion, and resulted in the equipping of the expedition.

From Bancroft's "History of the Northwest Coast," Vol. I., Page 185, we take the following account, relating to the expedition. An illustration of the medal accompanies this account:

"Now the flag of the United States appears for the first time in these waters; and the 'Bostons' come into rivalry with the 'King George men,' as explorers and traders. The history of this territory for the year 1788 is little more than a record of what was done by the Americans Kendrick and Gray, and by the Englishmen Meares and Douglas. It seems more convenient to begin with the voyage of the former, though the others arrived first in the field.

"The first American fur-trading expedition to the northern Pacific was fitted out by a company of six Boston merchants, who were influenced chiefly by the reports of Cook and Ledyard, there being no evidence that they had any knowledge of English traders' operations. A medal commemorative of the enterprise was struck off in copper and silver, and the copy given here explains its nature. John Kendrick was chosen to command, sailing on the ship *Columbia Rediviva*, of 220 tons, while Capt. Robert Gray commanded the sloop *Lady Washington*, of 90 tons. The vessels were laden with articles deemed best fitted for barter with the Indians, chiefly implements of iron and copper. Various passports and letters were obtained from the federal government, from the state of Massachusetts, and perhaps from the minister of Spain in the United States. (So it is stated by Greenhow and others, possibly without good authority. At any rate, the governor of California, in obedience to instructions from Mexico, issued orders for the seizure of the two vessels should they appear in California ports.) I have been so fortunate as to obtain an original diary of this voyage, kept by Robert Haswell, the second mate of the *Lady Washington*, a very important document, not consulted by any writer before me. Indeed it does not appear than any log of either vessel has ever been seen; and consequently nothing but a brief mention of the expedition has been published. As a narrative of the first visit of an American vessel to the northwest coast this diary merits much more space than I can give it here—in fact, it should be published entire. Haswell's Voyage round the world on board the ship '*Columbia Rediviva*' and sloop '*Washington*,' 1788-9; MS., 65 pp. This narrative, and another of a later voyage, were given to me by Captain Haswell's daughter, Mrs. John J. Clark, of Roxbury, Mass. The journal extends from the beginning of the voyage to June, 1789. Haswell started on the *Columbia*, but was transferred to the *Lady Washington* before entering the Pacific. He names Joseph Ingraham as second mate, Howe as Hendrick's clerk, Roberts as surgeon, Treet as furrier, and Nuttin as astronomer. A Mr. Coolidge is often named, who was probably first mate of the *Lady Washington*.)

"Many Boston merchants and other friends of the navigators spent Sunday on board the vessels; the evening was devoted to parting hilarity; and on Monday, Oct. 1st, the start was made from Nantasket Roads, whither the guests had been carried from Boston Harbor. Progress southward in the Atlantic was attended by many delays, for which Capt. Kendrick is blamed by Haswell, as for other unwise proceedings during the voyage; and it was the middle of April, 1788, before they rounded Cape Horn into the Pacific, the sloop and ship being parted in a gale a month earlier. Nootka was the rendezvous, and thither Capt. Gray made all haste in the *Lady Washington*, without touching on the coasts of South America or Mexico."

Capt. Gray made a landing at what is thought to have been Tillamook bay, where he was attacked by Indians, a servant of the Captain being killed. He gave the place the name of "Murderers' Harbor." He continued his way up the coast, trading with the Indians, and it was not until Sept. 16, almost a year after leaving Boston, that the *Lady Washington* was towed into Nootka Sound by the aid of boats from the vessels of Meares and Douglas, laying 'at anchor there.

On Sept. 22d or 23d the *Columbia*, with Capt. Kendrick, came into port. The *Columbia* is said to have touched at Juan Fernandez, and had lost two men from scurvy. On Oct. 1 the anniversary of the departure of the vessels from Boston was celebrated, a salute was fired from the *Iphigenia*, and the officers of all four vessels dined aboard of the *Columbia*. Both vessels wintered at Nootka.

On March 16, 1789, Capt. Gray in the *Lady Washington*, sailed along the coast on a trading expedition, giving the name of Washington Island to Queen Char-

lotte. He returned to Nootka about June 14, where shortly after Capt. Gray was transferred to the *Columbia*. After the middle of July he took aboard the furs that had been collected and sailed for China, while Capt. Kendrick remained with the *Lady Washington*, and continued trading. It is said the *Columbia* also carried the crew of the Northwest America, which had become a Spanish prize, and a quantity of supplies for their support.

The *Columbia* reached Canton early in December, loaded with tea, and then proceeded on her voyage around the world, the first under the American flag, and arrived at Boston in August, 1790. Though a large quantity of furs had been obtained, the expedition is said to have resulted in no profit.

Capt. Kendrick in the *Lady Washington*, during the Autumn obtained a valuable cargo of furs, and at the end of the season went to China to sell them, not returning the next season, but making his appearance in 1791.

Bancroft also states that the Northwest America was placed in the Spanish service, under the name of the *Gertrudis*, and made a trading trip in charge of David Coolidge, mate of the *Lady Washington*, obtaining some seventy-five skins.

The *Columbia*, with Mr. Haswell as mate, fitted out for another voyage, and left Boston on Sept. 28, 1790, and finally anchored at Clayoquot on June 5, 1791, after having done much trading and exploring along the coast on the way. Mr. Bancroft in his work quotes from a diary by Mr. Haswell of this second voyage, 1791-2, MS., which he obtained from the same source. "The first part of the log was missing, the entries beginning with Aug. 14, 1791. It extends to the arrival of the *Columbia* in China the 7th of December, 1792, but a part is devoted to the movements of the *Adventure*, under Haswell's command. It is a document of great interest and value, and includes a number of charts, the original containing also views of several places, the author having much skill with the pencil."

Haswell states that the *Columbia* arrived at Clayoquot on Aug. 29, 1791, and "within the sound they found Capt. Kendrick, their former commander, leisurely engaged in repairing his vessel at a place he had named Fort Washington. Capt. Kendrick on the *Lady Washington*, which he had purchased and transformed into a brig, arrived on the coast from China on June 13, entering Nootka on July 12. He then sailed for China on Sept. 29.

Capt. Gray arrived at Clayoquot on Sept. 18, and established winter quarters, where he built a new sloop with materials which he had brought from Boston, which was launched on the 23d of the following February, and named the *Adventure*, with Mr. Haswell in command.

"On the 2d of April, 1791, both vessels sailed from the harbor, the *Columbia* going south, where Capt. Gray met Vancouver just below Cape Flattery, and gave that commander an account of his past discoveries, including the facts that he had not sailed through Fuca Strait in the *Lady Washington*, as had been supposed from Meares' narrative and map, and that he had—just before the meeting in this same trip, I suppose—been off the mouth of a river, in the latitude of 46 degrees 10 minutes, where the outset, or reflux, was so strong as to prevent his entering for nine days."

"On the 10th of May Gray entered the river, which he named the *Columbia*, from his vessel, the northern and southern points being called respectively Cape Hancock and Point Adams. The first anchorage was ten miles within the entrance, and on the 14th the ship went some fifteen miles farther up, where she was stopped, by shoals, having taken the wrong channel."

"Capt. Robert Gray," states Mr. Bancroft, "who had been in the United States naval service during the revolutionary war, died in 1806, leaving a widow and four children in straitened circumstances. In 1848 a petition in their behalf was presented to Congress, and a committee report, never acted upon, was obtained in favor of a pension of \$500 and a township of land in Oregon. In 1850 a new memorial was introduced in behalf of Mrs. Gray, and a bill in her favor was passed by the house, but I do not know whether it ever became a law or led to any practical result. The discovery of the *Columbia* was the great service to the United States on which this claim was founded. (Congressional Globe, 1850-1, Pp. 34, 203, 595, 612.) In 1860 Mr. J. Quinn Thornton presented to the state of Oregon a silver medal which he represented to have been struck off in 1793 in commemoration of the discoveries made on the voyage. (Oregon, Journal of Senate, 1860, app. 37-40); and this medal has often been spoken of in newspapers, &c. It was, however, the medal made in copper and bronze before Gray started from Boston in 1788; but it is not impossible that a few were struck off in silver later."

The Columbia sailed for home in the Fall of 1792, and is recorded as having touched at the Sandwich Islands and at Macao on Dec. 7, 1792.

Capt. Kendrick is said to have been a member of the Boston Tea Party, and that he accompanied Cook on his last voyage of discovery in 1776. Capt. Kendrick is said to have been killed in the nineties by the accidental discharge of a cannon that had fired to salute him in a port of one of the Sandwich Islands.

Of extreme interest in connection with this subject is a reference made to it in Hubert Howe Bancroft's "History of California," Vol. XVIII, Page 445, which proves that the Spanish authorities in California believed the expedition of Capts. Kendrick and Gray to have been organized by George Washington.

"As a continuation of Californian maritime history for this period the following order issued by Governor Fages to Commandant Jose Arguello of San Francisco, May 13, 1789, explains itself, chronicles California's first knowledge of the United States, alludes to what might have been, but was not, a conflict between the Pacific province and the infant republic of the Atlantic, and indicates the foreign policy of Spain. 'Should there arrive at the port of San Francisco a ship named Columbia, which they say belongs to General Washington of the American States, and which under the command of John Kendrick sailed from Boston in September, 1787, with the design of making discoveries and inspecting the establishments which the Russians have on the northern coasts of this peninsula—you will take measures to secure this vessel and all the people on board, with discretion, tact, cleverness, and caution, doing the same with a small craft which she has with her as a tender, and with every other suspicious foreign vessel, giving me prompt notice in such cases in order that I may take such action as shall seem expedient.'

"But Kendrick in the Columbia, had sought a more northern port than San Francisco, and no narrative of a naval conflict has place in this chapter. Kendrick's associate, Gray in the Lady Washington, however, had sighted California in latitude 41 degrees 28 minutes in August, 1788, and passing northward had strangely identified a cape in 43 degrees as Mendocino."

In Vol. XVIII., Page 499, is another reference: This reads: "One entry in the mission books, however, deserves mention, by which it appears that on May 19, 1793, there was baptized a Nootka Indian, twenty years of age, "Iquina, son of a gentile father, named Taguasmiki, who in the year 1789 was killed by the American Gret (Gray) captain of the vessel called Washington belonging to the Congress of Boston.

On page 7 of Vol. VII of *The American Journal of Numismatics* is a small item which also has to do with the order to arrest Capt. Kendrick. It is as follows; and appeared originally in the Historical Magazine for April 1863. Page 130:

"In a little Spanish work, 'Noticias de la Provincia de California,' "written by a Dominican, and published at Valencia in 1794, the author in Letter 88., Page 56, speaking of the order given by the Governor to arrest an American trader on the coast, says: "We do not know what crime he committed. But this is certain, that the said English American, named John Kendrig, had coined money in his name, and I had four pieces. On one side was a sea with two vessels, with the name of Washington, and on the other some letters that expressed the expedition he was going on to our continent."

In *The American Journal of Numismatics* of 1871, Page 33, there is an article mentioning the names born on the reverse of the medal. This article evidently was written by Mr. Jeremiah Colburn of Boston, who at that time was one of the *Journal's* Committee of Publication. It stated that "Capt. John Kendrick was born at Martha's Vineyard, and at one time resided at Wareham, Mass. He was Captain of a privateer during the war of the American Revolution. He was killed by the bursting of a cannon on the Northwest Coast about the year 1800.

The Columbia was commanded by John Kendrick, the Washington by Capt. Robert Gray; they sailed from Boston on the 30th of September, 1787. Capt. Gray first saw the mouth of the Columbia River, and was the discoverer. Thence he took a cargo to China, and from there to Boston, where he arrived in August, 1790. He sailed again, and reached the Straits of Fuca in June, 1791. In the Spring of 1792 he made another voyage from there to Canton, and thence to the United States. He continued to command trading vessels from Boston, until his death at Charleston, S. C., in 1806. He was born at Tiverton, R. I., in 1755. Two of his daughters are still living in Boston.

"Joseph Barrell was an affluent and well-known citizen of Boston.

"Charles Bulfinch, a native of Boston, graduated at Harvard College in 1781; was an architect by profession. He drew the plans of the State House in Boston, and of the Capitol at Washington, in which city he lived for several years. He died in Boston, April 15, 1844, aged forty-one.

"Samuel Brown was a native of Newport, R. I., he came to Boston at an early age, was a successful merchant, and highly respected. He died in Boston, and his remains were carried to Newport.

"John Derby, sometimes written Darby, a descendant of Robert Derby, one of the first settlers of Salem, was a shipmaster and merchant of Salem, Mass., where he was born June 7, 1741; died Dec. 5, 1812.

"Crowell Hatch was a well-known merchant of Boston.

"Of John M. Pintard we have been unable to learn anything. * * *

On Page 63, 1871, of the *Journal* we find the following reference to Mr. Pintard:

"John M. Pintard, mentioned in connection with the above medal, was a merchant at the Island of Madeira. He was appointed Consul of the United States at that Port, June 7th, 1790, and was succeeded by Mr. M. Lamar in 1803."

In connection with this reference was printed the text of an autograph letter from Mr. Pintard, dated Madeira, Dec. 17, 1791, addressed to Mr. Elias H. Derby of Salem, Mass.

Mention of the medal was made in the *Philadelphia Independent* of Oct. 9, 1787, where in a letter from Boston the statement was made that "silver and copper medals, we are told, are striking off, to be carried by Capt. Kendrick, bound to the Pacific Ocean, to be distributed among the natives of the Indian isles—on one side are represented a ship and sloop under full sail, with the words 'Columbia and Washington, commanded by J. Kendrick; on the reverse the following; Fitted at Boston, North America, for the Pacific Ocean by,' encircling the names of 'J. Barrell, S. Brown, C. Bulfinch, J. Derby, J. M. Pintard, 1787.'

"The enterprising adventurers, on the voyage to New Albion, are determined to send in their vessels a quantity of the copper Cents and Half Cents, struck at the public mint under the authority of those countries they may visit in the Southern Ocean. They are finally executed, the device on one side, the Spread Eagle, of the Union, encircled with the word Commonwealth—on the reverse, an Indian, with his bow and arrow, surrounded with the word Massachusetts."

The medal is known in three metals—silver, copper, and tin. It is supposed that the silver specimen is unique. Whether this is true or not, nevertheless the piece in this metal is excessively rare. The only known specimen in silver is in the collection of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, Canada, who also possesses a very fine specimen in tin, from which the above illustration was made. Copper and tin specimens are also very rare, and but a few are known in the latter metals.

A BALKAN WAR MEDAL.



Already a medal commemorative of the Balkan war has appeared, and we are enabled to show our readers a good illustration of it. This medal was issued by Huguenin Freres & Co. of Le Locle, Switzerland, and was struck in two diameters, 25 and 40 millimetres, in silver and bronze. We are indebted to Huguenin Freres & Co. for the loan of an electrotype cut of the new medal.

BOOK REVIEW.

Collection R. Jameson. Tome I. Monnaies Grecques. Description and Plates. (In two vols.) Quarto. 470pp. 97 plates. Tome II. Monnaies Imperiales Romaines. Description and Plates. (One vol.) Quarto. 96 pp. 19 plates. 1913. Feuardent, 4 Rue Louvois.

One of the most celebrated collections of Greek coins in Paris, and, indeed, in all Europe, is that of M. Robert Jameson, who is well known to the numismatic world through his contributions to the *Revue Numismatique*, notably, on the Seleucid series, and the important finds of Vourla (Clazomenae) and Melos. This remarkable collection is now made accessible to all students by the owner's publication of a catalogue written by himself, in which every coin is described, and figured on the plates. The coins are practically all of the more precious metals—electrum, gold, and silver, bronze being represented by only a few coins, all of them rare varieties. Another well-known collector of Paris, Dr. S. Pozzi, has said of M. Jameson's collection, when comparing it with his own collection, which numbers upwards of 6,000 pieces: "He has a much smaller collection than mine, but he has the officers, while I have the rank and file, of the army." And, in fact, the number of unedited and unique coins, of choice pieces in point of rarity and excellent preservation, is truly wonderful. As the author says in his brief preface, the collection has been formed with the aim of gathering together artistic coins, with a liberal construction of the word "artistic," so as to include examples of all the manifestations of Greek art from the archaic to the Hellenistic periods. The number of Greek coins catalogued is 1,844, two of which, Nos. 753 and 1414b, are withdrawn and replaced by Nos. 1,832 and 1,841, so that the final number is 1,842 coins. The Roman series, in which the coins number 420, was constituted from an iconographic point of view. Portraiture of Roman emperors (and generals) rather than the interest in Roman history, which forms the lure of the reverses in the imperial series, was here the guiding motive. The coins consist chiefly of aurei and solidi, with only a few silver pieces, and an occasional bronze coin.

Among the notable coins in the Greek series perhaps the most conspicuous are the twenty-seven staters of Melos, which came from two finds made on the island in 1907 and 1908. The fifth-century coinage of Melos was very scanty before these hoards were brought to light. Now, some 79 staters with 31 reverse varieties, have been added to our stock of known coins. The full form of the inscription showing the Phoenician forms of the letters M and O, and the weight-standard, which is Phoenician, or "Milesian," points to the abiding character of Phoenician tradition at this trading-post of the central Aegean. Among interesting reverse types may be noted the murex, (1,290), the triskeles with human legs including the hip, (1,299), and the beardless head in a pilos (younger Cabeiros?) (1,304).

A new attribution of a rare coin is found in the case of the didrachm of Sermyle, (No. 963). This is the second example known, the only other one being the coin in Berlin, which had been assigned to Maronea, (v. Sallet, *Beschreibung I.*, pp. 175-6.)* The clear form of the inscription on the Jameson didrachm Sermyliaion carries us back to the disputed readings of the legends on the tetradrachms, hitherto the only denominations known. From the evidence of the new didrachm, and the analogy of the inscription on the coins of Mende, it would appear selfevident that the peculiarly formed alpha is responsible for the erroneous readings with kappa or lambda after the iota. On a tetradrachm of Terone (964) with H-E on either side of an amphora, M. Jameson writes that "the two letters and the weight render the attribution to Terone doubtful." As inexplicable as the H (for T?) appears, a comparison of the British Museum specimen (Babelon, *Traite*, Pl. LII., 14) with the Paris coin (ib. Pl. LII., 16) on both of which the amphora is hung with three bunches of grapes, and which bear, respectively, H-E and T-E, to my mind favors an attribution of the coins with H-E to the Teronean mint, as also style and form of incuse indicate. A new reading of a magistrate's name on a didrachm of Tarentum (202) is ΣΩΔΑΜΟΣ instead of ΣΑΔΩΝΟΣ, the previous reading.

Among the unedited coins may be briefly mentioned a trihemiobol of Tenedos (?) (1458a) showing a bearded head with four faces, of which three are shown on the coin; a drachm of Teos (?) (1515a,) with the forepart of a griffin; a Cyzicene stater (1841) with a portrait-head to the left; another (1415a), with the type of a cow suckling her calf, one with Heracles in the lion's scalp to the left; one with a young Cabeirus head (1842)**; a triobol of Phocis (1839); a tetradrachm of Antiochus IX. (1751).

Among the rare coins, some of which are unique, the following are especially noteworthy: A tetradrachm of Aeneia (932) showing Aeneas bearing Anchises, and Creusa carrying Ascanius, which is a variant of the Berlin specimen; a tetrobol of Delphi (1,148a;) a stater of Elis (1,231) with ΔΑ on the ivy leaf under the eagle's head on the obverse; a stater of Corinth (1,205) with a female head on the reverse of different style from the ordinary series; an obol of Rhegium and Terina (?) (463); a tetradrachm of Gela (579) with the complete androcephalic bull on the reverse; a rare bronze coin of Herbessus (602;) a Pontic tetradrachm of Mithradates IV. and Laodice (1365), of which only four specimens are known; an archaic electrum stater of Miletus (1505), on which the obverse type is a *winged* man-headed bull; a gold stater of Phygela (1843), the only gold coin of this city thus far known; a magnificent tetradrachm of Clazomenae (1493) signed by Theodotus; in the Seleucid series, a tetradrachm of Demetrius I. and Laodice (1706), known only by four examples; another of Alexander I. and Cleopatra Thea, (1715,) of which only one other example is known; a tetradrachm of Achaeus (1692), which is the only silver coin of this king known, the king's portrait being found elsewhere only on the gold stater in Munich, a veritable gem, which was purchased by M. Jameson without any knowledge on his part of the type which lay concealed under the thick, hard patina in which the coin lay embedded; a fifty-litre electrum piece of Populonia (1827) which is unique; a didrachm of Selinus, (726a), the unique representative of the later issue of didrachms.

There are also a number of rare coins of uncertain attribution, among which are staters of (Therma (?) (966a and 1837), and a tetradrachm of Peparethos (?) (1109a), from the Trouvaille de Tarente, (June, 1911,) of which a large part went into this collection. Mention should also be made of the electrum staters from the Trouvaille de Vourla (1910,) (1639-1642), which M. Jameson has suggested (*Revue Numismatique*, 1911, P. 60,) may, together with similar staters of Asia Minor, represent the coinage of the Ionian Revolt. In the Vourla hoard a new type of this group of staters was discovered, namely, a head of Pallas in a winged helmet, (1641), which M. Jameson tentatively assigns to Priene.

But we cannot exhaust the treasures of this collection without a longer excursus than would be suitable. The series of Tarentum, Metapontum, Syracuse, Cyzicus, Lampsacus, and the Seleucid Kings are noteworthy for the number and brilliance of the specimens.

In the arrangement of the catalogue the traditional scheme is, in the main, carried out. Part I., the Greek West; Part II., the Greek Center; Part III., the Greek East, offering very simple headings, under which the widespread Greek centres of civilization may be easily grouped. Within each subdivision the coins are arranged in chronological order, a specific date, "Vers 550" or "Vers 420," etc., being given in a column opposite the description, together with number, weight, and metal. In face of a good many uncertainties as to exact dates, this detailed record of the author's intuitive feeling for style, (for it is upon this that he must depend when arranging certain series within narrow limits), as well as of his numismatic experience, is most valuable. In conclusion we must heartily congratulate M. Jameson on the beautiful printing of the book and the excellent plates, and especially for the care with which the inscriptions are reproduced.

AGNES BALDWIN.

Paris, France, May 17, 1913.

*The Berlin coin has an almost effaced inscription, of which the third and fourth letters were read as ΡΩ. Friedlander, however, read RM, and doubted the attribution to Maronea.

**These Cyzicene staters were all published a short time ago in Herr von Fritze's KYZIKOS.

NEW SALEM, OHIO, IN NUMISMATICS.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

Of late years a great deal of inquiry and investigation has been made as to what, if anything, is known relative to the Farmers' Bank and the Jefferson Bank, both of New Salem, Ohio. Of the one but very little is known, and the other ended in a tragedy. So far as can be ascertained a currency issue by the Farmers Bank never materialized. Such is not the case regarding the history of the Jefferson Bank. Recently the writer had the good fortune of adding to his cabinet a partial set of the bills issued by this bank of the mysterious New Salem, Ohio.

Because of its recondite location a short history of the New Salem community may be of interest. The great obstacle which has always confronted



the collector of the curious in this particular case has been the location of New Salem. It appears that every previous attempt by the student to clear up the story of the New Salem banks has been wholly futile. Both banks were in operation during the early pioneer days of Ohio, as the dates on the notes will verify.



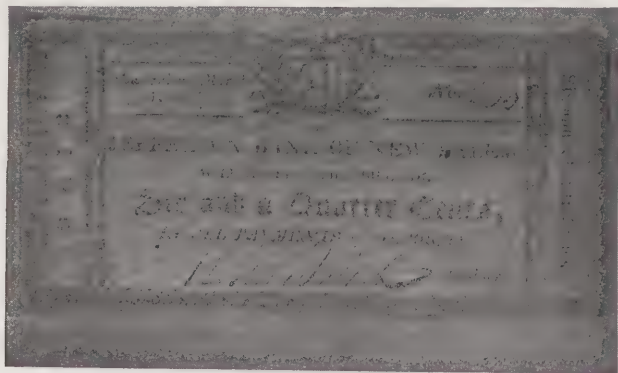
Old New Salem, so prosperous a century past, is to-day numbered as one of the inland and seemingly contented villages of Jefferson County, Ohio. Since about the year 1825 the place has been represented on the map as Annapolis. Therefore the mystery and mayhap the futility of all previous searching.

New Salem—Annapolis—at its very incipency came more or less under the influence of the Moravian Church. Several Moravian missionaries, who led

colonies from Canada and the East, set up stations in the fertile valley of the Tuscarawas, not far distant and in a westerly direction, from New Salem several years previous to the financial craze of 1815 to 1819. This sect therefore had no little influence in the molding of the early history of the New Salem community.



The town of New Salem was settled in 1802 by emigrants from Maryland and Virginia. One Robert Baird was its first postmaster. In 1823 one William Vantz was appointed postmaster, and served continuously in that position for fifty-three years, thus making his tenure in office the longest of any in the history of the post-office department of the United States. While postmaster he also held the office of Justice of the Peace for thirty-five years. It was in the early years of his incumbency as postmaster that he petitioned the Government to change the name of the New Salem postoffice to its present name, Annapolis.

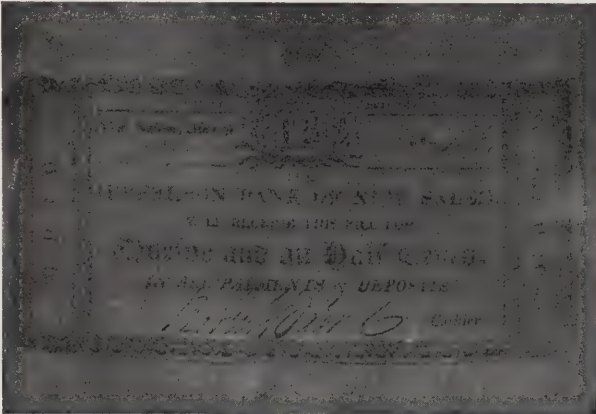


The old town of New Salem has a war record of which her patriotic citizens today may well be proud. In one of the little cemeteries bordering the village the Government has placed over one of the graves a marker bearing the inscription: "Lt. Col. John Andrews, First Ohio Militia, War of 1812, also a Soldier of the War of the Revolution." From this little community there were sent forth to the battle-front during the late rebellion sixty-four boys in blue, of which number only about one-half were privileged to return.

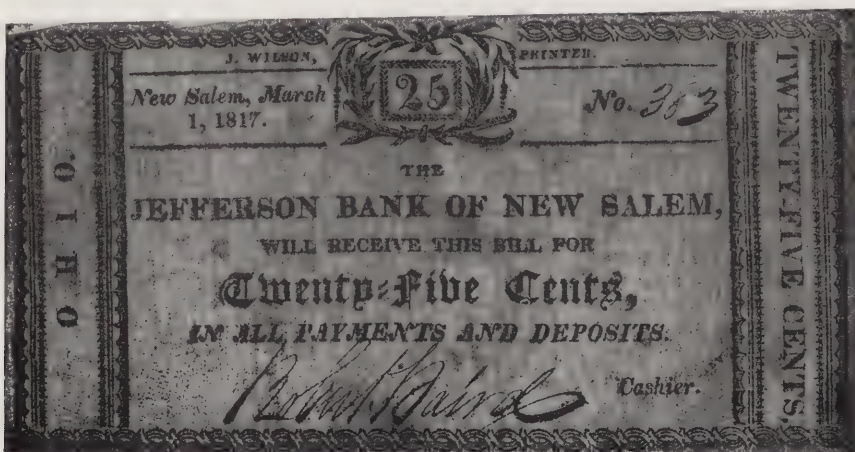
At the time the banks were in operation New Salem boasted of one blacksmith shop, one wheelwright shop, one wagon shop, one copper shop, one plow shop, two cabinet shops, one water mill, one saw mill, one still house, two tan yards, three hotels, one weaving shop, one tailor shop, one shoe shop, two hatter shops, etc. The following relative to the making of hats is an extract from an

historical sketch of Jefferson County as related in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio:

"Hats were made in shops as shoe-making and tailoring were done. Then, if a man or boy wanted a hat, it was bespoke, always two weeks in advance. The hatter measured his head and fitted him accordingly. The hats were made of wool or fur, or both mixed—the body of wool with the nap of fur, called a 'roaram,' a name well suited to the appearance of the hat. A roaram usually cost about three dollars."

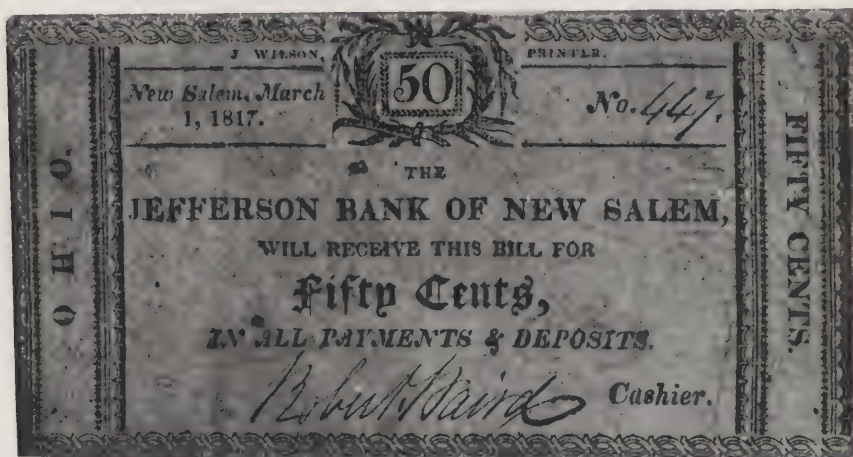


A stage line passing through New Salem operated between Steubenville and New Philadelphia, making the round trip in two days. Several decades later a railroad passed near the village, which rapidly forced the old stage coach to cease operations. Many of the most distinguished citizens of early Ohio took advantage of this antiquated mode of stage-travel. Among those of Jefferson County who frequently registered at the New Salem hotels were Edwin Mc-Masters Stanton, who, by the way, was an ardent collector of birds and insects; the Tappans, Benjamin, Arthur and Eli T.; H. Howe Leavitt, James Collier, Judge John C. Wright, Thomas Cole, Judge Thos. L. Jewett, S. M. Merrill, D. D. LL.D.; John Logan, the great Moravian Mingo chief, and many other celebrities.



As has been stated, but little is known about the Farmers' Bank. The only record of this institution probably is the promissory notes still extant. These notes are on old stamped paper, the seals of which are very interesting and much sought after by the paper currency curious.

Dr. Charles E. Rice, Alliance, Ohio, writes that he inherited from a Mr. Shane, who died at the age of 98, a copper plate for printing four bills of the Farmers Bank, copies of which are illustrated herein. In order to print double the amount of ones, the plate contains two of the ones and one each of the threes and fives. The ones are lettered A and B; the threes, C; the fives, D. For some reason this plate seems to have been rejected. The three denominations represented on this copper plate, made in 1816, as will be noticed by the engravings, contain agricultural or rural scenes and are considered very handsome.



The Jefferson Bank was organized in the latter half of 1816, with Dr. George W. Duffield president and Robert Baird, a merchant of New Salem, as cashier. The bank was located on the south side of Market street and to the east of the Public Square in a two-story log structure. The building was later sided with oak boards and is still tenanted.



The Jefferson Bank's actual issue of 1817 comprised the 6¼c, 12½c, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$3, and \$5 pieces. Cashier Baird signed the entire issue, while the president, Dr. Duffield, placed his signature to only those of the larger denominations. The larger denominations are engraved with historical scenes, while the fractional issues are minus any such decorations. The one-dollar piece presents Jackson in command at New Orleans in 1815. The three-dollar bill exhibits Perry's Victory on Lake Erie in 1813. The five-dollar note displays the Signing of the Ohio Constitution in 1852. In the one-dollar notes there is a great difference. The charger on which General Jackson is riding is quite different. A great difference is also found in the vignette enclosing the large

figure one. The 6¼c and 12½c pieces are extremely rare and when found are always in very poor condition. The decimal currency was printed by one J. Wilson, while the bills of larger denomination were engraved by R. G. Harrison, Jr. The entire issue is in black, the impression being on white paper. The bills were engraved in series A, B, C, and D, four to the plate, as was the intention of the Farmers' Bank.



It so appears that the following couplet, strange, if not poetical or refined, was written upon the back of one of the dollar notes at the time of issue. This interesting bit of currency is now in the collection of the writer.

"AN EXCELLENT GOOD NOTE"

"This note will pass
You stupid ass
For George & Bob
Have signed it."



As Dr. G. W. Duffield was president of the Jefferson Bank when it went down in 1818, suits were brought against him to recover on the circulating notes, which every bank issued in those days at its own sweet will. During the hearing before Jacob Vance, a Justice of the Peace, on July 9, 1818, hot words passed between Duffield and David Redick, the attorney for the prosecution. The trial adjourned and Redick followed Duffield to the street, and throwing his weight upon him, bore Duffield to the ground. Duffield feeling his life in danger, stabbed his antagonist in the neck with a doctor's lance. Redick died as the result of the wound while being conveyed to Steubenville in a wagon. Duffield was indicted and tried during the August term of court and was acquitted. The form of indictment at that date was the same as that used in the territory in 1798, and related that the accused, "not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by instigation of the devil," committed the crime.

Cashier Baird in order to secure the bank executed a number of his personal promissory notes in amounts of \$1000 each. Some of these papers are yet extant and are in an excellent state of preservation.

Like in most cases of suspended wildcat banks, the only asset remaining of the Jefferson Bank was a table, which afterward became the property of John M. Goodenow, so reported. At this time it is interesting to note that the only asset of another bank in Jefferson County at the date of its collapse was a keg filled with nails, having a mere covering of gold and silver coins.

In conclusion: We cannot close our notes on "New Salem in Numismatics" without thanking those who so kindly responded to the numerous inquiries relative to this pioneer Ohio currency. Our success in this particular was made possible by the following: George J. Gearhart, also J. H. Littrell, both of Lancaster, Ohio, John L. Means, Steubenville, Ohio, Rosine K. Myers, Samuel Hoobler, Mrs. Carroll, A. L. Myers, and L. R. Price, all of Annapolis, Ohio, also Dr. Charles E. Rice, Alliance, Ohio. Without their aid this article would have been fragmentary and perhaps of but small value.

BOOK REVIEW

Catalogue des Poinçons et Matrices du Musée de L'Hotel des Monnaies de Bruxelles dressé en exécution de L'arrêté Ministériel du 15 Janvier 1908, par Alph. de Witte, Président de la Société hollandaise-belge des Amis de la Médaille d'art, Vice-président de la Société royale de Numismatique de Belgique. Published by the Administration des Monnaies, Bruxelles, 1912 p. VII-344.

The activity of several of the foreign museums in publishing to the world the contents of their enormously valuable collection of coins and medals is an unending source of delight to all students of history and art. And late years a similar activity is noticeable in the publication of the dies, matrices, and punches which are preserved in great numbers in various European mints. In 1910 Mr. Hocking of the British Royal mint did a splendid piece of work in the catalogue of the dies and medals in the museum of that mint. Others have appeared, and now we have this excellent catalogue of the punches and matrices in the museum of the Brussels mint by the distinguished president of The Belgian Royal Numismatic Society, M. Alph. de Witte.

A frontispiece bears three splendid portraits of former mint engravers, one of them being Van Berckel, who was engraver in 1776-94 in the Austrian reign.

The Introduction gives a brief history of the varying fortunes of the collection of punches and matrices. The whole number must have excelled 10,000 at the time of the invasion of 1794, for the inventory of the French government in 1806-7 still showed over 9,000, tho many had been taken away to Vienna; but 1,694 recovered from Utrecht in 1893 were all that remained of the once magnificent accumulation of the matrices antedating the invasion of 1794. Then follows an interesting account of the measures taken by the government in later years to secure all the dies, matrices, and punches relating to the national coinage and public medals that could be had.

It is this latter part of the account that interests Americans most, because of the utterly contrasting policies pursued by Belgium and former officials of our own Treasury Department. For it is well known that the matrices and dies of our own coinage, including numerous patterns, to the total number of over two hundred, were destroyed in May, 1910, an act of official vandalism that can hardly be paralleled in the history of the administration of civilized governments. For thus were annihilated the most important monuments of our national coinage, a most regrettable fact.

The Catalogue proper is in three parts, the first part including the punches and matrices prior to 1794, and embraces matrices for coinage dies of the

Spanish and Austrian periods and a splendid list of jetons dating from 1620 to 1793, and numerous medals. Part Two includes the coins from 1794 down to and including the reigning king, the interesting tokens used in the prisons and certain other national institutions, and, most interesting of all, a list of the matrices of medals of 38 Belgian medallists, one of the best features of the volume; for the brief *vitae* of the artists as well as the lists of many of their best works form a thesaurus of valuable information; and it is also most interesting to note that the matrices of the medals of the Royal Society, and especially of the Holland-Belgium Society of the Friends of the Artistic Medal are in the mint museum. Finally Part Three includes seals, stamps, signets, etc., classified as before into those anterior and posterior to the year 1794.

The general character of the work needs no other eulogy than the mention of the name of the writer—M. Alph. de Witte.

C.

THE NUMISMATIC AND PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF JAPAN.

We have just received No. 1, Vol. II., of *The Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan*, published at Yokohama. This latest number contains forty pages of numismatic and philatelic matter, in English and Japanese, and is accompanied by three fine plates. Also are several pages of advertisements, not numbered, and the index for Vol. I., January to June, 1913, of the first year of this interesting Oriental magazine. The leading article for July is entitled "Designs for the New Japanese Postage Stamps Which Gained Prizes at the Recent Competition," written by Editor H. A. Ramsden. Other important articles are "Liu and the Three-Legged Toad" and "Seals for Impressing on Chinese Private Bank Notes and Their Significance," both of which also have been written by Mr. Ramsden. Judging by the substantial character of this July issue the magazine is receiving proper encouragement, which we sincerely trust it will continue to enjoy.

United States Cents and Die Varieties 1793-1857.

CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

(In a recent editorial in *The Numismatist* the statement was made that after the publication of Dr. McGirk's valuable article up to and including the year 1814 he would give a supplementary list of the varieties that he had overlooked from 1793 to 1814, inclusive. Dr. McGirk now wishes to inform the readers of the *Numismatist* that he has decided to postpone the publication of a supplementary list until the completion of the entire article. He has received information of many new varieties from various collectors who are interested in the subject, and requests that all varieties which do not appear in his list be forwarded to him as soon as convenient. He assures our readers that he will not fail to give full credit to the possessor of each new variety discovered.—Ed.)

With the issue of the cents of 1808 there appears an entire change of design in the obverse and reverse dies. The head of Liberty now faces to the left, with no drapery on bust; the hair, which is abundant, is tied back with a ribbon encircling the head, on which is inscribed the word LIBERTY. Stars make their appearance for the first time, and continue to 1857. There are seven stars on the left in front of the face and six to the right behind the head. The date is under the bust as in former issues. On the reverse is the legend United States of America, inside of which is a continuous wreath with one stem, the point of the wreath ending very close to the stem. Around the stem is tied a narrow ribbon in a single bow knot. Inside the wreath are the words ONE CENT and beneath the word CENT a dash. The fraction disappears, to return no more.

There seems to have been but one set of dies used in the year 1809. In 1810 no additions can be given to the varieties enumerated by Mr. Doughty. No further comments are necessary on the few remaining years of this type. The detailed description should be all that is required to classify varieties.

LOCALITY NUMBER	MOBILE NUMBER	FIGURES OF DATE.	DATE at BASE.	STARS.	TERMINATION 1808 OF HIGHEST LEAF in WEATH.	REVERSE MEASUREMENTS		
						D-S	S-O	P-A
206	1A	Fig. 1 short and high.	9	13	Under center of S	2	1½	1½
XX	1B	" 1, " " "	9	13	" " " S	2	1½	1½
208	1C	" 1 " " "	9	12	" " " S	2	1½	1½
"	1D	" 1 " " "	9	12	" " " S	2	1½	1½
209	2A	Fig. 1 short and high.	9	13	Under front line of S	2	2	2½
210	1A	Fig's. Large, 9 cut over S.	9		1809 Under center of S	1½	2	1½
211	1A	10 cut over 09. 10 large.	9½		1810 Just under S.	2½	2	2½
212	2A	Small figures, ones low.	9½		Under front line of S	2½	2½	2½
213	5A	" " " "	9½		To right of S.	2½	2½	2½
"	5B	" " " "	9		" " " S.	2½	2½	2½
214	4A	Small figures, Ones low.	9½		Much to right of S.	2½	3½	2½
215	1A	11 cut over a 10.	8		1811 Just to the right of S.	2½	2½	2½
216	2A	Perfect date.	9		" " " " "	2½	2½	2½
217	1A	Figure 8 large.	8		1812 Just under S.	1½	2½	2½
"	1B	" 8 "	8		" " " S	1½	2½	2½
218	2A	Figures large, well curved	9		Between S and O of 07	2	3	2½
219	5A	181 Small.	8½		Slightly to left of S	2	2	1½
220	4A	All figures small.	8½		Slightly to left.	2½	2½	2½
"	4B	" " " "	8½		" " " "	2½	2½	2½
XX	4C	" " " "	8½		Under front line of S	2	2	1½
221	1A	13th star distant from 3	8½		1813 Under front line of S	1½	2	2
222	2A	13th. star close to 3.	8½		Much to right of S.	2	3½	2½
223	3A	13th. star distant from 3.	8½		" " " " S.	1½	2	2
224	1A	Fig. 4 has a crosslet.	9		1814 Much to right of S.	2½	2½	2
225	2A	Fig. 4 has no crosslet.	8½		Under front line of S.	1½	1½	2½
"	2B	" " " " "	"		" " " " "	"	"	"
"	2C	" " " " "	"		" " " " "	"	"	"
"	2D	" " " " "	"		" " " " "	"	"	"

<p>1808</p> <p>OVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.</p>	<p>Condition of Specimen in Penell.</p>	<p>RARETY</p>
<p>NONE - - - - -</p> <p>Border at D thru D, 4th. berry, wreath and S of STATES. Border to T.</p> <p>Same as 1B, with a second crack thru D to 2nd. bunch of leaves; and an other in field below O of ONE thru O to center of N.</p> <p>Same as 1C with an additional crack from N thru right wreath to border between A & of AMERICA.</p> <p>NONE - - - - -</p>		<p>9</p> <p>9</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>9</p>
<p>1809</p> <p>Eleventh star toward hair 2½ m.m. Slight crack above T of CENT.</p>		<p>11</p>
<p>1810</p> <p>NONE - - - - -</p> <p>NONE - - Always struck off center TES and OF touching border. -</p> <p>NONE - - - - -</p> <p>O of date thru all stars on the right; A of STATES thru wreath. -</p> <p>NONE - - Overse usually struck off center. - - - - -</p>		<p>8</p> <p>8</p> <p>8</p> <p>10</p> <p>8</p>
<p>1811</p> <p>Dash between E of ONE and O of CENT. - - - - -</p> <p>Fifth star toward nose extending about half way. - - - - -</p>		<p>11</p> <p>11</p>
<p>1812</p> <p>Perpendiculars of N of CENT connected at base. Perfect milling. - -</p> <p>,, ,, ,, N ,, ,, not ,, ,, ,, . Milling absent. - -</p> <p>NONE - - - - -</p> <p>Slight crack on head, can be seen only in very good specimens. -</p> <p>All stars connected; Dash between O of ONE and O of CENT. - - -</p> <p>Stars not ,, ; No dash ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, - - -</p> <p>Crack from the third to the fifth bunch of leaves below upper berries; -</p> <p>Three cracks from 6th. bunch of leaves toward E of ONE.</p>		<p>10</p> <p>6</p> <p>11</p> <p>7</p> <p>7</p> <p>9</p> <p>8</p>
<p>1813</p> <p>NONE - - - - -</p> <p>NONE - - - - -</p> <p>NONE - - - - -</p>		<p>10</p> <p>10</p> <p>13</p>
<p>1814</p> <p>NONE - - - - -</p> <p>NONE - - - - -</p> <p>E of date thru curl, eleventh star to border; Slight break at junction of neck and chin.</p> <p>Same as 2B, break under chin much larger. - - - - -</p> <p>Same as 2B break now fills space from point under chin to middle of neck.</p>		<p>9</p> <p>6</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p>

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

THE annual convention of the Association is being held at Detroit as we are going to press. A large number of members are present, the exhibition of coins and medals is very comprehensive, and the 1913 annual meeting promises to be one of the most satisfactory ever held. A full account of the proceedings will be given in THE NUMISMATIST for October, which will be distributed to members promptly on the first of the month.

AS WILL be noted in our advertising columns, the A. N. A. Booklet for 1913, showing the names, addresses, and numbers of the members of the Association, is now ready for distribution. This little booklet will be found of much value. It is of convenient vest pocket size. The price is fifty cents, postpaid. The proceeds from the sale of the Booklet will be added to the publication fund of THE NUMISMATIST.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—

There has been offered to me by two men, one an Englishman, a collection of Roman First Brass, probably about sixty-two (62) pieces in number, all attributed and tagged with the dates of the Emperors. This work, he said, had been done by the British Museum, who he claimed had said the coins were all genuine and authentic, which statement was false no doubt. The collection was made by Countess —. Of the sixty-two (62) pieces I think at least two-thirds of them were forgeries of the various makes. The English gentleman assumed a great air of injured innocence when told many were false, and I now find he was told by Dr. Comparette, of the Mint about a month ago that at least fifty were forgeries out of the 62.

The man is a very good talker and I think the trade and collectors should be on the lookout for him.

Very truly yours,

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6, 1913.

HENRY CHAPMAN.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—

Has 1912 given us two varieties of \$10 and \$20 gold pieces? If so, I have not observed it noted in THE NUMISMATIST. The admission of two States suggests the addition of two stars on these coins. Forty-eight stars now appear on the edge of the ten-dollar piece. Just when the two additional stars were caused to appear on the coins, or if any additional stars have been added to the face of the \$20, I do not know.

Sincerely,

Tyrone, Pa., July 25, 1913.

FARRAN ZERBE.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—

Am surprised at what I saw on Page 423 of last issue (Aug.) of THE NUMISMATIST, regarding Chief Iron Tail, as same does not tally at all with note on Page 431 regarding John Two Moons. One contradicts the other, now which are we to believe, if either? Can you explain this phenomenon, and give the correct account of who the Indian really was whose head appears on the apparently defunct 5c piece? Kindly enlighten the readers in next issue.

Respectfully,

Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 7, 1913.

C. V. HOPE.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.

The last number of the Italian *Rivista* brings a warning against some new forgeries, the product of a notorious establishment in Rome, productions of whose hands have been tried upon collectors in the recent past. Four gold Zecchini are the latest fabrications to be detected. They are:

Ferrara: Borso d'Este. Arms.—Resurrection. (Cat. Gnechi, 1276.)

Ancona: Clement VII. San Quiriaco.—Horseman r. (Cat. Gnechi, 51.)

Modena: Clement VII. Bust.—Saint on throne. (Cat. Gnechi, 3349.)

Venezia: Marin Faliero.

Fine mediaeval gold coins are gaining considerable popularity with a number of American collectors, and it is very probable that these coins will sooner or later be offered on this side of the sea.

The writer is inclined to believe that another forgery from the same source has already been offered in America, but without success so far as heard of. This is the Aureus of Nero and Agrippina. Whether it has been sold over here or not, this will be a warning to collectors against such a piece.

All the forgeries from the new Roman shop are pronounced of excellent workmanship.

Attention may as well be here called to a considerable number of Roman Sestertii and Dupondii in brass, of the early empire, that are being urgently offered by a gentleman who claims for the pieces the authentication of the British Museum. Very many, if not the great majority of them, are false. The "gems" of the batch are old-time friends whose spuriousness was detected by the eighteenth century experts.

C.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The annual dues are 50 cents yearly; subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted September 15, 1913.

- 1712 George W. Hampton, 1122 Stephenson St., Napoleon, O.
- 1713 Chas. J. R. Carson, 742 W. Pico St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 1714 P. M. Hellfrisch, Perrysburg, Ohio.
- 1715 William L. Knox, 163 Falls Ave., Youngstown, O.
- 1716 Ernest Haarer, 113 W. Liberty St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 1717 O. P. Applegate, 1323 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

- 1718 Theodore J. Venn, 2034 Lane Court, Chicago, Ill.
 1719 Victor H. Lundberg, Oglesby, Ill.
 1720 George B. Ward, 1725 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 1721 Peter C. Hines, P. O. Box 65, Newark, N. J.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Aug. 15, 1913. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to October 15, 1913, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the October issue.

APPLICANTS:

Geo. E. Pomeroy,

512 Madison Ave., Toledo, O.

W. S. Ware,

33 West 2d St., Jacksonville, Fla.

H. W. Conway,

29 W. Gosdale St., Columbus, O.

PROPOSED BY:

R. Hosbury

Waldo C. Moore

Edgar H. Adams

Waldo C. Moore

R. Hosbury

J. M. Henderson

Changes of Address.

R. W. McLachlan, St. Monique St., to 310 Lansdowne Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Canada.

D. L. Angell, to 1029 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Woodin Membership Prize.

Following is a list of names to date of those who are in line for the A. N. A. medal in solid gold which is to be given by Mr. William H. Woodin of New York City as a prize to the one who obtains the most members for the A. N. A. during the year 1913. Applications received previous to July count one point; those coming in the latter half of the year are allowed one-half count. Only those having a credit of two or more applications are here listed.

	12 mos. members	6 mos. members	Total Points
ROBERT HOSBURY, Toledo, O.	6	10	11
JOHN M. OLIVER, Springfield, Mass.	5	1	5½
DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH, Rochester, N. Y.	2	.....	2
THEOPHILE E. LEON, Chicago, Ill.	2	.....	2
HARRY J. LELANDE, Los Angeles, Cal.	2	.....	2
H. B. HARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.	2	.....	2
CHARLES H. SHINKLE, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	2	3
FARRAN ZERBE	2	.....	2
BEN G. GREEN, Chicago, Ill.	1	2	2

Lewisburg, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1913.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

- Sept. 12. Collections of George C. Barton, Herbert H. Taylor and S. D. Jones. Lyman H. Low, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Sept. 17. Sale of Collection of Foreign and United States Gold, Silver, Minor Coins, Patterns, Medals, Siege Pieces. F. C. C. Boyd, New York City.
 Sept. 18. Rare U. S. Gold, Numismatic Books, Store Cards, Marriage Medals, Foreign Silver Coins, &c. Thomas L. Elder, New York City.
 Sept. 22. Collection of Maurice Faure, consisting of Italian Coins and Medals, &c. Leo Hamburger, Frankfort-Am-Main, Germany.
 Oct. 13, and following days. Le Maistre Collection of Medals and Coins relating to peace. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.
 Oct. 20, 21. Coins of the Middle Ages, Sceattas, Merovingian, and Carolingian Coins, &c. H. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.
 Nov. 17 and following days. Collections of Greek and Roman Coins formed by Baron Friedrich von Schennis, and others. Dr. Jacob Hirsch, Paris, France.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of Meeting held on June 25th, 1913. From the Athenæum. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Symonds read a paper on the documentary evidence for the coinages of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and quoted extracts from many records of the period which were still unprinted. He showed that the rare silver piece, generally known as the shilling, of Henry VII. was not included among the authorized currency of 1503, and was probably a pattern for an intended coin of that value which was not approved. The various coinages of Henry VIII. were considered in detail, and it was pointed out that there were in fact six distinct issues, instead of five, as had been previously supposed. The meaning of certain mint-marks was discussed, as were the results obtained by an assay of the coins. Mr. Symonds also drew attention to the provision, in 1545, of an artificial water supply for the use of the mint, a conduit of lead pipes being laid from the country beyond Bethnal Green to the Tower of London. This conduit had been unnoticed by historians.

In illustration of the subject, Mr. Symonds exhibited groats of Henry VIII. bearing the mint-marks referred to; Mr. Carlyon-Britton showed a series of a hundred gold pieces of the reign of Henry VII. to Edward VI.; Mr. Oswald Fitch, a large collection of the gold and silver money of the same period; Mr. Horace Lambert showed the original matrix of a seal dated 1490, bearing the name and titles of Henry VII. as King and Duke of Lancaster, which he believed was that of the Court of Common Pleas; Mr. H. A. Parsons, an angel of the first issue of Henry VII. with the Irish title and a reverse similar to that of the sovereign, and a half-sovereign of Henry VIII.'s late issue, without the sceptre; and Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine, a half-groat of Henry VII.'s third issue, weighing only 18 grains, although in good condition. Among other exhibitions were a penny of Harold I. of Exeter, by Mr. MacIlwaine; varieties of the half-groat of Richard II., of the noble of the first issue of Henry V., and of the Shrewsbury crown of Charles I., by Mr. W. M. Maish; and a set of the recently issued silver coinage for British West Africa, by Mr. A. H. Baldwin.

W. J. ANDREW, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular August meeting was held on Friday evening, the 9th, at the Park Avenue Hotel, with Vice President Frey in the Chair. The members present were Messrs. Smith, Imhoff, Proskey, Nangle, Valentine, Wood, Belden, Boyd, Blake, Frey, De Lagerberg, Armstrong, Swanstrom, Elder, Kohler, and Adams.

The Committee on Paper Money, through Dr. Valentine, reported that it had gone over the first issue of fractional currency, especially the notes that were in the collections of Messrs. Valentine and Proskey, and that good progress was being made with the list that is being tabulated under the auspices of the Numismatic Club.

The Membership Committee reported favorably upon the names of Messrs. Moritz, Wormser, William R. Powell, and E. G. Eichholtz, who were unanimously elected to membership in the club.

The Committee on Publication, through Mr. Wood, reported that a type-written transcript had been made of the list of New York store cards that was printed in *The Coin Collector's Journal* of 1885 and 1886, with the proper corrections, and was ready to be printed.

The Medallie Committee, through Mr. DeLagerberg, reported the receipt of a number of medals from Mr. Carl Poellrath of Schrobenhausen, Germany, which were of an interesting character.

Vice President Frey read a very interesting letter from President Heaton, dated London, July 23, who told of his attendance at a meeting of the British Numismatic Society. Mr. Heaton also met Prince Louis of Battenberg, who is an honorary member of the Club.

The subject of this meeting had been set for the Proclamation Pieces of Mexico.

Mr. David Proskey had a fine and varied exhibit of these interesting pieces, which unfortunately cannot be described in detail. They embrace a number of the rare varieties bearing the names of certain of the Mexican States.

The subject of the next meeting will be the Proclamation Pieces of Peru and Bolivia.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 114th monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, July 11th, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following fourteen members were present: Messrs. Kelley, Green, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, E. Michael, Holmes, Smith, Loer, Krausz, Davis, Ripstra, Jones and Dr. Merrill.

Letters of thanks were read from the American Numismatic Society and Chicago Historical Society for medals donated.

The resignation of Mr. J. M. Wulfinf was received and accepted.

A large part of the evening was devoted to a discussion of the welfare of the society.

Mr. Leon exhibited some tokens and fine United States cents.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Spink's Circular and THE NUMISMATIST for June and July and the *Philatelic West* and *Numismatische Correspondenz* for July; auction catalogues from H. Chapman, Elder (2), Green, Low, Mehl, and United States Coin Co., catalogue with fixed prices from Hess, and a priced catalogue of the Jackson collection from the United States Coin Company.

Mr. Sawyer was present as a visitor.

Adjourned to meet August 1st, 1913.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, July 15, 1913. The thirty-sixth meeting called to order, President Woolsey presiding. Members present: Messrs. W. H. Amberg, Woolsey, French, Plumb, Bernstein, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Harold, and Clark.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Resolutions of sympathy were passed on the death of the wife of Dr. S. Handler, and the Secretary was instructed to write a letter of condolence in behalf of the R. N. A.

The Convention of the American Numismatic Association, which is to be held in Detroit in August, will be attended by a number of our members, and it is hoped that we will have a very creditable showing at the Convention.

Papers received during the month: Ben G. Green's Sale, held in July, Spink's Numismatic Circular, Aldolph Hess Nachfolger's catalogue of Medieval and Modern Coins and Medals, *Philatelic West*.

Dr. French had on exhibit Hard Times Tokens No. 41 in silver, and No. 14 in silver, No. 179 in copper and No. 57 in copper. These are rare numbers and were much admired by the members who saw them.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, August 12, 1913.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting was held at Carnegie Institute, Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday evening, July 1st, 1913. President Shinkle was in the chair. The members present were Messrs. Shinkle, Wilharm, Kraft and Gies. Mr. Morgenthau was present as a visitor.

Exhibited by Mr. Morgenthau was a set of tokens issued by Becker Bros., San Francisco, Cal., from 5c to \$1.00, and a collection of misstruck coins and freaks.

By Mr. Kraft, 1793 Liberty Cap cent, obverse cracked die; 1795 lettered edge, 1796 Fillet head, 1797, 1798 over 1797 and 1798; Half Cents 1802, 1803 and 1807. Silver dollar 1852 and quarter eagle, 1798.

By Dr. Wilharm, United States eagle 1795, half eagle 1814, Jefferson head cent, 1795, and 1804 cent, broken obverse die.

By Mr. Gies—Four varieties of 1805 cents, four varieties of Joseph Leshner's Referendum Octagonal silver coins, 1889 silver dollar CC Mint, half eagles, 1841 and 1853, D Mint.

Adjourned to meet Tuesday, August 5th.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 115th monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, August 1st. The President and Vice-President being absent, Mr. Virgil M. Brand was elected to preside. The following twelve members were present: Messrs. Kelley, Green, V. M. Brand, Evans, Edward Michael, Holmes, Baker, Jonas, H. C. Mueller, Kirner and Dr. Merrill. Mr. Victor F. Lawson was elected to membership.

Under exhibitions Mr. Michael showed a 1794 United States dollar, copper Mexican trial pieces and a number of English war medals; Mr. Brand five Siamese bullet money of two and four ticals, one with large elephant, and two types of the 100 perpera of Montenegro 1910 gold proofs: and Mr. Green a crown of Lucca, 1794, and several pieces of Peruvian cob money.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Numismatischer Verkehr and Philatelic West for July; the catalogues with fixed prices from Fuldaer and United States Coin Co.

After considerable interesting numismatic discussion meeting was adjourned until Sept. 5th, 1913.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

BARRO DE RIO BRANCO MEDAL.



The phenomenal progress made in recent years in Brazil and the process of evolution which has brought this country to its present high rank among the nations, is largely due to the notable happenings during the fifty years' reign of the Emperor Dom Pedro II. and considered only begun with the formation of the republic. During that monarch's long rule many reforms were initiated to which Brazil is today indebted for much of its greatness and glory attached to its military and diplomatic achievements.

As the result of the revolution in November, 1889, headed by Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, a Provisional Government was proclaimed, and the banishment of the Imperial family was decreed, to be carried out within twenty-four hours. Before the expiration of that short space of time Dom Pedro sailed for Lisbon, expressing his sincere wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of Brazil,—refusing any pecuniary assistance offered him by the Provisional Government. The memory of that illustrious man, simple, patriotic, and learned, is still cherished by his many admirers.

During the first three or four years of the Republican regime Brazil suffered from constant agitation and repeated attempts at submersive movements. Since November, 1904, when Dr. Barras became President, tranquillity and order were restored throughout the country, since maintained to the great advantage of its people.

President Barras solved many diplomatic conflicts under the guidance of that illustrious diplomat Baron do Rio Branco, not the least important of which were the questions of the Island of Trinidad and those of Amapa and Missoes, which guaranteed to the Brazilians the possession of an immense new and rich territory.

In November, 1898, Dr. Barros was succeeded by Dr. Manuel Ferraz de Campos Salles, and his administration was followed by that of Dr. Rodriguez Alves, who directed one of the most successful Governments of the republican period. During the term of that Government the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, then in the hands of Baran do Rio Branco, entered into the famous treaty of Petropolis, signed in November, 1903, with Bolivia, whereby Brazil acquired ownership of the vast territory of Acre, at the same time establishing a modus vivendi with Peru, which made claims to that territory and to a large part of the State of Amazonas.

The courtesy extended by Senhor Ed. Sousa, Pres. Garantia da Amazonia, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, enables us to reproduce the artistic medal struck in 1910 by the Brazilian Government in recognition of that distinguished and able diplomat, Barro do Rio Branco.

(The medal is designed by A. G. Girardet and the reverse is of most artistic beauty and delicacy in execution.)

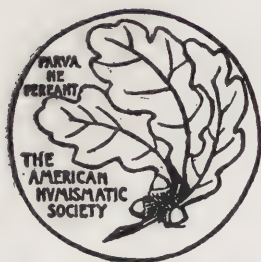
—J. DE L.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION MEDAL.



Above is shown the obverse and reverse of the medal to be awarded at the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in New York from Oct. 27 to Nov. 1, 1913. There are to be four styles of medals awarded, all of the same design, as above, but varying in metal and size.

There are two styles of gold medals, the grand gold medal, two inches in diameter, and a smaller gold medal, 1½ inches in diameter. Also there are silver gilt and silver medals, both two inches in diameter.



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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to *The American Journal of Numismatics*, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

A large proportion of those visiting the museum of The American Numismatic Society appear to be much interested in the collection of Decorations, Insignia and Medals, which is displayed in twenty-four swinging cases, attached to the four columns which support the gallery.

The cases on the first column to the right represent the United States.

The United States Government has never awarded any orders or decorations, such as those of foreign countries, and the most highly prized medal is the Medal of Honor, which was established in 1862, as a reward for special acts in bravery, on the part of officers and soldiers of the regular and volunteer army, and non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in the navy. The army medal underwent a change in the ribbon in 1896, and an entirely new design was adopted in 1909. The navy medal has remained the same up to the present time.

The first section contains the army medal of honor with the ribbon of 1862 and 1896. So far the Society has been unable to obtain a specimen of the design of 1909, the navy medal of honor, the naval good conduct medals, the naval service medals for the civil war, West Indies campaign, Philippine campaign and the campaign in China in 1900; also the Dewey and Sampson medals.

This is followed by the medals awarded by different states and cities for services in the Mexican, Civil and Spanish Wars, and medals for saving life.

The remaining cases in this section contain the insignia of military and hereditary societies. A military society is one that was organized by those who actually participated in the operations which the society commemorates, and it may be hereditary—like the Society of the Cincinnati, which was established in 1783 by commissioned officers of the Revolution and is kept alive by their descendants—or not hereditary, in which case it can only last for a lifetime, as is the case with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Some of the hereditary societies require military ancestry, such as the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution and many others, while some do not, for example, the St. Nicholas Society of New York, Society of Mayflower descendants, and others requiring descent from early settlers in this country, and others with a variety of ancestral qualifications.

Among the especially noteworthy specimens might be mentioned one of the original badges of the Society of the Cincinnati, made in France soon after the organization of that society, and four others of later periods; the two exceedingly rare early badges of the Sons of the Revolution, three specimens of the first badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, before the adoption of the well known star; the insignia of the Society of the Army of the James, which had but a short life, and the insignia of the St. David's Society, of which but two specimens have been issued.

One section relates to the Confederacy, and contains the exceedingly rare Davis Guard Medal, which was given to the forty-nine members of a company of that name for the defence of Sabine Pass, Texas, in 1868. The Southern Cross of Honor, which was given to surviving Confederate Veterans by the Daughters of the Confederacy; some other medals and the insignia of the Confederate societies.

The cases on the next column contain British decorations, war medals, and other official medals, beginning with the Great George, Lesser George, and Star of the Order of the Garter. With these is an Undress Garter. These were all made sometimes during the reign of George III. or George IV. The star of the Order of the Thistle, the military star of the Order of the Bath, the Order of the Baronets of Nova Scotia, and several miniature and other decorations. The medals include the scarce medal given to the Indians in Canada, bearing the lion and the wolf on the reverse; the Germantown medal in copper, a silver medal for West of India and Guzerat 1778-1784; Mysore, 1790-92; Seringpatam, 1799; Egypt, 1801; Rodrigues, Bourbin and Mauritius, 1809-1810; the field officers, gold medal for the Peninsular War, which was awarded to Captain Francis Scott, who was killed at the assault of St. Sebastian in 1813. Types of nearly all the different war medals issued during the reign of Victoria, including two Victoria Crosses, one for the army and one for the navy, and the exceedingly scarce New Zealand Cross. Many of the medals of Edward VII. and several of George V. The last section contains groups of medals, each group having been to some individual.

While the collection contains nearly all of the medals of Victoria, it is deficient in the clasps issued for different engagements, notably in the case of the

Military General Service Medal, of which the collection contains but two specimens with two clasps each, and the Naval General Service Medal, with three specimens, two of which have two clasps and the third one clasp.

The cases on the two remaining columns contain decorations and war medals of other foreign countries, beginning with France, of which there is a fine collection of the decorations of the Legion of Honor of the various reigns, from Napoleon I. to Napoleon III. of the second and third Republic; some other decorations, including a modern reproduction of the elaborate decoration of the Order of the Three Gold Fleeces, which was projected by Napoleon, as a rival of the celebrated Order of the Golden Fleece of Spain and Austria, but never established, owing to the abrupt termination of Napoleon's reign; also many war and other medals.

The German medals follow with the Order of the Red Eagle and the Order of the Crown of Prussia and several specimens of the Prussian Iron Cross of 1813 and of 1870, and a number of war medals; decorations and medals of Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Hanover, Hesse, Oldenburg, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and various other principalities.

Austria is represented by the Order of the Iron Crown, the Order of Francis Joseph, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and a number of other decorations and medals.

Of Holland, there is the Order of the Netherlands Lion, and a considerable number of medals for military service, and the Order of the Oak Crown for Luxembourg, followed by medals and decorations of Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Greece and Switzerland. The Order of the Elephant of Denmark is one of the highest and most exclusive of European orders. The specimen in the collection is of smaller size than that worn on state occasions, and under some circumstances is worn in place of the full size and jeweled decoration.

Among the decorations of Italy will be found a star of the Order of the Annunziata, which is one of the Royal Orders very hard to obtain; also the Order of the Iron Crown at the time of Napoleon, together with a number of other decorations and medals both for Italy, as united, and for the various Italian states before the union.

These are followed by a number of Papal decorations and medals; also nearly all of the active Spanish and Portuguese orders, but lacking the Order of the Golden Fleece of Spain.

Medals and decorations of Russia including the Order of the White Eagle, the star of the Order of St. Anne, the Order of St. George, and the Order of St. Stanislaus, and various orders from Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Monaco.

The Order of the Medjici and the Order of the Osmani of Turkey, and other Turkish decorations, and various decorations of Tunis, Zanzibar and other African states.

In Asia we have the Order of the Sun and Lion; and of Persia, the Order of the Dragon of Annam, the Royal Order of Cambodia, the Order of the Crown of Siam, the Order of the Double Dragon of China, the third, sixth, seventh and eighth class of the Order of the Rising Sun, the Order of the Sacred Treasure, and the Order of the Golden Kite of Japan, as well as some exceedingly scarce and interesting Japanese war medals; also a military decoration and several medals of Corea.

Of Hawaii there is the Order of the Star of the Ocean, and the Order of Kamehameha.

Mexico is represented by the Order of the Mexican Eagle of two classes; also two classes of the Order of the Madonna of Guadeloupe. Both of these orders were established during the reign of Maximilian; also various Mexican medals.

Of Haiti there is the Order of Faustin, and the scarce star of the Order of the Legion of Honor.

Guatemala has the Order of Military Merit. Nicaragua, the Order of the San Juan. Honduras, the Order of Santa Rosa of Civil Merit.

There are a number of war medals of Ecuador, Bolivia, Chili, and Peru; also the scarce silver medal of Antoine IL, "King of Patagonia," who attempted to establish a kingdom of Patagonia, and had a considerable following, but died before his plans were altogether complete. This medal or decoration was prob-

ably intended as a reward for the faithful, but not very many of them were made.

Under Brazil are several classes of the Order of the Southern Cross, and the Order of the Rose. Both of these flourished during the empire; the remaining South American decorations are the Order of the Bust of Bolivar of Venezuela, the Order of Merit of Venezuela, and medals of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

This is probably the most extensive collection of decorations in this country. It contains a large majority of the active foreign orders, though a number of most important ones are lacking, such as the Golden Fleece of Spain and of Austria, several of the highest orders of Prussia, Austria, Russia and Sweden. There are also other gaps here and there.

The British orders are all hard to obtain. The collection, as stated, contains some of the most important. Several others are represented by miniature badges, which are worn on certain occasions when the wearing of the full sized decorations is not convenient or proper, and some are entirely lacking.

There are many extinct orders. Of these the following specimens in the collection might be mentioned:

France—Order of the Holy Ghost, Order of St. Louis, Order of Military Merit, which existed before the French Revolution; Order of the Reunion and Canonical Cross of St. Denis, of the time of Napoleon, and Order of the Lily, a decoration given by Louis XVIII. Royal Guelphic Order, of Hanover, Royal Order of Jerome Bonaparte, of Westphalia, Order of the Iron Crown, of Italy, which was established by Napoleon and later became the Order of the Iron Crown of Austria; Order of St. Louis of Parma, Order of the Holy Savior of Mont Real, of Spain; also the orders of Mexico and Brazil, which went out of existence when those countries became republics.

While the collection of war medals can, and no doubt will, in time, be largely increased, still it might be considered a very good representative collection, and one containing many rare and interesting specimens.

The Society has recently put on exhibition a Babylonian clay temple record in the form of a receipt for rent, &c. The tablet is about two inches wide by three and one half inches high and about an inch thick, rounded on the sides, and is of a drab color. Both sides are covered with cuneiform inscriptions. The piece was found at Mosul, and is reckoned to have been made somewhere between 2700 and 2500 B. C. The especial interest it has for numismatists is the fact that on the tablet mention in two places is made of silver by weight. On one side the inscription reads: "5 shekel refined silver from the house of DAMQAR—the DAMQAR had stipulated the rent—has come to hand; in two years the interest of 3 shekel of silver has grown 3 gur 180 qa of grain, best quality: the grain is from the Sagru field, it has been harvested. 2 gur of tar (asphalt) -----" On the other side: "from Aakalla son of Umani received; 2 nig. bil garments, its price is 1 shekel of silver, 1 copper utensil for ----- grain, weight ten shekel of copper, from Lugal-azaggani Ibukandu has received." This transaction was many centuries before silver money was made, but silver was used in rough lumps or ingots at that time, and passed by weight as we see from the tablet. Many centuries after this word shekel was used to designate a certain piece of silver money made by the Jews.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Received Fixed Price List No. 2 of gold, silver, and copper coins from Mr. Fred Michael of Chicago. This neat pocket list contains a number of desirable pieces, principally of the regular United States series.

The government of Chile is getting estimates on a complete printing plant including everything that is necessary for engraving and printing postage and revenue stamps, bank notes, and bonds, to cost approximately \$100,000. This certainly forecasts something philatelic on the part of Chile.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.

Received the catalogue of a mail auction to be held by Mr. F. C. C. Boyd at New York City on Sept. 17, 1913. This is the initial sale to be held by Mr. Boyd, and numbers 916 lots, which include many desirable pieces of the American series, as well as a varied assortment of the coins of all coun-

tries, and an attractive list of paper money, bonds, numismatic books, catalogues, &c. There is a nice line of United States silver coins, and particularly quite a large number of United States pattern pieces. We wish Mr. Boyd great success in his undertaking in the numismatic field.

Following are some of the prices realized at the sale held by Mr. Ben G. Green at Chicago on July 18, 1913:

Canadian Jeton, Frossard No. 36. Copper. Good—\$2.60.	Chinese, size of dollar. Ex. fine—\$6.50.
1802 Quarter eagle. Very good—\$6.50.	Chile, 1 peso, 1865. COPIAPO. V. F. —\$1.40.
Fractional currency, 3d issue, red back 50c. Spinner, autograph signature, Allison and Spinner. Ex. fine—\$3.30.	Morelos. 1812. 8 Reales. Cast. Good—\$2.10.
1648. Holland. Peace of Westphalia. Silver. New—\$6.75.	Do. 1813. Fine—\$3.25.
Confederate \$5 bills. (2 pcs.). Printed by Manouvrier. Good—\$3.45.	Vargas. 1812. 8 reales. Sombrerete. Crude—\$1.20.
1000 Livres. John Law. About fine—\$10.25.	Ferd. VII. Zacatecas. 8 reales. L. V. O. Good—\$1.50.
Morris Canal and Banking Co. \$1,000, \$2,000, and \$3,000 cts. New, unsigned, in sheet—\$3.25.	Half Eagle. 1806. Round top 6. V. F. —\$8.80.
Bank of the U. S. Phila. 1840. \$2,000. Perfect—\$15.00.	Do. 1796. Pointed top 6. Fine—\$8.00.
Do. \$3,000. Perfect—\$18.00.	Do. 1810. Fine—\$7.25.
Bell Crown. Augustus. 1613. Ex. fine —\$20.00.	Do. 1811. About fine—\$7.00.
	Do. 1812. Practically unc.—\$8.10.
	Augustus Humbert. \$10. 884 Thous. 1852. Fine—\$20.00.
	U. S. Assay Office of Gold. \$20. 900 Thous. 1853. Fine—\$27.00.
	Kellogg & Co. \$20. 1854. V. F.—\$25.00.

While digging up his garden in Marmery France, a wine grower found a granite vase with one hundred and twenty coins, eighteen gold coins, eighty silver coins, and twenty-two copper coins. Some of these have the date of Charles VIII., some Louis XII., 1484, 1500, some Francis I. 1515, and some from the time of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. of England. The coins are all rare and are considered very valuable.—*American Homes and Gardens*.

At Catania, Italy, on Aug. 17, in the presence of a large gathering, gold medals were bestowed by the municipality upon six Catanese sailors who took part in the recent "raid" of the Dardanelles. A patriotic address was delivered by Assessore Ferrante.

Received catalogue of sale to be held by Mr. Thomas L. Elder at New York City on Sept. 12, 1913. The catalogue numbers 1,002 lots, and embraces foreign silver coins, war medals, United States silver, cents, half cents, gold pieces, numismatic books, fractional currency, &c. Also cut gems, opals, &c.

ANCIENT COINS SHOW SALOME A BEWITCHING BEAUTY.

Theodore Reinach, according to a dispatch from Rome, dated July 30, has made some very interesting discoveries as a result of ten years' constant study of the coins of Nikopolis, the capital of Little Armenia, whose last King, Aristobulos, was the husband of the famous Salome, whose dancing cost John the Baptist his head. Reinach, through a new interpretation of the coins, has found it possible to clear up unknown particulars of the life of Aristobulos and of Salome, and at the same time the savant gives a complete description of the personal appearance of the dancing girl, supported by conclusive facts pieced together by great labor and patience. She must have been of really bewitching beauty. Her nose was straight, her forehead high and her bust, compared with the circumference of her hips, was unusually full and large.

Her husband was, on the contrary, quite homely. His face reveals signs of dullness of mind and brutality, says Reinach. An accurate study of the dates of the coins proves that when Salome made her famous dance before her father, Herod, she must have been a child of only about eleven years, but girls of that age were often wives during the time of Herod and Aristobulos.—*New York Tribune*.

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My Dear Mr. Mehl:—

Your letter quoting terms for the sale of coins received, and although I consider them a trifle high I think it will be to my interest to turn them over to you and pay the extra percentage, judging from the results of your past sales.

(Signed) P. C. HARTELL.

RESULTS

NEW YORK, June 30th, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Mehl:—

Yours of the 20th inst. enclosing check in full received to-day with many thanks.

Now Mr. Mehl, I wish to say that before sending you my coins, I had consulted a number of other dealers in reference to their sale, but after thrashing it all out I considered you the logical man to handle them, and the size of the check which you sent me proved I was right. If at any time I dispose of my main collection I will surely send them on to you and tell you to sell them without a parley of any kind.

Wishing you every success, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) P. C. HARTELL.

(The above letters were received unsolicited—as were also the scrap book chuck-full of similar letters I received in recent years.)

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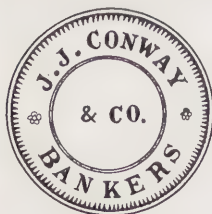
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1886	Proof.	\$3.75.	Unc., \$3.25.
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1888	Proof.	\$2.75.	Unc., \$3.00.
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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVI.

OCTOBER, 1913

No. 10

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

— OF THE —

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

— HELD AT —

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 1913.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the registration of the members of the A. N. A. was commenced at the Hotel Pontchartrain, and the convention badges were distributed by Mr. Moore. The registration was continued at the Detroit Museum of Art, Monday the 25th, where the exhibits and convention were held. The following list represents the names of those who registered during the convention:

REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS.

Judson Brenner, DeKalb, Ill.	Clyde W. Miller, Detroit, Mich.
F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.	F. J. Loer, Chicago, Ill.
R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.	T. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.
H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.	L. J. Woolsey, Rochester, N. Y.
Carl Wurzbach, Lee, Mass.	Jos. Hooper, Rochester, N. Y.
Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.	J. T. Kelley, Chicago, Ill.
Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.	John A. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.
Edgar H. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.	A. C. Hutchinson, Detroit, Mich.
H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.	R. L. Davis, Detroit, Mich.
Ben G. Green, Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Marvin Preston, Detroit, Mich.
M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio.	L. N. Valpey, Detroit, Mich.
Fred Michael, Chicago, Ill.	Victor Morin, Montreal, Canada.
Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.	John W. Haarer, Lansing, Mich.
Ed. Beesley, New Rochelle, N. Y.	Harry E. Montgomery, Buffalo, N.Y.
P. M. Wolsieffer, Chicago, Ill.	Geo. J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.
Geo. W. Rice, Detroit, Mich.	W. H. Amberg, Rochester, N. Y.
Ernest Haarer, Ann Arbor, Mich.	F. E. Merritt, Rochester, N. Y.
Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.	Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland, O.
H. C. Laible, Detroit, Mich.	Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edwin A. Hall, Detroit, Mich.	W. Harold Manning, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Lillian Naerup, Chicago, Ill.	Thos. H. Kingston, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Marie A. Naerup, Chicago, Ill.	C. O. Hubbell, Pontiac, Mich.
J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.	W. H. Granberg, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, O.	W. H. Cramer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jack Wolfson, Detroit, Mich.	J. P. Hale Jenkins, Norristown, Pa.
B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.	Jas. M. Potichke, Detroit, Mich.
A. H. Plumb, Rochester, N. Y.	Meyer Mansbach, Detroit, Mich.
Louis G. Amberg, Rochester, N. Y.	M. J. Christianson, Detroit, Mich.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25th.

The first business session was called at 11 o'clock. President Brenner in the Chair. He announced the following committees:

On Proxy Representation—

Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass., Chairman.
 F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.
 F. J. Loer, Chicago, Ill.

On Credentials—Same as the Committee on Proxy Representation.

On Allocution—

Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio, Chairman.
 H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Harry E. Montgomery, Buffalo, N. Y.

On Resolutions—

Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa., Chairman.
 R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.
 F. E. Merritt, Rochester, N. Y.

Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws (to fill vacancies on account of absence)—

Ben G. Green, Chicago, Ill., Chairman.
 Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

President Brenner then delivered his annual address:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It is with especial pleasure that I welcome you to this, the twelfth annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, which, for the second time since its organization, is meeting in this beautiful city, and at a time when it is particularly pleasant.

Time in its flight has added another year to our history, and I can scarcely realize that it is just one short year since we met in the city of Rochester, yet if I pause to think, many things have transpired and much time given to promote the welfare of this association. Death has also been busy, and while we gratefully and reverently acknowledge "the goodness of that Great Being whose care alone has drawn out to its present length our cobweb thread of Life", we cannot refrain from pausing to express our feelings of sadness that there have been taken from us so many whom all hold in deepest love, remembrance and esteem. Our official ranks have remained throughout the year, unbroken. However, no less than fifteen worthy fellow-members passed through the "Valley of Shadow" since we last met:

Edward P. Tenney, Roselle, N. Y., July, 1912.
 William B. Hale, Geneva, Ind., Aug., 1912.
 Frank J. Bescher, Kansas City, Mo., Sept., 1912.
 Theodore J. Garlic, Tulare, Cal., Sept., 1912.
 F. H. Croxall, East Liverpool, O., Oct., 1912.
 J. C. Fowlie, Shiniko, Oregon, Oct., 1912.
 Adelard J. Boucher, Montreal, Can., Nov., 1912.
 Prof. Byron N. Rooks, Lawrence, Kans., Nov., 1912.
 Wm. Granwood Wright, San Bernardino, Cal., Dec., 1912.
 John W. Connell, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan., 1913.
 Dr. W. T. R. Marvin, Honorary, Brookline, Mass., Feb., 1913.
 Ralph R. Barker, Newport, R. I., Feb., 1913.
 Karl L. Searles, Concord, N. H., May, 1913.
 John Lampertz, St. Louis, Mo., May, 1913.
 A. W. Steinke, Baraboo, Wis., June, 1913.

"One year—one year—one little year,
 And so much gone!
 And yet the even flow of life
 Moves calmly on—
 The graves grow green, the flowers bloom fair
 Above the head.
 No sorrowing tint of leaf or spray
 Says he is dead."

BRANCHES.

Five applications for Branch Charters were made since our last convention in accordance with provisions of our Constitution:

- No. 1, to be located at Chicago, Ill.
- No. 2, to be located at Rochester, N. Y.
- No. 3, to be located at New York, N. Y.
- No. 4, to be located at Newark, N. J.
- No. 5, to be located at Springfield, Mass.

Reports show that these are in a flourishing condition and the indications are that there will be a number of additional applications made before the close of the year.

VISITS.

My business interests have made it impossible for me to visit as many of the numismatic associations and societies as I desired during the past year. However, on Feb. 14th of this year I had the pleasure of being the guest of the New York Numismatic Club, at its regular monthly meeting and dinner.

The exhibits were good, the discussions which followed were of interest to every one—all characteristic of the meetings of this popular numismatic club.

On Feb. 15th I accepted an invitation to meet with the American Numismatic Society of New York. At this meeting, our worthy member, Robert J. Eidlitz, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Medals, submitted a memorial to be presented to Congress regarding the duty on foreign medals. The time in which to present this to Congress was short, so in order to get the immediate action which was necessary I tendered them the good offices, co-operation and assistance of this Association, which were graciously accepted, and the memorial amended accordingly. (A copy of this memorial appeared in the March *NUMISMATIST* of this year.)

On Feb. 25 I had the pleasure to visit Branch No. 1, located at Chicago, and attend "Ladies' Night," which was celebrated by a dinner at the Lamb's Club—a delightful innovation introduced into a numismatic meeting, which was decidedly an enjoyable affair. At all of these meetings I was impressed with the cordiality with which I had been received, and I desire to express my thorough appreciation of the good will, harmony, and increasing interest in numismatics displayed on every hand.

ANNUAL AUDIT.

In accordance with instructions received at our last convention, I appointed our worthy fellow-member, Wynn Hoerner of Lewisburg, O., to act with me as Auditing Committee, and make the annual audit of the books and accounts of the Treasurer, General Secretary and *THE NUMISMATIST*. Our worthy fellow member, N. E. Converse of Worcester, Mass., Treasurer, had already sent me his report with the books and vouchers. Our worthy fellow member Edgar H. Adams, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Editor and Business Manager of *THE NUMISMATIST*, met me in Youngstown, O., at which time he turned over to me his books and vouchers. On Dec. 19, of last year, I proceeded to Lewisburg, Ohio, and with Mr. Hoerner audited these together with the books and accounts of the General Secretary, detailed reports of which appeared in the January *NUMISMATIST* of this year.

ENGROSSED RESOLUTIONS.

In accordance with resolutions and instructions from our last convention, engrossed copies of resolutions and certificates of Honorary Life Membership voted to our worthy fellow member William A. Ashbrook of Johnstown, O., for his devotion and loyalty especially in the securing for us a National Charter, and to our worthy fellow-member W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, Canada, for his generosity and good will, especially as to his gift of *THE NUMISMATIST* to the Association, also certificate of Honorary Life Membership to our worthy fellow-member Joseph Hooper of Rochester, N. Y., were prepared and sent to them. Reproductions of these appear in the February *NUMISMATIST* of this year.

ROSTER OF MEMBERS.

In the November NUMISMATIST of last year, there appeared a "List of Members," which consumed twelve pages of our magazine, and, as the membership in our Association is increasing year by year, the space necessary for the list naturally increases and at the expense of the reading matter. This year it has been deemed advisable to publish this list in booklet form and supplying those desiring such a list at a small cost. This change will serve a double purpose—that of providing additional revenue for THE NUMISMATIST (all proceeds of their sale going into that fund) and the devoting of twelve or more pages additional to numismatic literature.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COUNTERFEITS.

One of the most attractive features of THE NUMISMATIST to me has been the various articles on counterfeits, which have had the effect of safeguarding collectors against the purchase of spurious pieces and which have discouraged that kind of work. Through reference to one of these articles in the past year one of our new members avoided the purchase at a very high price of one of the clever counterfeits made by Bolen.

Realizing that a great deal of good can be done by this medium in protecting innocent purchasers, and as it is one of the duties of our Association to protect its members, I would recommend that a standing committee on counterfeits, consisting of five members, be appointed, to whom questionable pieces may be submitted for proper classification. Their conclusions should be considered final, and whenever the production of a new spurious die appears, the same should be illustrated in THE NUMISMATIST for the information of all the members, if such an illustration has not already been published in THE NUMISMATIST.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Section Four of the Act of Congress granting us a Federal Charter provides "that the principal office of the Association shall be in the District of Columbia." The necessary action to establish an office in the District of Columbia to comply with the provisions of this act was inadvertently overlooked at our last Convention, and I would therefore recommend that a committee be appointed to arrange for such office.

APPOINTMENTS ON ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION.

For the seventh year in succession the President of the United States has honored this Association by appointing one or more of its members to serve on the annual assay commission. This year there were two appointed and we can justly be proud of this recognition.

CHANGE IN MODE OF ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Last year a change in our Constitution and By-laws relating to our mode of electing our officers was recommended and on recommendation of the Committee to which the same was referred, action was deferred to this Convention and the Committee continued. I am still convinced of the advisability to make such change, and I desire here to quote from my address of last year: "Under our present Constitution and By-Laws, the officers elected and appointed do not assume the duties of their respective offices until January 1st, or more than four months after the annual convention. The purpose of Annual National Conventions is to hear reports of officers, standing and special committees for the preceding year, to discuss conditions, and to lay plans for the future, while under our present Constitution and By-Laws your officers have served less than eight months of the year, which makes it impossible to furnish an intelligent report at this time, and it will be December 31st before complete reports of the respective officers can be made. In these annual statements conditions might be brought to light which could have been provided for in the annual National Convention, whereas under the present order of affairs, it can not be taken up until the following convention, delaying action for at least eight months."

THE NUMISMATIST.

All of our members who are reading THE NUMISMATIST cannot help but notice the continued improvement in the character of the magazine. Its pages, from cover to cover, continue to abound in matter of interest to every collector, and each succeeding number seems to be better than its predecessor. Already there have been published 446 pages during 1913, which is 130 pages more than during the corresponding period of 1912. There have been fewer lapses of old members during the present year than ever before and our new membership has increased 68. In addition to all this a special subscription of 400 to THE NUMISMATIST has been received from The American Numismatic Society of New York.

These splendid results could not have been accomplished but for the high character of the magazine as a result of the careful supervision of the matter that entered its columns, and the square-deal methods of its management. This is also evidenced by the increased amount of advertising matter coming from all parts of the world, the magazine carrying more numismatic advertising than any other similar publication.

NEW PLAN FOR HOLDING CONVENTIONS.

We are trying a new manner of holding our conventions the first time this year, by which the local societies and members are to be relieved of the expense to which they have hitherto been subjected, and it has so far proved to be very satisfactory. Of course this present method involves the formation of a complete new system which will require a certain amount of experience to perfect, but the vital object now sought—that of relieving the local members of the expense of the conventions and placing the same upon the Association—has been proved beyond doubt to be best attained by this plan. It seems essential, however, that hereafter the routine of holding conventions should provide for the appointment of a local committee of A. N. A. members in the place at which the ensuing convention is to be held, who shall provide for a place of meeting, for official headquarters, and minor details, without expense to themselves, the arrangements to be under the final supervision of the officials of the A. N. A.

One of the sources of the greatest expense which has been encountered by the local associations in the past has been the provision for the proper number and character of show-cases in which to place the exhibits. I am glad to state that this difficulty has been removed for all time by the construction of suitable cases for this purpose which have been so constructed that they meet every requirement for exhibition purposes, and at the same time have been prepared in such a way that they may be packed in compact form in cases made especially for them and stored, ready to be used at the following convention. It thus made clear that the only duties that will fall upon the local committee having the convention in charge will be the provision for the place of meeting, for the exhibition, and for official headquarters.

CONCLUSION.

Our Association, although not large in numbers as yet, is growing and prosperous, having made very satisfactory gains both in membership and funds, as will be noted by the reports of the Treasurer and General Secretary. The strength and stability of this Association, however, do not primarily rest upon numbers or wealth, but upon the character and devotion of its members. In these your officers have been favored with the hearty support, aid, and encouragement of all the members of this Association, without which we as officers would fall very short.

I deem it a signal honor to have been called to serve a second time in the highest office within your gift, and I have endeavored at all times to maintain its high standing and promote its purposes. As President, I want to say that I feel under deep obligations for your loyalty to the Association, for your valuable assistance, as well as the generous gifts to THE NUMISMATIST by a number of our members who were too modest to permit their identity to be made known.

Again I welcome you all to this Convention. May you enjoy this fraternal re-union and may the results of your labor prove eminently satisfactory.

After President Brenner had finished his address, which was received with much applause, the Committee on Allocution made the following report:

That so much of the President's address as refers to formation and regulation of branches, be referred to the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-laws; such committee to report at this convention.

That we approve of the publication of a list of members in booklet form.

That we approve of the section referring to counterfeits, and recommend that a Committee on Counterfeits be appointed;

That a committee of one be appointed to establish the principal office of the Association in the District of Columbia;

That the change in mode of election of officers be referred to a committee on Revision of Constitution and By-laws;

That the reference to the new method of arranging for conventions is approved and that this Association follow the plan in force this year, and select its place and time of holding conventions and bear all necessary expense.

That the zealous and faithful services of our President and his official acts and recommendations be hereby approved.

Signed: J. M. HENDERSON,

H. O. GRANBERG,

HARRY E. MONTGOMERY.

On motion made and seconded, this report was ordered accepted and placed on file.

General Secretary Moore then read the following reports:

MEMBERSHIP REPORT BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

As General Secretary I herewith submit my report as of the year ending July 31, 1913.

Honorary Members.

Rochester Convention reported 11, since added 3, loss by death 1, total—13

Active Members.

Rochester Convention reported	550	
Since added new members, 44 in 1912, 61 in 1913	105	
Reinstated, 19 in 1912, 4 in 1913	23	678
		<hr/>
Loss by death, 8 in 1912, 4 in 1913	12	
Loss by resignation	17	
Loss by non-payment of dues	31	60
		<hr/>

Aug. 1, 1913, total number Active members, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1913 618

Branch and Corporate Members.

Branch # 1, A. N. A., Chicago, Ill. Address Miss Marie A. Naerup, 143 N. Dearborn St.

Branch # 2, A. N. A., Rochester, N. Y. Address Dr. Geo. P. French, 15 Clifton St.

Branch # 3, A. N. A., New York City. Address E. H. Adams, 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Branch # 4, A. N. A., Newark, N. J. Address Herbert F. Soverel, Essex Bldg.

Branch # 5, A. N. A., Springfield, Mass. Address Springfield Coin Club, 83 St. James St.

Corporate, The Boston Numismatic Society. Address 88 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

Since our last Convention we have lost by death the following members:
Honorary—William T. R. Marvin, Brookline, Mass.

Active—J. C. Fowlie, Shaniko, Ore.; Frank J. Bescher, Kansas City, Mo.; John Lampertz, St. Louis, Mo.; Edward P. Tenney, Roselle, N. J.; Theodore J. Garlic, Tulare, Calif.; F. H. Croxall, East Liverpool, Ohio; W. G. Wright, San Bernardino, Calif.; W. B. Hale, Geneva, Ind.; John W. Con-

nell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Byron N. Rooks, Kansas City, Mo.; Karl H. Searles, Concord, N. H.; A. W. Steinke, Baraboo, Wis.

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,

Lewisburg, Ohio, August 1, 1913.

General Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Receipts.

Aug. 1, 1912, Balance as corrected				\$291.46
Aug. Fees	\$16.00, Dues	\$5.50, Badges & Medals	\$41.25	62.75
Sept. Fees	9.00, Dues	8.25, Badges & Medals	2.25	19.50
Oct. Fees	6.00, Dues	4.75, Badges & Medals	.50	11.25
Nov. Fees	4.00, Dues	2.25, Badges & Medals	4.50	10.75
Dec. Fees	18.00, Dues	14.50, Badges & Medals	2.50	35.00
Jan., 1913 Fees	17.00, Dues	91.00, Badges & Medals	5.50	113.50
Feb. Fees	8.00, Dues	118.75, Badges & Medals	3.50	130.25
Mch. Fees	9.00, Dues	27.50, Badges & Medals	0.00	36.50
Apr. Fees	8.00, Dues	30.50, Badges & Medals	.25	38.75
May Fees	5.00, Dues	16.25, Badges & Medals	19.75	41.00
June Fees	8.00, Dues	10.00, Badges & Medals	.50	18.50
July Fees	7.00, Dues	4.25, Badges & Medals	0.00	11.25

\$820.46

Expenditures.

Aug. 26, 1912, Edgar H. Adams, Mgr., Rochester Convention Report, #6	\$60.00
Aug. 28, Miss Lyria E. Snow, Convention Stenographer, #7	25.00
Nov. 10, J. H. Ripstra, Medal & Badge account, #8	8.75
Nov. 18, J. H. Ripstra, Medal & Badge account, #9	3.50
Nov. 30, J. H. Ripstra, Medal & Badge account, #10	.25
Jan. 7, 1913, Postmaster, Lewisburg, O., Stamps, #11	50.00
Jan. 27, Whitehead & Hoag Co., Medal & Badge acct., #12	8.93
Jan. 30, J. H. Ripstra, Medal & Badge acct., #13	2.50
Feb. 25, Lewisburg Leader, Printing, #14	42.50
Feb. 28, J. H. Ripstra, Medal & Badge acct., #15	2.50
Apr. 9, J. H. Ripstra, Medal & Badge acct., #16	.25
July 15, J. H. Ripstra, Medal & Badge acct., #17	18.75
July 15, Lewisburg Leader, Printing, #18	7.25
	\$230.18

Balance per books of General Secretary, July 31, 1913 ... \$590.28

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,

Lewisburg, Ohio, August 1, 1913.

General Secretary.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY ACCOUNT THE NUMISMATIST.

For the Year Ending with July, 1913.

Remittances made to the Manager.

August, 1912, by check	\$12.00
Sept., 1912, by check	15.00
Oct., 1912, by check	9.00
Nov., 1912, by check	8.25
Dec., 1912, by check	27.75
Jan., 1913, by check	244.50
Feb., 1913, by check	321.00
Mch., 1913, by check	78.25
Apr., 1913, by check	81.00
May, 1913, by check	39.75
June, 1913, by check	18.50
July, 1913, by check	4.50

Total remittances for the year ending July 31, 1913\$859.50

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,

Lewisburg, Ohio, August 1, 1913.

General Secretary.

On motion, duly seconded, the report of the General Secretary was ordered to be placed on file.

Secretary Moore then read the report of Treasurer Wynn Hoerner:

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Aug. 5th, 1913.

Wynn Hoerner, Treas., in Account with The American Numismatic Association.

Receipts.

January 4th, 1913, Received from N. E. Converse, Treas.	\$336.96	
Feb. 3rd, 1913, received from W. C. Moore	\$113.50	
Mch. 3rd, 1913, received from W. C. Moore	130.25	
April 1st, 1913, received from W. C. Moore	36.50	
May 3rd, 1913, received from W. C. Moore	38.75	
June 3rd, 1913, received from W. C. Moore	41.00	
June 30th, 1913, received from W. C. Moore	18.50	
July 28th, 1913, received from W. C. Moore	11.25	
Total received from Secretary	\$389.75	\$389.75

Grand Total \$726.71

Expenditures.

Jan. 6th, 1913, paid J. H. Ripstra, Voucher #10	\$.25	
Jan. 13, 1913, paid Henry Chambers, Voucher #11	50.00	
Jan. 21, 1913, paid J. H. Ripstra, Voucher #9	3.50	
Feb. 10, 1913, paid Whitehead, Hoag Co., Voucher #12.	8.93	
Feb. 13, 1913, paid J. H. Ripstra, Voucher #13	2.50	
Mch. 3, 1913, paid G. M. Kumler, Voucher #14	42.50	
Mch. 20, 1913, paid J. H. Ripstra, Voucher #15	2.50	
Apr. 22, 1913, paid J. H. Ripstra, Voucher #16 .....	.25	
July 19, 1913, paid G. M. Kumler, printer, Voucher #17	7.25	
July 23, 1913, paid J. H. Ripstra, Voucher #18	18.75	

Total \$136.43 \$136.43

Balance on hand August 5th, 1913 \$590.28

Grand Total \$726.71

Respectfully submitted,
WYNN HOERNER, Treasurer.

On motion, duly made and seconded, report of Treasurer was ordered to be placed on file.

The Convention then repaired to the Jefferson Avenue entrance of the Museum of Art, where the official photograph was taken, after which an adjournment was taken until Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26th.

The session was called to order by the President.

The Committee on Proxy Representation and on Credentials then made the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROXY REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Your Committee on Proxy Representation and Credentials would report that the number of proxies held by members is as follows:

Waldo C. Moore	63	Judson Brenner, 1 & 5	6
Edgar H. Adams	27	Carl Wurtzbach	1
Ben G. Green	40	Howard R. Newcomb	1
Elmer S. Sears	11	F. E. Merritt	1
F. G. Duffield	8	Theo. E. Leon	1
Dr. J. M. Henderson	6	Bauman L. Belden	1
Farran Zerbe	2	Rud. Kohler	1
R. W. McLachlan	6	H. O. Granberg	1
Howland Wood	2	Blank	25
Henry Chapman, 3 & 2	5		
Dr. Geo. P. French	2		206
Robert Hosbury	2	Number of members present and	
W. G. Curry	1	entitled to vote—54.	

ELMER S. SEARS,

F. J. LOER,

F. G. DUFFIELD,

Committee on Proxy Representation,
and Committee on Credentials.

On motion, duly made and seconded, the report of the Committee on Credentials was ordered accepted and placed on file.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

Mr. B. G. Green read the report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution:

At the Convention held in Rochester last year a committee was appointed to revise the Constitution and By-laws to conform to the Federal Charter which had been granted.

The President has informed this committee that it has been continued for further revision if necessary.

A committee of three shall be appointed by the President whose duty it will be to see that nominations for all officers shall be made.

It appears that our form of nominating and electing officers is not satisfactory for several reasons, and that the matter could be simplified so as to have the officers elected take their respective offices immediately after the close of the Convention.

It is therefore recommended to the Association that in Article IV., Section 1, the following change shall be made: The clause reading, "and they will assume their duties on the first day of January following their election" be altered to read, "and they will assume their duties at the last session of said convention after all regular business has been disposed of."

In the same article, Sec. 11, change "30 days" to "60 days."

"Nominations for any office may be made by any member until the second day of the convention" to read "Nominations for any office may be made by any member or by a branch society" and strike out the sentence beginning, "On the second day of the convention, etc."

Section III. same article, to begin, "All elections of officers shall be conducted under the direction of the Committee on Elections, appointed by the President for that purpose, which shall consist of five members, a quorum of at least three being necessary to conduct such election. A ballot shall be sent to each member with return envelope, marked "Ballot." These ballots are to be signed by the member with his membership number. The polls for the election of officers shall close at noon on the first day of the

convention and the results shall be announced at the opening of the convention on the second day.

The remainder of the section to be changed to conform.

Respectfully submitted,

BEN G. GREEN,

CARL WURTZBACH,

Committee.

The President announced that the nominations for officers for the ensuing year were in order, and the following nominations were regularly made:

President—F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md., and Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

First Vice-President—R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, P. Q.; Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass. (Mr. Wurtzbach has since withdrawn his name for Vice President.)

Second Vice-President—C. H. Shinkle, Pittsburgh, Pa.

General Secretary—Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Treasurer—Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Librarian—Harry H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

Board of Governors—H. O. Granberg, Chairman, Oshkosh, Wis.; Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.; Ben G. Green, Chicago, Ill.; Judson Brenner, DeKalb, Ill.; F. E. Merritt, Rochester, N. Y.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

H. O. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors, made the following report:

The receipts of THE NUMISMATIST for the past 12 months have been. \$2,874.45
The disbursements 2,846.10

Leaving balance now on hand, \$175.50, with what was on hand
a year ago. \$ 203.85

THE NUMISMATIST is now being published regularly on the first of each month. It is printed on better paper, has finer cuts, and contains more pages of choice reading matter than any previous year. Through the very able management of Mr. E. H. Adams, THE NUMISMATIST is now self sustaining and on a sound footing.

Signed: H. O. GRANBERG, Chairman.

On motion, duly made and seconded, the report of the Board of Governors was ordered placed on file.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27th.

The session was called to order by President Brenner, who read the following telegrams:

New Rochelle, N. Y., 8/26/13.

Judson Brenner, Museum of Arts, Detroit, Michigan.

Greetings. Kindest regards to every coin lover present.

LYMAN H. LOW.

Rochester, N. Y., 8/25/13.

Judson Brenner, Pres. Amn. Numismatic Assn., Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, Michigan.

Best wishes to the American Numismatic Association for the best convention yet held.

GEORGE P. FRENCH.

Monroe, Mich., 8/26/13.

Ben G. Green, Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, Michigan.

Thru misunderstanding I did not telegraph you today. However, my mother is very sick and we could not attend as expected. Please tell Doctor Henderson. Best regard to all.

D. R. HEATH.

On motion, duly made and seconded, these telegrams were ordered received and placed on file. The General Secretary was instructed to wire a message of condolence to Mrs. Heath and every wish for a speedy recovery.

On motion, made and seconded, the General Secretary was instructed to send the Dr. George F. Heath silver medal to Mrs. Heath. Mr. Hooper wished to have the honor, owing to his long association with the late Dr. Heath, to second the motion.

President Brenner offered his services in auditing the books of the General Secretary and Treasurer, and THE NUMISMATIST, which offer was accepted.

President Brenner had the General Secretary read the following letter from Dr. T. L. Comporette, Curator of the United States Mint Collection of Coins at Philadelphia:

THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Superintendent's Office.

August 23, 1913.

Mr. Judson Brenner,
President American N. Association,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Brenner:

Since writing you this morning I have come to realize that it is simply impracticable for me to reach Detroit. Be assured that only real hindrances keep me away from the meetings of the Association this year; for I very much wanted to attend the meetings and also to visit the city of Detroit. In expectation of the trip I had prepared rather copious notes upon two topics which I hoped to discuss before the Convention if opportunity presented.

Now the notes referred to are not sufficiently connected to enable another to read them before an audience with much success. For that reason it would be quite useless to forward them for such a purpose.

If I were there present the one topic, apart from the numismatic subjects indicated, to which I should be inclined to urge the attention of the convention is one that I have before discussed in the presence of many of the members. That subject is the importance and desirability of securing greater recognition of numismatics by the universities and museums of the country. In both classes of institutions the numismatic branch of archaeology is almost unknown in this country; while almost every European university now has courses offered in the subject, and the number of European museums that possess large collections of coins and medals is large indeed. This status of the subject should be changed radically, and unless some effective organization takes the matter in hand and furthers it with energy nothing will be done for many years to come. In some respects the A. N. A. is in position to carry on this propaganda with hopes of favorable results.

I beg leave to suggest that the Convention take some measures to ascertain how many and what universities of the country are now offering courses in numismatics; and secondly how many and what museums and galleries of the United States and Canada possess numismatic collections. Again, that the Convention consider the means by which members and groups of members may bring influence to bear upon the State and Municipal institutions of both classes mentioned to secure an effective recognition of the subject.

On the first subject I am inclined to believe that it would be well to have a committee of the Convention, provided with the requisite small amount of funds, to print and send out a circular to all the institutions of both classes and thus gather the information that should prove very desirable; and might form a basis of any future action.

Our individual interests in the various series of coins and medals would be immensely increased by a somewhat wider public knowledge and interest,

and above all by a more scientific foundation to our American interest in general. I believe that many realize as clearly as it seems to me to be, that the collector's spirit and habits and methods have had almost the only sway in American numismatics. There have been some exceptions, but they simply serve to prove the rule as stated, they merely show how true it is of the great majority of others. As said on a former occasion, this phase of the interest is far from deserving of disapprobation; it is, in fact, absolutely a necessary forerunner of a really scientific interest. But it is time for American numismatic interest to find itself, and it is to be hoped that some of the more powerful organizations will at an early date undertake to urge its cause.

Many of our members have a voice or could have a voice in the direction of some of the State Universities and of the public museums; and if the *reasonable* demands that could be made upon such institutions in behalf of such a subject were properly formulated, it is quite possible that some of the members might effect something in their respective states and cities that would be lasting and helpful.

Please extend to the Convention my very respectful salutations, and be assured of my sincere regrets of my inability to be present with you.

Very sincerely yours,

T. L. COMPARETTE.

On motion, duly made and seconded, the General Secretary was instructed to convey to Doctor Comparette our hearty thanks and appreciation for his letter and interest.

On motion, duly made and seconded, the President was empowered to appoint a committee of three to look after the various matters as mentioned in Dr. Comparette's letter.

The President then appointed the following: Dr. T. L. Comparette, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman; Archer M. Huntington, New York, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman, Syracuse, N. Y.

The following paper by Mr. Waldo C. Moore, "The Goddess Minerva in Art Imperial," was read by Mr. Moore:

Roman mythology was founded on Greek and it is from the mythical history of those ancient people that we first notice the popularity of the goddess Athena, later by the Romans called Minerva. From what we gather Minerva seems to be an old Italian goddess. She was not originally one of the leading Roman divinities for her name is absent from the oldest religious calendars. No records are definite as to when the worship was introduced, but it was certainly early for she is included as one of the Capitoline Hill triad. She is credited with having an ancient temple on the Aventine, another of the hills made famous by the early Roman populace. The festival of this temple, held in March of each year, was associated for mutual aid and protection, and was of a distinctly popular character.

On the Capitol Minerva appears in her Greek aspect as protector of the city, but this and her worship as a goddess of battle or victory seem due wholly to foreign power and influence. In the latter Republic and the Empire it is noticeable that the Greek notion or idea of Athena almost, if not altogether, supplanted the earlier Italian belief.

A great deal relative to Minerva, the guiding star of the Romans, may be gleaned from the coins and medals of the ancient moneyers. Metallic specimens on which appear the likeness of this virgin-goddess are admired examples of historic eloquence. To view this deity with her respective attributes and to compare her with the descriptions given of her by the artists and poets, is surely an employment very suitable to the taste, of great advantage to students and not entirely without its uses in the investigation of true religion also.

Those who have a taste for polite literature and who study Roman history and customs will have impressed upon the memory characters, both real and mythical, never to be erased. It has been said that all our learning is but the recovery of ancient knowledge. Therefore, if this be true, we must

admit that ancient medallic art furnishes a part of it. Certainly coins and medals are not the less valuable for being aged nor the study trifling which tends to the ascertainment of those that are genuinely historic, either politically or religiously.

It is from many of the coins and medals of the ancients, which are in not a few respects the educational representatives of the long-ago, that the fair ones of our land might learn fashion much more sweetly corresponding with their native charms than perhaps some of the styles and the towering head-dress of the very recent and present modes. Our ladies of to-day will find much to admire and imitate should they reflect upon the tenderness of the mythical Minerva. The early historical accounts as well as the medals show conclusively that during the Imperial days of Rome her great ladies treated their hair very simply. They were chaste in language and wore their long garments drawn around them in close modesty. The following lines are from some of the earlier writers and deserve careful attention.

"Hence the smooth fillets on the forehead bound,
Whose bands the brows of chastity surround,
And her coy robe that lengthens to the ground."—Addison.

"The modest matron's face is seen alone,
For all the rest is covered with a gown."—Creech.

"Minerva's leaves enwreathed around her head."—Claudian.

And present-day thought has it thus:

"For she was clothed in full array,
Compared to women of to-day."

The Roman Minerva was not only the goddess of wisdom, but she presided over the useful and ornamental arts, such as navigation, agriculture, poetry, weaving and needle-work. Spencer very beautifully pictures her ability and cleverness with the needle in the following lines.

"Amongst these leaves she made a butterfly,
With excellent device and wondrous slight,
Fluttering among the olives wantonly,
That seemed to live, so like it was in sight;
The velvet nap which on his wings doth lie,
The silken down with which his back is dight,
His broad outstretched horns, his hairy thighs,
His glorious colors, and his glistening eyes."

Not only was this unconquered virgin versed in the arts, but she also had care and charge over the celestial wars favoring only defensive warfare. The name Pallas characterizes the azure-eyed goddess as the brandisher of the lightnings and the controller of the rushing thunder-bolt. She was early known as the tutelary goddess, so termed because of her dedicatory power, that of having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing. Her symbols—the owl, the helmet, the spear, and the shield, are found on many of the commemorative coins and medals of ancient Imperial Rome as well as on numerous medallic specimens of both Mediaeval and Modern times.

The great respect had by the early artists for the goddess Minerva is very noticeable in Roman medallic art. In most instances the coin or medal through the artist's effort has made it possible for the student of history to grasp more clearly the political and religious conditions of the past. Such specimens of art are monuments of historical facts although they be pictures of the past in miniature. In them the expression portrayed is the dress of thought of the times.

"The medal faithful to its charge of fame,
Through climes and ages bears each form and name;
In one short view subjected to our eye
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie."—Alexander Pope.

The following quotation is from "Yardley Oak" and merits not only the attention of nature's admirers but the lovers of medallic art as well. Coins

and medals are as truly the time-pieces of history as the majestic oak is the clock of nature.

"By thee I might correct, erroneous oft,
The clock of history, facts and events
Timing more punctual, unrecorded facts
Recovering, and misstated setting right."

It might well be said that medals, considered only as pieces of antiquity, are the pleasing amusements of the curious, but when properly applied and made the constituent parts of history they surely become valuable acquisitions to the scholars of attainment.

"And oft conducted by historic truth,
We tread the long extent of backward time."—Unknown.

Of all the antiquities of this nature, those of Rome are most interesting. Our veneration for these precious remains does not arise so much from their age as from the great names preserved, the extraordinary emblems impressed and the illustrious actions recorded on them. Thus again we are tempted to quote from the pen of Pope.

"Again Rome's glories shine,
Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,
And all her faded garlands bloom anew.
Nor blush these studies thy regard engage,
These pleased the fathers of poetic rage:
The verse and sculpture bore an equal part,
And art reflected images to art."

As previously stated it is noticeable that very early in the history of medallic art the artist bent his every effort in portraying the various deities. Conditions then were of such a nature that the early masters were often prompted to honor the Minerva by giving her recognition upon many of the most important coins and medals of the realm Imperial. The following illustrations characteristic of the fabulous goddess are the more important ones to which our attention has been attracted, specimens of which may be found in the present-day cabinets of the Roman curious. Others of a minor nature and of lesser import did service at different times and on various occasions of which Rome in her gayer days was more than proud.

On many of the medallic specimens of both the Roman Republic and the Empire Minerva is figured in a quadriga. On some she is represented by different personages in effigy. On some she is grouped with other of the deities. On others she is just the Minerva usually accompanied by her symbols.

The first Caesar to issue a coin or medal of any great importance depicting the goddess Minerva was Claudius who ruled from 41 to 54 A. D. He was declared emperor of the Roman Empire much after the manner in which Saul was made king of the Hebrew people in that he had concealed himself through fear but was later brought forth. He was an author of some note, having written several volumes of Roman history. A coin commemorative of his military progress in Britain has for the reverse the figure of Pallas armed.

Galba, the sixth in line of the Roman emperors, was the second to honor the Minerva in medallic art. His rule was of short duration, reigning but seven months, 68 and 69 A. D. The nobility of his family was ancient and his wealth great. We note that one large brass coin has reverse Galba extending his hand to the kneeling Roma, Minerva standing by.

Vespasian ruled Rome from 69 to 79 A. D. He was one of the good emperors. No innocent person suffered with his knowledge. The temple erected to Minerva is recorded on his coins. The rebuilding of the capitol is commemorated on one of his medals in bronze; whereon we see the figure of the temple and the deities—Jupiter, Juno and Minerva inclosed.

Among the earliest coins and medals to honor the goddess were those by most timid Domitian who reigned from 81 to 96 A. D. His reign was stained by the so-called "second persecution of the Christians." One speech of his was admirable: "He who does not punish informers, encourages them." The reverse of one of his gold medals is embellished by his favorite deity, Minerva. She is represented as grasping in her right hand the thunder and lightning.

On another coin of his domain the goddess Minerva is represented as placing her right hand upon the military arms of Domitian.

Minerva being the goddess of Domitian's choice, he celebrated each year the *quinquatria*, a festival in honor of her. The expeditions which he made were a cause for continual celebrations and added a fund of entertainment. These doings were commemorated on several of his coins on which the Minerva appears in effigy.

Domitian restored many of the great buildings, particularly the Capitol, which had been destroyed by fire. In his edifices he was more than sumptuous. On the reverse of a silver medallion on which the Capitol is delineated, we find the images of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva inclosed.

Hadrian, one of the good emperors, held the Imperial office from 117 to 138 A. D. His faculties were so strong that often he would read, dictate, give audience and converse with his friends at the same time. For his public works which had extended to all countries, but which were particularly manifest at Rome, he was flattered as the Restorer of the Golden Age. The reverse of one of his coins is embellished with the Pallas helmeted and standing before a candelabra.

M. Aurelius, the best philosopher and greatest general of his age, ruled Rome from 161 to 180 A. D. His reign was one of the most noted in Roman history, even though he gave his consent and perhaps his encouragement to the persecution of the Christians. By his practical wisdom and considerate prudence he usually foresaw the plans of his enemies and by his vigilance and activity defeated their purposes. These excellencies are commemorated on a medal, represented under the figure of a sphynx on which Minerva, according to some authorities, is mounted.

The rule of Aurelius also gave to the Romans a coin commemorative of Faustina the Younger, his wife, on which reverse Minerva is figured as being seated with her proper attributes—the helmet, spear, shield, and the owl.

Under the emperor Commodus, who reigned from 180 to 192 A. D., we have a gold medal on which Minerva, his favorite deity, appears armed with helmet and shield, having a branch of laurel in the right hand. The great ambition of this ruler was to have everything called by his own name. His life was given up to the wildest excesses.

The success which attended the arms of Commodus and the effect of his military career was early celebrated by a medal on which reverse appeared a Pallas armed with helmet and shield.

S. Severus, a man of large abilities, ruled Rome from 193 to 211 A. D. During his reign we note the denarius of Albinus with the Minerva gracing the reverse of the coin. She is armed with helmet, spear, and shield and holds a branch of laurel in her right hand.

Caracalla, Roman emperor from 211 to 217 A. D., established a reputation as the greatest monster ever clad in the Imperial purple. He was exceedingly fond of chariot-racing and compared himself when driving to the Sun. On one of his first-struck coins we notice Minerva seated, feeding a serpent entwined around her olive tree, with the owl perched upon her shield.

The administration of A. Severus from 222 to 235 A. D. was pure and energetic. On the obverse of one of his coins appears the laureate head of the emperor while the reverse presents the galeated head of the fabulous Pallas. With the exception of the helmet the usual symbols accompanying the goddess are missing.

The youngest Gordian reigned from 238 to 244 A. D. He appears to have been a prince of very excellent disposition, but early imposed upon. This good Gordian was slain at twenty, in the sixth year of his reign. His first campaign is celebrated by a coin which exhibits Rome, garbed like Minerva, presenting a globe to the emperor.

In his second campaign Gordian crossed the Euphrates over a bridge of boats. This achievement is celebrated by a coin upon which he is crowned by Victory and attended by Minerva.

Aurelian ruled from 270 to 275 A. D. His services to the Roman empire were very eminent, although in the last year of his life he disgraced his reign by organizing a prosecution of the Christians. His campaign against the Germans over whom he finally obtained a single victory is commemorated by a medal, which reverse is embellished with Rome seated, in the habit of Minerva and the emperor standing, presenting a victory to her.

The President invited a discussion as to where it would be advisable to hold the 1914 convention. Mr. H. O. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors, read the names of various associations and societies tendering invitations. A motion, duly made and seconded, favoring Springfield, Mass., was carried, and the Board of Governors advised accordingly.

Mr. Zerbe's suggestion regarding application blanks and a representative number of *THE NUMISMATIST*, as discussed by him, was referred to the Board of Governors for consideration.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. President and Members of the Convention:

Your Committee on Resolutions has the pleasure to report as follows:

The holding of this Convention in the City of Detroit, of the State of Michigan, makes it apropos that we refer to the pleasant memories of our first convention of note, held in the city of Detroit nineteen years ago, and also our fond remembrance of our founder, the late Dr. George F. Heath, who had Michigan for his native State.

We express our pleasure on the receipt of the third volume of the monumental work on Italian numismatics by our esteemed honorary member, His Gracious Majesty, King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy.

We commend the scientific interest of Dr. T. L. Comparette, Curator of the National Numismatic Cabinet, for the advancement of numismatics in this country. We recommend that the Association, both as a body and as individuals, make special effort to obtain for our National Numismatic collection greater financial support from the Government.

The approaching opening of that great achievement, the Panama Canal, should be fittingly commemorated with a medallic art product by our National Mint, and it is suggested that the Association officers should communicate a recommendation to the proper Government officials asking for the production of a worthy medal to be placed on sale with the opening of the Canal.

We also suggest that for the Great International Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, the Association and its members use their best influence for special recognition and provision for a comprehensive medallic art and numismatic exhibition.

We congratulate The American Numismatic Society on its progress and express our appreciation of the courtesies always extended our members at the Society's home in New York City.

The advancement of our Association during the past year is pleasing evidence of the zealous work of President Brenner and the other officers of the Association, and we take this opportunity of placing on record our gratitude for their good services and interest.

We most heartily express our commendation on the general improvement and excellent character of our official organ, *THE NUMISMATIST*. Under its present management it has undoubtedly been made the most popular numismatic publication of the English world.

The pleasing success of this convention has been due to the interest and gracious favors of many of Detroit's good people.

Our indebtedness is greatest to our good member, Mr. Howard R. Newcomb of this city, and we extend our thanks for his zealous and untiring interest in local matters for the success of our convention, and his wholesome spirit of general cordiality.

We especially desire to express our appreciation of the many favors received from Director Clyde Burroughs and his staff of the Detroit Museum of Art; to Commissioner of Police Gillespie and his officers for their many favors, particularly their vigilant interest in safeguarding the exhibits.

We are very grateful to our member and city officer, Mr. Howard Liable, for his active interest in convention work, and genial disposition towards all our visitors.

We are particularly indebted to the Hotel Pontchartrain for many favors, and express our thanks and appreciation to Managers Woolley and Chitenden.

The intelligent publication of convention proceedings in the newspapers of Detroit has been a pleasing feature, for which we thank the local press.

We tender our thanks to the several members who contributed to the success of the convention's exhibitions.

In recognition of his generous services to numismatics, we approve the recommendation, herewith, that Dr. Horatio Storer of Newport, R. I., be elected an honorary member.

Resolved, That the American Numismatic Association elect Dr. Horatio R. Storer, of Newport, R. I., an Honorary Member, in appreciation of his long devotion to numismatics, upon which subject he has contributed many important articles.

EDGAR H. ADAMS,
JUDSON BRENNER,
H. O. GRANBERG,
H. R. NEWCOMB,
CARL WURTZBACH.

The following resolution reported from the floor of the convention by Mr. Harry E. Montgomery, is herewith approved:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to arrange the program for the next convention.

Resolved, Further that this committee be instructed to secure the reading of two or more papers during each of the three days of the Convention, by numismatists in their special fields of study,—the names of the speakers and the subjects of the papers to be published in *THE NUMISMATIST* at least one month prior to the opening of the Convention.

FARRAN ZERBE,
Chairman.
R. W. McLACHLAN,
F. E. MERRITT,
Committee.

On closing the convention, President Brenner made a few interesting remarks, thanking the members for their interest and co-operation during the past year and earnestly soliciting, not only a continuance of same, but an even greater amount of increased interest and good will.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW ISSUES.

We extract from *The Metropolitan Philatelist* the information that the issues of George V. for Newfoundland have just been seen by *The Philatelist's* editor, Mr. J. W. Scott, who states that "the design of the coins is practically the same as used by the late King. Profile portrait of King crowned and clothed in ermine mantle with order. Inscription, GEORGIUS DEI GRA. REX ET IND: IMP: The reverse, value and date in centre, NEWFOUNDLAND above. Silver. Edge milled." The series embraces pieces of the denomination of 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents, with diameters, respectively, 15½, 18, 23½, and 30mm.

THE EXHIBITS.

JUDSON BRENNER, DE KALB, ILLINOIS.—The principal feature of Mr. Brenner's exhibit was his collection of minor pattern, trial and experimental pieces, which were tastefully arranged and displayed in two large cases, together with photographs showing obverse and reverse designs, upon which were placed the various pieces. This splendid collection has been described before in *THE NUMISMATIST* in detail, and therefore it is hardly necessary to mention it again. The collection attracted a great deal of attention from the visitors, as well as many of the members of the Association who were for the first time given an opportunity of seeing such great pattern rarities, as, for example, the four different specimens of five-cent pieces struck in steel which, so far as there is any record, are the only specimens of this kind ever issued at the United States Mint or now in any collection.

Mr. Brenner made a special effort to show as many varieties as possible of the Civil War Tokens that were issued in Detroit. As a result, he has no less than 260 pieces of various designs, metals and edges of the tokens issued in Detroit during 1863 and 1864. This collection also was of especial interest to the visitors, many of whom had never seen anything of this kind before and had no knowledge of the conditions during the war which made such a curious issue necessary.

Mr. Brenner showed his collection of Leshar Referendum dollars which were struck in 1900 and 1901 at Denver, Colorado, bearing the counter-stamps of merchants of Cripple Creek and Victor. Incidentally, it may be noted that he has since last year acquired a new counterstamp of which there has heretofore been no knowledge or record—a piece bearing the stamp of Sam Cohen, Victor, Colorado, No. 406. Up to the present time this is a variety that has not been mentioned.

For probably the first time, Mr. Brenner shows what may be regarded as one of the most attractive exhibits on view, this being the dies of the Confederate cent which were made by Engraver Lovett in Philadelphia during the early part of the war, upon the order, it is supposed, of agents of the Confederate Government, and which many years after came into the possession of Messrs. Randall and Haseltine, of Philadelphia, who re-struck from the dies a number of specimens in silver, gold and copper. The original pieces struck from this die were in copper-nickel only. Mr. Brenner showed in conjunction with the dies the pieces in the four different metals.

BEN G. GREEN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.—Mr. Green had on exhibition his full collection of encased postage stamps, which no doubt is one of the greatest collections in the country today, numbering 135 pieces. This included many of the great rarities of the series, among which may be mentioned four 90-cent stamps, all with different backs, one of which is that issued by Lord & Taylor, of New York City, a stamp almost unique. There is a specimen of one-penny English stamp encased in a frame bearing the name of Hunt & Nash, New York City. The collection also contains three specimens of the old firm of F. Buhl & Co. of Detroit, which firm is still in existence under the name of Buhl Sons Co. One rarity is a 24-cent stamp of the August issue of 1861 (Premiere Gravure), which now catalogues at \$100 in unused condition. This is the only instance, so far as we know, where foreign stamps were used by one of these firms; it is therefore the only specimen known. All the firms issuing encased postage stamps are represented in this exhibit, the issues of some firms being complete.

Mr. Green also showed two very fine specimens of the \$50 octagonal

gold slugs which were used in California in the early days, soon after the discovery of gold. The specimens show dates of 1851 and 1852.

UNITED STATES COIN COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.—The display of this firm was undoubtedly one of the best and the costliest of the whole exhibit, and was estimated to be worth about \$40,000. It included very many representative specimens and great rarities in all the series of Americana. The rarest piece in the exhibit was a very fine ten-dollar gold piece, issued by Baldwin & Company of San Francisco in 1851, showing the Liberty head on the obverse, of which only a few specimens are known and which is a good deal more rare than the other variety of the ten dollar piece issued by this same firm, which shows the horseman on the obverse. Also was shown a variety of private gold coinage which has lately come to general numismatic attention, and is regarded as one of the greatest rarities of this series. This is a \$20 piece struck in copper from the dies of the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company, of which there is no known specimen in gold. Several years ago a specimen from this die came to light and caused a great deal of comment among the numismatic fraternity, as it represented a denomination that had never been heard of before, bearing the name of this firm. Unfortunately, the piece was a good deal worn, and there was a little doubt as to its denomination on account of the fact that the inscription showing the denomination was barely decipherable, but this new piece proves beyond a doubt that there was no mistake in classifying the piece as that of the denomination of \$20.00, because the piece in this exhibit is practically uncirculated and shows on the reverse above the eagle the words CALIFORNIA TWENTY DOLLARS.

In this exhibit was a very fine series of \$3 pieces, dated from 1854 to 1859, forty-four pieces in all, which were issued at the parent and different branch mints. Also there was shown a complete set of gold dollars, possibly one of the finest known, showing the rarities in uncirculated condition. In the gold series is a very rare \$2.50 gold piece issued by Christopher Bechtler at Rutherford, N. C., in 1831. It shows "20 C 75 G" under the denomination \$2.50 on the reverse. There were also many other gold coins of the various denominations—\$20.00 down to and including \$2.50 of rare die and type in splendid, uncirculated condition. Another feature of this exhibit is what is regarded as possibly the finest known specimen of the excessively rare Maryland groat, or four pence, issued in colonial days by Lord Calvert for circulation as money in Maryland. Another rare colonial piece in this exhibit was a Sommers Islands two pence in copper, which is possibly one of the finest specimens of this great rarity known. A very rare Hard Times token is what is called the slave token, known as Low 54A, which so far as can be learned is the only specimen of the kind that has ever come to notice, showing on the obverse, instead of the usual kneeling figure of a woman and the inscription, "Am I not a woman and a sister", that of a male kneeling figure with the inscription, "Am I not a man and a brother?"

The exhibit was very general in its features, and included many little series of all kinds of the coins of various mints. Among these might be mentioned a nice series of the Siamese bullet money, in both silver and gold, the gold specimens of which are very much more rare than those in silver. There were also many of the ancient coins, Grecian coins and the coins of Syracuse, from the Island of Sicily, representing a period of coin engraving which has never been approached or equalled, these coins having been made around 415 B. C. Another very interesting exhibit was a nice series of the early United States cents, a nice line of Bryan money, a series of Japanese money, the money of South African Republic, showing the portrait of Paul Kruger; six and twelve ruble Russian pieces struck in pure platinum, and a nice series of the shilling, six pence, three pence, and two pence of Massachusetts, issued from 1652 to 1680. Also numerous other miscellaneous numismatic pieces which cannot be described in detail.

EDGAR H. ADAMS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The principal section of this collection was devoted to United States pattern pieces, some of these of the rarest character. There might be mentioned specimens of the "Shield Earring" dollar, half dollar and quarter dollar; the "Amazonian" dollar, half and quarter; the "Washlady" dollar, half and quarter and dime, and the

"School Girl" dollar. There was also a set of ten silver pattern half dollars of 1877, showing various and beautiful designs, all in silver; also an especially fine collection of pattern silver dollars of exceptional interest, among these being the three very rare silver dollars of 1875 showing the seated figure of Liberty on the obverse with the motto, "In God We Trust" on a curved label under the base. One of these had the reverse of the trade dollar; another the commercial dollar, and the third with the reverse of the dollar of 1865 without the motto, "In God We Trust". There were also a full set of pattern dollars of 1879 engraved by Mr. George S. Morgan of the mint, showing the obverse of the usual silver dollar of that year, but with large eagle on the reverse, with and without the motto, "In God We Trust." There were exhibited a few sets of the gold metric and the metric dollar of '79 and '80, showing the designs of Barber and Morgan, which included, among others, an unusual head of Liberty, with tightly plaited hair, after the style of a year or so ago and which was also prevalent during the late seventies and early eighties, something similar to that shown on the \$4 pieces of 1879-80. There was also shown a set of Hawaiian coins of 1883—dollar, half and quarter—in pure copper, which is supposed to be excessively rare. These coins were struck at the United States Mint.

There were also exhibited a very large number of the Proclamation pieces struck in Mexico at various times in the early nineteenth century upon various well-known historical occasions. Among the Spanish-American pieces was one variety of silver piece of crude design, struck as Proclamation piece at Havana, Cuba, during the exceedingly brief reign of Louis I. of Spain. This piece so far as is known is unique. It was not mentioned in the well-known work on Spanish Proclamation Pieces by Herrera, and was made the subject of a special article by that well-known expert on pieces relating to Spanish America, Mr. Benjamin Betts. This exhibit also included a number of rare and interesting Hard Times Tokens, conspicuous among which was a splendid specimen of the very rare variety known as Low 118, struck in Feuchtwanger metal.

Not the least interesting part of this exhibit was the gold medal struck from the original A. N. A. die which is to be given by Mr. William H. Woodin of New York as a reward to the one who obtained the greatest number of members for the Association in 1913.

B. MAX MEHL, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.—This exhibit consisted of Americana, the chief feature of which was a very fine specimen of the rare \$50 gold piece of 1877 struck in copper. There was also an 1836 Gobrecht dollar with the flying eagle reverse, with stars, struck in copper, which is one of the rarest of this rare series. Mr. Mehl also exhibited two beautiful specimens of the excessively rare \$4 pieces of 1879-80, showing on the obverse the head of Liberty with coiled hair, and of which only ten specimens of each are supposed to have been made. There were several other fine pieces in this collection, one of which was a \$10 piece bearing the stamp of the State of California, with the design on the obverse similar to that on the State seal. This piece had been gold plated. There were also pattern dollars, half dollars, and various other denominations of a rare character. One of the rarest and most attractive coins in this series was a very fine specimen of the 1884 trade dollar.

FRED MICHAEL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.—Mr. Michael showed a miscellaneous exhibit of United States gold pieces of the denominations of \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2.50, and \$1.00, together with a number of gold California dollars and half dollars. There were also a number of nice United States cents of the early days and sixteen crisp specimens of the rare fractional notes of various denominations and issues.

GEO. J. BAUER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Mr. Bauer exhibited the Chinese section of his collection, showing several specimens of the key and razor money, and an especially fine assortment of Chinese medals of curious design, of all styles and periods of issue. Mr. Bauer made an especial effort to bring this section of his collection so that it might satisfy the general curi-

osity of the visitor who under ordinary circumstances may never be able to see coins of this character.

DR. GEO. P. FRENCH, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In Dr. French's exhibit was shown not quite two hundred of the principal varieties of his collection of cents, which undoubtedly is one of the finest collections of this kind extant. Dr. French also exhibited his collection of Hard Times Tokens, which included many of great rarity. Undoubtedly the rarest piece in this series was the only specimen of what is known to the collector as Low 179, struck from the die of Low 118, showing the eagle on obverse, struck in copper. So far as known, this is the only specimen of this die and metal that has ever come to notice.

In Dr. French's exhibit of these pieces were shown the excessively rare Hard Times Tokens, known as Low 24, 26 and 27 in copper; also 41 in silver; Nos. 57, 72, 77, (a splendid specimen), 81, 89, 93, 105, 128, 156, 168, 172, 175 and 176.

HENRY CHAPMAN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A nice line of U. S. cents from 1793 to 1857 and a set of silver dollars, 1794 to 1854; two especially rare half dollars of 1796, one of 1797, a very beautiful quarter dollar of 1827; a special series of Massachusetts shillings and three pence; especially fine Chalmers three pence issued in Annapolis, Md., in 1783.

The feature of Mr. Chapman's exhibit was what is supposed to be the only specimen of a variety of the Higley three pence with the wheel on the obverse, and originally sold at the highest price ever paid for a copper coin of American issue. A comparative value of this piece would be set at \$1500.

Among the other rare colonial exhibits by Mr. Chapman was one of the two known Jersey cents showing George Washington on the obverse, which is valued at \$900. Mr. Chapman also showed a very fine assortment of the Continental Thaler, with its divisions and multiples, all in the finest kind of condition. Among Mr. Chapman's exhibit was a set of the dollars, half dollars, and quarters of '65 in silver, showing the motto, "In God We Trust", on the reverse. Also was a little half dime in copper, 1794, one of the rarest patterns of the variety ever issued at the U. S. Mint.

Mr. Chapman exhibited a fine, extensive assortment of foreign gold coins of all denominations, and part of the exhibit was especially strong in the early gold coins of England, including the well-known angels and five-pound pieces of the various English reigns, all in a splendid state of preservation. There were also quite a number of large and small gold coins issued in the various continental countries, likewise in fine state of preservation. Among the foreign gold coins was a fine specimen of the Japanese obang.

The United States gold coins were represented by many rarities, in the half eagles, eagles, and \$2.50 gold pieces; a beautiful proof set of 1864 and 1876, including all the various denominations. There was also an especially fine exhibit of the gold coins of Rome in a fine state of preservation. The visitors were given an opportunity of seeing some of the finest known and rare specimens of the various Syracusan dekadrachms. Quite a number of these were the ones that brought the record prices at the sale of ancient Grecian pieces held in Europe last year, an especial article about which was printed in the February (1913) number of *THE NUMISMATIST*. There were also many other rarities in the series of silver coins of early Greece, the description of which in detail would require too much space.

T. E. LEON, CHICAGO, ILL.—Mr. Leon exhibited his complete collection of freak, or misstruck, coins from the United States Mint, to which series he has been devoted for quite a number of years. In this exhibit was also shown fine specimens of the \$50 octagonal slugs issued by Augustus Humbert and the United States Assay Office in California, 1851 and 1852. There was also a fine specimen of one of the early Franklin medals and several Washington pieces.

L. N. VALPEY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.—Mr. Valpey's exhibit was devoted exclusively to various interesting and curious paper money issues, among these were two different checks for the small amounts of three cents, six cents, 75 cents and 50 cents respectively, on the Treasurer of the United

States. He also showed two sheets of one dollar silver certificates. The removal of uncut government notes from the Treasury has long been prohibited. The present process of printing cuts the sheets into single notes, while bank notes are delivered to banks in sheets of four notes. He also showed uncut sheets of pattern and fractional currency, one sheet having twelve notes and the other fifteen. There were also a number of foreign paper notes of various denominations and countries.

H. O. GRANBERG, OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.—Owing to business engagements, Mr. Granberg was unable to bring but the smallest fraction of his collection, yet he exhibited a few of his bonds and interesting specimens of paper money and a proof silver dollar of 1804. One of the most attractive pieces of paper money in the exhibit was the misprinted \$50-\$100 bill, which is well known through the wide publicity given it by the newspapers. This is the note which came to light in a Chicago hotel several years ago, and which caused a clerk a great deal of trouble in balancing up his days receipts. He found on attempting to total up that on one count his receipts were correct, while on the others he was \$50 short, and it was only after the careful examination of both sides of the bills that the cause of his trouble was discovered. This is the only bill of this kind and denomination that has ever been printed so far as known. Another rare bill of the same character, but of a different denomination, has on the obverse the design of a ten dollar bill of the Second National Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, and on the reverse the design of a twenty dollar bill of the same issue.

Mr. Granberg also showed a series of five paper notes of the denominations of one, half and quarter dollars, ten and five cents, issued by the Labor Exchange of Denver during the panic of 1897, at a time when nearly all United States money had been withdrawn from circulation, the principal circulating medium being of this character and the bank cashiers' checks so much in use during the latter part of '07 and the early part of '08. This set of Labor Exchange notes circulated freely among the business people of Denver at par value, and was in vogue a number of months and is now very rare.

Mr. Granberg exhibited five splendid specimens of the five-dollar demand notes of the first issue of 1861, which, owing to the fact that they were originally received in payment of all public dues, were accepted in all parts of the country at the beginning of the war at the value of gold, which finally got to be 280 to 1. The fact that they were quoted at a par value with gold was owing to the inscription, which, through oversight, made them acceptable for customs duties, which are always made payable in gold. These notes were payable at the Sub-Treasuries of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Another interesting exhibit by Mr. Granberg was a hundred dollar, fifteen year, 6% Government bond, with thirteen of the original thirty coupons still uncut. This bond represents the highest rate of interest ever paid by the United States on issues of this character.

FARRAN ZERBE, TYRONE, PA.—Mr. Zerbe exhibited his entire collection of money of all kinds and form and material that he has been engaged in bringing together for the last thirty years, which shows every obtainable kind of coin which has been used by man, even to the huge stone money of Yap. Among the rarest and most curious of these monies was a specimen of leather money issued in Mexico, which are so rare that only a couple of collectors in this country can show a specimen. Two other excessively rare pieces were of the ingot money of Cochin China, of peculiar design, weighing perhaps, four ounces, in silver and covered with native inscriptions. Exhibited was a specimen of the ring or bracelet money of the period 3000 B. C., brought from Syria. This is supposed to be the only specimen of this kind in this country.

Mr. Zerbe showed a very fine and comprehensive collection of Bryan satirical money, the rarest specimens of which are two huge and rude imitations of the general design of the silver dollar, five inches in diameter, struck in cast iron. Above the head of liberty at the top is inscribed "16 to 1"; below, the date, 1897. On the reverse is an eagle, above which are the words "Free Coinage"; at either side are the words, "In Bryan We

Trust"; at the bottom the words "One Dollar". There are only three known specimens of this piece, two of which are in Mr. Zerbe's collection, showing obverse and reverse, the other being in the possession of the family of the maker. The 16 to 1 idea was indicated in this issue by placing sixteen ounces of metal in one coin. It is dated 1897. The Treasury Department seized the entire output of pieces before they were placed on the market and gave the maker considerable annoyance.

Mr. Zerbe showed what are said to be the only two specimens of a large gold coin of Persia of about the same weight of a \$20 piece. These pieces are not generally circulated, but used by the royal family in their trade with each other and in gifts to notable personages by the Shah. On the obverse is a head of the Shah of Persia.

Mr. Zerbe's paper money exhibit represented a series of paper issues that would be of interest to any lay person, and of especial interest to the collector. It shows the styles and forms of all paper monies. His collection embraces the paper money of all parts of the world, but of course, particularly of the United States, which includes not only all the early and rare issues of the United States dating from 1861, including the rare bank issues, but also the hundreds of specimens of unusual design issued by private banking concerns, in the various states of the country at a time when there was no regular United States paper money, the only commodity of this kind being of private issue. Notable among the foreign issues were the monies issued by the New Republic of China. The large paper money of the Ming Dynasty of China, 1368-99. The clearing house certificates, or so-called "Panic Currency" of 1873, 1897 and 1907 are very generally represented. The paper money of the United States Government, various issues and denominations, from the demand notes of 1861 to the early type, including several with No. 1, and an uncirculated specimen of the now very rare note bearing 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ interest. Two specimens that appealed to the curiosity of the public were the extreme of commercial transactions, as represented in a bank check for half a cent and then what is said to be the largest international transaction, the government voucher for forty million dollars in settlement of the claims of France for the original work of the Panama Canal. He also showed an almost complete set of the notes of the Republic of Texas. Colonial and Continental issues were well represented, and a large collection of the notes of the various United States banks. His exhibit of paper money included the following very unusual amounts: 8 cents, 12 cents, 16 cents, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 11, 12, 15 and 30 dollar notes.

R. W. McLACHLAN, MONTREAL, P. Q.—Mr. McLachlan exhibited a limited number of Canadian medals, among which were the University of Toronto Track Club, University of Toronto La Crosse Club, Hamilton Old Home and several other medals of carnival week. The most interesting among these was a large medal in white metal commemorating the centennial of the discovery of Fraser River by Simon Fraser in 1808. This medal was issued in New Westminster, B. C., in 1908, and shows on the obverse the bust of Fraser. On the reverse is a scene showing a view of the river, at the top a wreath enclosing a crown, surmounted by a lion with the old Coat of Arms of British Columbia.

CARL WURTZBACH, LEE, MASS.—The principal feature of Mr. Wurtzbach's collection were the Colonial coins and medals bearing the portrait of George Washington. Most important among them were four Washington half dollars in silver and copper, which represented, possibly, the only complete series of the kind. Another rare piece was that known as the naked bust of Washington, in proof condition, the only specimen of the kind, possibly, extant in that state of preservation.

Among the colonials was a splendid set of Middleton pieces in silver, bronze and copper, representing a complete set; also were shown a splendid, representative collection of the early silver coins of Massachusetts of the various denominations of pine tree, willow tree and oak tree design, embracing very fine specimens of the New England shilling. Of the New Jersey colonial series, Mr. Wurtzbach showed a beautiful specimen in silver of the Mark Newbie farthing, which is possibly the only one known in that condition. One of the rare pieces in this exhibit is the famous silver center cent,

of excessive rarity in any condition, but this specimen was practically perfect and one of the best known.

Also was shown a copper "Disme", one of the first patterns issued at the United States Mint in 1792. Among the cents of colonial times was a perfect, proof specimen of the New York "Excelsior" cent and also a New Jersey "Immunis Columbia" in perfect state of preservation. This is the Parmelee specimen, and the identical piece illustrated in Mr. Crosby's work on Colonials, entitled, "Early Coins of America."

Mr. Wurtzbach for the first time, so far as is known, exhibited his full set of United States copper cents, which is regarded as one of the very best ever brought together. It was especially remarkable for the special series of cents of 1793, which included no less than fifteen varieties, there probably being no other collector who could show so many varieties of this excessively rare year. In this set of 1793 the rarest piece possibly was what is known as Crosby 7-F, double struck, but uncirculated, with plain edge, which is unique so far as known.

Mr. Wurtzbach showed a complete set of the Philadelphia issue of gold dollars, all in perfectly preserved condition, from 1855 up to 1889, with the exception of two dates. Mr. Wurtzbach showed 120 varieties of the Hard Times Tokens, all in the best possible condition. Many of the rare specimens of this series were shown by Mr. Wurtzbach, and included Low 127, 57, 118, 162 and two pieces each of 77 and 96.

HOWARD R. NEWCOMB, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.—Mr. Newcomb exhibited a part of his collection of United States coins of the regular series of all denominations. Of the half eagles there were thirty specimens in perfect condition, from 1795 to 1830. Among these were two of 1818, two of 1820, two of '23, '24, '25, '26 and '30. Mr. Newcomb showed only the rarest of his half eagles. Of the quarter eagle he showed practically all, which number 117 varieties, dated from 1798 to 1913 inclusive. That dated 1798 is one of the best specimens known, and is practically in perfect condition. Among the quarter eagles were those dated '21, two of '25, '27, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, two varieties of '34, and '35. Of the Philadelphia Mint there was the 1842, and the rare mint marks of '53, '55, '57 and '59 of the Dahlonega Mint. The gold dollars in this collection are complete with the exception of the 1856 Dahlonega.

Mr. Newcomb's greatest efforts have always been expended along the lines of the silver mint mark series and United States cents and half cents. The cent collection starts with uncirculated wreath cents of 1793, an extremely fine piece of the same date, and a very fine Liberty Cap of 1793 as well. About twenty-four varieties of the Hays series of 1794, all in exceedingly fine and uncirculated condition, and the other dates right on up through the series are uncirculated with the exception of 1799, 1804-5-6, and '23.

Mr. Newcomb has always been a student of the mint die varieties of this series, and this collection includes eighteen combinations of cents dated 1817, eight of '81, six of '19, and eight of '20.

The half cent collection includes the four Crosby numbers of 1793 and several varieties of '94 and '95. The collection, however, lacks the rare '96, and as yet Mr. Newcomb has not been successful in purchasing a '97 that is up to his ideas in regard to perfection. The same applies to 1802, but all the other dates, including the 1811, are in perfect state of preservation, with now and then a restrike or an original lacking through the forties.

One of the gems of the half cent series is the 1808 over 7, which appears to have been a proof, and which retains at present time a great deal of lustre and is pronounced by several authorities to be without doubt one of the finest, if not the finest, 1808 over 7 half cents in existence today.

The silver half dime series starts with two varieties of 1794, and four of the '95, all in uncirculated condition, and the one of 1796, two varieties of '97, and the 1800. The collection lacks specimens of the 1801-2-3 and 5, as Mr. Newcomb has not found any in suitable condition to satisfy his fancy. The collection goes right on up from 1829 to '73, including all the mint marks of New Orleans and San Francisco mints. Ninety-eight per cent. of these mint marks are all uncirculated pieces. It might not be amiss to mention that the 1853 without arrowhead from the New Orleans Mint is a per-

fect copy. He showed many proofs through the thirties and forties, and from '46 on the Philadelphia mint is represented by perfect specimens.

The dime series starts with four separate dies, 1796 being the first variety, 1797 second variety, both uncirculated; one of 1798 over 7, and 1800. The collection lacks the 1801, but the 1802 is an uncirculated copy, with mint letter, and one of the gems of the entire series. The other pieces are lacking until you get to 1805; the 1809 is also lacking in his series, but from 1811 on the series is complete up to date, all in uncirculated state of preservation, and the same applies to the mint mark series in the half dimes. That is, practically all the branch mints are represented by uncirculated specimens. A specimen that might be mentioned so that it will not be passed unappreciated is a beautiful uncirculated 1822 with platinum proof surface. The New Orleans mint is more than well represented through the forties and fifties, and the only piece that falls below Mr. Newcomb's standard of perfection is an 1860 New Orleans, which is only fair.

The Carson City series is represented by a platinum proof of 1871. Followed by specimens of the other Carson City series until '75 is reached, and from there on they are all uncirculated. Another great rarity that is in excellent state of preservation is an uncirculated 1885 S. Mint. The collection lacks, however, the excessively rare 1894 S. Mint variety.

The quarters are represented by two varieties in the first year of 1796, two varieties of 1806, and then a perfect copy of 1815. The dates not mentioned are lacking. The excessively rare '23 and '27 quarters, however, are lacking, but all the other dates are up to Mr. Newcomb's ideas of perfection. Although Mr. Newcomb didn't exhibit his quarters of the later dates he has everything in the mint market up to the present issue; of all the branch mints with the exception of a few pieces. He can have dozens that are not up to his standard of perfection, and the collection lacks entirely the 1855 San Francisco. The rare Carson City quarter is first represented by an extremely fine 1870, and then an uncirculated 1871 with proof specimen in '72, and '73 in fair state of preservation. All the various S. F. through the sixties are well represented by beautiful copies.

The half dollar series start with 1795, and then at 1801, and then on to 1806, the other pieces not mentioned being entirely lacking, but from '06 on to the present date the entire series is well represented by beautiful specimens throughout all the years, and from all the mints, with just now and then an exception, the exceptions being the 1855 of S. F. mint, with all the other S. F. and N. O. pieces in excellent condition. Mr. Newcomb, however, has failed in his search for an uncirculated Carson City half dollars of 1870-1-2. The collection includes an excessively rare '73 Carson City without the arrows, and also includes the branch mints of '78 C. C. and S. F.

Mr. Newcomb has amused himself a great deal with coins of die varieties, not only with half dollar series, but in other series as well; for example, the 1854 N. O. series represents twelve different combinations of dies, and the only other dates to approach this great assortment is 1876 and '77, where many varieties of the location of the mint mark letters are found.

The description of his half dollars and quarters will apply to his dollar series, and is first represented in the dollar series by the two types of 1795; the 1794, however, is lacking as well as a copy of the 1804. The series is practically complete from 1840 up to the time the coin was abolished in 1904, with the exception of '51, '52, and '55. The mint marks in the dollar series are well represented, and include a great many rarities, which may be mentioned as follows: The standard dollar series of 1879 with reverse of '78 S. F. mint and the 1880 dollar of C. C. mint with reverse 1880. The C. C. mint is complete in uncirculated condition. Of a branch mint, a piece that is considered by Mr. Newcomb to be of a great deal more rarity than the C. C. is a standard dollar of 1888 of the S. F. mint. The collection is complete with all the mints up through 1904.

MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Received the catalogue of United States, ancient, and foreign coins, tokens, paper money, &c., to be held by Mr. Ben G. Green at Chicago, Ill., on Friday, Oct. 10, 1913. The lots number 714, and embrace an interesting variety of coins and medals desirable to collectors.

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EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of two extremely interesting leading articles for November and December. For November will be published an expert article on the half halfpenny tradesmen's tokens of the eighteenth century, by Mr. S. H. Hamer, of Halifax, England, the well-known authority on this subject. This article throws much interesting light on the many curious pieces of this nature, and is profusely illustrated. In December will be published a very interesting article on the Rosa Americana series of coins by Dr. Philip Nelson, F. S. A., of Liverpool, England, the well-known numismatic writer, which was published several years ago in *The British Numismatic Journal*. Permission has been granted THE NUMISMATIST to reproduce this article, which has been carefully supervised by Dr. Nelson, and nearly every variety illustrated in the text.

MR. WURTZBACH TO STAND ONLY FOR A. N. A. PRESIDENCY.

E. H. Adams, Esq., Editor THE NUMISMATIST, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I hereby make formal request withdrawing my name as a candidate for Vice President of the A. N. A.

Yours respectfully,

Lee, Mass., Sept. 5, 1913.

CARL WURTZBACH.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR AUG. 1913-AUG. 1914.

Following are the standing committees appointed for the year August, 1913-August, 1914:

Committee on Numismatics in Educational and Public Institutions—Dr. T. L. Comparette, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman; Archer M. Huntington, New York City; Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman, Syracuse, N. Y.

Committee on Election of Officers—Bauman L. Belden, Elizabeth, N. J., Chairman; Elliott Smith, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Rudolph Kohler, New York City.

Committee on Counterfeits—Dr. T. L. Comparette, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman; S. Hudson Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lyman H. Low, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Howland Wood, New York City.

Committee to Establish Office in the District of Columbia—Hon. William A. Ashbrooke, Johnstown, Ohio.

JUDSON BRENNER, President.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Sir: I notice in the September NUMISMATIST a letter from C. V. Hope, who seems much exercised over the two statements regarding the identity of the Indian, whose portrait appears on the new five-cent piece.

Mr. Hope will, no doubt, be surprised to learn that both these statements are correct. Mr. Sawyer, who modeled the collection of Indian medals, described in the August NUMISMATIST, has informed me that he asked Mr. Fraser about this, and was told that the Indian on the five-cent piece is a composite portrait of John Two Moons and Iron Tail, both of whom he had modeled from life.

Respectfully,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN.

New York, Sept. 15, 1913.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting was held at their room in the Carnegie Institute, Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1913. The meeting came to order, with President Shinkle in the chair.

The members present were Messrs. Shinkle, Kraft, Calderhead and Gies. The coins exhibited were as follows:

By Mr. Kraft.—United States cents, 1795, thin planchet; 1797, break behind head, reverse with stems; two 1805, pointed and blunt 1; 1819, 1826 over 1825, and 1823 restrike.

By Mr. Calderhead.—A very fine collection of ancient silver coins and foreign silver crowns, among them being an Ulm crown, 1704; Argentine peso, 1882; Mexico medal, Aztec Zodiacal stone, 1886; Frankfort, 2 gulden, 1555-1855; Holland, 50 stivers, 1808; Frankfort Union thaler, 1860; Straits Settlements dollar, 1904; Netherlands, 2½ gulden, 1898; Besancon crown, 1661; Japan trade dollar; Papal scudo, bust of Pope Clement X., 1675; Venice lira, 1848; Dominican Republic, 5 francs, 1891; Austria, double gulden, 1879; Frankfort memorial thaler, 1863; Basel crown, basilisk holding shield, reverse view of city, no date; France, 5 francs, 1849; Nuremburg

thaler, view of city and river, 1765; Nuremburg, thaler, 1761; also a collection of uncirculated Roman consular denarii.

By Mr. Gies.—Seven varieties 1834 cents, large date.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1913. Meeting called to order, with President Woolsey presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Plumb, Bernstein, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Harold, Emerich, Clarke, and Bunnell.

Minutes read and approved.

A motion was made and carried that the next meeting be held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 16, at our regular place of meeting.

Most of the evening was spent in talking about the coming Convention to be held in Detroit, it being anticipated that all members intending to take the trip would have a fine time.

Publications received since last meeting: Eugene Klein, Inc., sale Aug. 27, Philadelphia; Philatelic West; Lyman H. Low's sales; Spink's Numismatic Circular.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, September 16, 1913.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 116th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Sept. 5th, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following thirteen members were present: Messrs. Loer, Noack, Jonas, Edward Michael, Leon, Wolsieffer, Brenner, V. M. Brand, Green, Simpson, Nelson, H. C. Mueller and Kirner.

The official badge, program, and souvenir of the American Numismatic Association Convention at Detroit was presented. Mr. Judson Brenner, President of the American Numismatic Association, responded to a call for a talk on the annual convention at Detroit, August 23rd to 27th, giving an interesting account of the proceedings and exhibitions. Others present who had attended the convention and responded to calls for their experiences and observations were: Messrs. Loer, Wolsieffer, Leon and Green.

Under exhibitions Mr. Simpson showed a half dollar of 1797, a dollar of 1794, quarter eagles of 1825, 1829 and 1833 and a three-dollar gold piece of 1873. Mr. Michael showed a very fine cent of 1793 and a dollar of 1836, Gobrecht in field. Mr. Brenner presented the Society with a group picture of the Detroit Convention.

Magazines received since last report were: THE NUMISMATIST for August and September and *Spink's Circular* and *The Philatelic West* for August; auction catalogues from Boyd, Elder, Hamburger (2) and Low; and catalogues with fixed prices from Fred Michael and the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Company.

Adjourned to meet October 3rd, 1913.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting of the Club held Friday, Sept. 12th, Vice-President A. R. Frey in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. Adams, Belden, Elder, Frey, Hartell, Hidden, Kohler, Mehl, Raymond, Smith, Valentine, Wood, Proskey, Hesslein, Low, Boyd and Swanson. Mr. Windau was the guest of the Club.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

After a discussion the following amendment was adopted to the by-laws: Article VII. (Page 8, lines 20, 21-22) Strike out "but nominations for the same shall be made at the next preceding regular meeting." Substitute "A nominating committee shall be elected by ballot two meetings before the annual meeting of the Club and at annual meetings any members present or absent can nominate from the floor or send by proxy any nominations."

The following amendment was also adopted: Article VIII. Strike out last paragraph and substitute the following: "Members whose dues remain unpaid by April 1st shall be duly notified by the Treasurer and if payment is not made within twenty days of such notification shall be dropped from the roll, but may be reinstated by a vote of the Club at any regular meeting on payment of the arrears."

The new Monograph of New York City and State Store Cards was distributed to the members of the Club and bill for same ordered paid.

Subject of the meeting was Proclamation Pieces of Bolivia and Peru. Several interesting specimens were shown.

Subject announced for the next meeting, as suggested by Mr. Low, is to be Spanish-American Coins, from Philip V., 1725 to Ferd. VII., 1825 Potosi Mint (just 100 years of the "Spanish Milled Money") the Last of the Coinage. Including Pillars and Globe, Bust Type and the Small Castle and Lion. Provisional Issues, such as Nueva Viscaya, Sombrerete, Zacatecas, etc., to be excluded.

Meeting adjourned to meet Friday, October 10th.

WAYTE RAYMOND, Secretary and Treasurer.

BRANCH NUMBER ONE, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Regular meetings of Branch Number 1, American Numismatic Association, were resumed with the September session. Meeting was held on Sept. 16, 1913, in the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society, President Green in the chair.

Mr. Williams' exhibit of sixteen varieties of his very fine collection of Spanish-American doubloons was exceedingly attractive. These coins are becoming difficult to obtain, and are much sought after. Especially rare in the collection shown were those of North Peru and Augustin of Mexico. Mr. Williams made some very interesting remarks in connection with his display.

Mr. Green exhibited a set of Venezuelan silver coins and an octagonal \$50 slug.

A motion was made and carried that the October meeting take place at King Joy Lo's Mandarin Restaurant, the ladies to be invited.

Adjourned to meet October 21, 1913. MARIE A. NAERUP, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1913. Thirty-eighth meeting called to order, President Woolsey presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Harold, Emrich, and Clarke.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Publications received since last meeting: *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, *Philatelic West*.

Motion made and carried that, beginning with the first Tuesday in October, there will be two meetings of the R. N. A., each month, i. e., on the first and third Tuesday.

Most of the evening was spent in exchanging views and experiences at the Detroit Convention, and all agreed that they had had a very good time. Mr. Merritt had a consignment of coins on sale and quite a number were disposed of.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, October 7, 1913.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

- Oct. 3. Sale of Rare Coins, Medals, Tokens, &c. Thomas L. Elder, New York City.
- Oct. 10. United States, Ancient, and Foreign Coins, Tokens, Paper Money, &c. Ben G. Green, Chicago, Ill.
- Oct. 13, and Following Days. Le Maistre Collection of Medals and Coins relating to peace. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.
- Oct. 16. Sale of Rare Coins, Medals, Paper Money, Gems, &c. Thomas L. Elder, New York City.
- Oct. 17, and Following Days. Collection of coins of Bohemia, Tyrol, various Continental countries, and coins and medals relating to music. Adolph E. Cahn, Frankfurt-Am-Main, Germany.
- Oct. 18. Sale of Coins. Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.
- Oct. 20, 21. Coins of the Middle Ages, Scaetteas, Merovingian and Carolingian Coins, &c. H. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.
- Oct. 21, and Following Days. Universal Collection of an Old German Numismatist. A. Reichmann & Co., Halle, (Saale), Germany.
- Nov. 12, and Following Days. Antique Greek and Roman Coins. Bruder Egger, Vienna, Austria.
- Nov. 17, and Following Days. Collections of Greek and Roman Coins formed by Baron Friedrich von Schennis, and others. Dr. Jacob Hirsch, Paris, France.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION OF 1913.



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| 1—First Vice President Frank G. Duffield. | 6—Librarian Harry H. Yawger. |
| 2—President Judson Brenner. | 7—Chairman of Board of Governors H. O. Granberg. |
| 3—Second Vice President R. W. McLachlan. | 8—Governor Carl Wurtzbach. |
| 4—General Secretary Waldo C. Moore. | 9—Edgar H. Adams, Editor NUMISMATIST. |
| 5—Governor Howard R. Newcomb. | |

NEW PUBLICATION.

The New York Numismatic Club has just distributed a list of New York store cards, numbering 414 varieties, which have been issued in various sections of the State from 1789 up to late in the seventies, and comprising all the pieces that were known up to the time of the first publication of this list in *The Coin Collectors' Journal* of 1885, 1886, and 1887. The store cards included in the list do not embrace rubber, shell, or wooden cards, nor the cards that were issued during the civil war, which belong distinctively to a separate series. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. W. Scott, the publisher of *The Coin Collectors' Journal*, which was discontinued in 1888, the Club was permitted to issue this list as a basis of a future publication which is intended to embrace everything of a numismatic character that has been issued in New York State—coins, tokens, and medals. The pamphlet is very tastefully printed, and numbers forty-two pages. It was produced by the Press of the J. W. Stowell Printing Company of Federalburg, Md., the printers of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

A NEW CALIFORNIA PRIVATE MINT?



Through the kindness of Miss Eudora Garoutte, Chief of the Historical Department of the State Library of California, at Sacramento, we reproduce a photograph of what is represented as being the ruins of the "first mint in California, 1851, near Mt. Bullion." Mount Bullion is situated in Mariposa County, not a great way from the Yosemite Valley, but far removed from the sites of any of the private mints about which we have any information at this time. Up to the present the private mint that was located nearest the mines was that of Ormsby & Co. at Sacramento, which is a considerable distance from Mount Bullion, and near quite another gold field.

It would be very interesting to learn that the above illustration represents a private mint that has not been known to our numismatists up to this time. But it would be still more interesting if it were developed that this was the establishment conducted by a private assayer whose issues are known, but whose place of operations is still in the dark. Templeton Reid, formerly of Georgia, undoubtedly struck two denominations of California coins in gold, but no information showing where he was located in California has yet come to light. He was the only assayer about whom no information could be obtained in California, all the other mints whose issues are now known having been located. According to early California newspapers there was a private coiner located at San Jose, and another at Stockton, Cal. No other information about them could be gained, but it is evident that they are not known at the present time, and so far as known there are no issues bearing their names.

MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Received catalogue of sale of rare coins, medals, tokens, &c., to be held by Thomas L. Elder of New York City, on Oct. 3, 1913. The lots number 1000, and include a great variety of United States issues of all denominations and metals and also quite a number of gold, silver, and copper coins of the modern nations of the world. One of the features of the sale is a collection of Swedish gold and silver coins.



THE DETROIT CONVENTION OF 1913.

The numbers commence with extreme left of reader, on the bottom row, and continue backward, row by row.

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|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1—Edgar H. Adams. | 24—P. M. Wolsieffer. |
| 2—Howard R. Newcomb. | 25—W. H. Granberg. |
| 3—Carl Wurtzbach. | 26—John A. Lewis. |
| 4—H. O. Granberg. | 27—Howard Laible. |
| 5—Judson Brenner. | 28—Ben G. Green. |
| 6—Frank G. Duffield. | 29—Harry F. Montgomery. |
| 7—R. W. McLachlan. | 30—B. Max Mehl. |
| 8—Waldo C. Moore. | 31—L. J. Woolsey. |
| 9—Harry H. Yawger. | 32—Fred E. Merritt. |
| 10—J. T. Kelly. | 33—W. H. Amberg. |
| 11—Theo. E. Leon. | 34— |
| 12—Henry Chapman. | 35—Ebenezer Beesley. |
| 13—Farran Zerbe. | 36— |
| 14—Joseph Hooper. | 37—Miss Lislá C. Hinkelmann. |
| 15—Dr. J. M. Henderson. | 38—Mrs. Geo. J. Bauer. |
| 16— | 39—Mrs. John A. Lewis. |
| 17—F. J. Loer. | 40—Mrs. J. M. Henderson. |
| 18—Elmer S. Sears. | 41—Mrs. Judson Brenner. |
| 19—Louis G. Amberg. | 42—Mrs. Tod Brenner. |
| 20—Geo. J. Bauer. | 43— |
| 21—A. H. Plumb. | 44— |
| 22—Fred Michael. | 45—Ambrose Swasey. |
| 23—Geo. W. Rice. | 46—M. Marcuson. |

CONVENTION NOTES.

It will be difficult to give too much praise to our esteemed Governor, Mr. Howard R. Newcomb, for his unceasing efforts to make the Detroit Convention a success. He left nothing undone that would in any way assist the conduct of the session, and did not cease until the last work was completed, this being the packing of the exhibition cases in the large carriers which had been made especially for them.

While on the subject of the exhibition cases it may not be amiss to state that they gave universal satisfaction, and not a single fault was found with their construction. They fully answered the purpose for which they were made from every point of view, and brought about the most satisfactory exhibition ever held in conjunction with a convention. The use of these cases will also result in a larger exhibition in the future. Certain members have already expressed their intention of making an exhibit in the future now that the proper safeguards have been provided in the form of adequate exhibition cases.

The facility with which the cases may be prepared for transportation was well illustrated on the last day of the convention, when Mr. Newcomb, assisted by Messrs. Loer and Laible, placed the twenty cases in the four large carriers and had them in readiness for shipment to any point desired within thirty minutes.

To President Brenner must be given the credit for originating the neat little convention badge, which attracted every one's attention on account of its novelty. The principal feature of the badge was the use of a civil war tradesman's token that had been made and circulated in Detroit during the war of the rebellion when the regular Government coins had been generally withdrawn from circulation. President Brenner took from his private collection of civil war cards enough to supply the needs for the convention, and each card was of a different design, and bore the names of different Detroit business firms. The demand for these interesting badges soon exceeded the supply, and they will be much prized in the future.

It was especially satisfactory to the exhibitors to know that one of the most esteemed members of the Detroit police force, Mr. Howard Laible, also for a long time an active member of the A. N. A., was one of the officers specially detailed to guard the exhibits. Mr. Laible went a step further, for he took especial pains to enlighten the numerous visitors upon any point of which they were in doubt, and by his pleasing personality and constant and courteous attentions soon gained the respect and goodwill of every attendant at the exhibition. It is easy to predict that such a fine, gentlemanly officer will not long be confined to the rank and file of Detroit's public guardians, but will soon be advanced to a more important post in the department.

Dr. J. M. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson came to the convention in their automobile from Columbus, although they had a little tire trouble at Fostoria, Ohio, on their way which made necessary an unexpected stay of some length in that town. As their guest was Mr. Frank G. Duffield of Baltimore—that is, as far as Fostoria, where Mr. Duffield took the railroad train and preceded by some time the others into the convention city. After the convention Mr. and Mrs. Henderson continued their automobile tour, which they expected to extend for some days. It will be learned with much gratification by all our members that Mrs. Henderson has fully recovered her health, and never looked better than at present.

Four A. N. A. Presidents were at Detroit this year, the same number as last year. These were President Brenner, and Past Presidents Hooper, Zerbe, and Henderson. It was hoped that Messrs. Jerrems, Heaton, Wright, and Frey would also be present, and make the attendance complete.

There was a very satisfactory number of new members obtained at Detroit, mostly through the active efforts of General Secretary Moore, who used his most persuasive eloquence in his endeavor to show why every one interested in numismatics should belong to the Association. It is interesting to note that quite a number of the new members have not hitherto been identified with the Association, and were attracted to it principally through the medium of the convention, which shows that there is still another practical reason for the annual holding of conventions.

Quite a number of old-time members, principally from Detroit, have come back into the fold, and it is hoped that their interest will be continued and extended. They are very welcome, and we hope that numerous other former members who have allowed their memberships to lapse will soon be with us. It is not an exaggeration to state that there are at least 500 former members in various sections of the country who undoubtedly could be induced to take up their membership again if the proper personal influence were brought to bear. Our members should take active steps to induce such members to rejoin.

The warmest thanks of the Association are due Mr. Clyde Burroughs, the Acting Director of the Detroit Museum of Art. Mr. Burroughs took the deepest interest in the proceedings of the convention and constantly was on the lookout to do anything that would facilitate the exhibition. On Tuesday evening, Aug. 26, although this had not been previously arranged, Mr. Burroughs provided for an evening exhibition, which was well attended, and those who were employed during the day were afforded an opportunity to see the exhibition. We trust that the next time we have occasion to refer to Mr. Burroughs it will not be necessary to prefix the word "Acting," but that we will find him the "Director." Detroit certainly could not do better than to place in that responsible position such an intelligent and progressive gentleman.

We are sure that the action of the convention in making Dr. Horatio R. Storer of Newport, R. I., an honorary member of the Association will meet the unanimous commendation of the members of the A. N. A. Dr. Storer's

long connection and devotion to numismatics is too well known to need repetition here, but the honor certainly was a most deserved one, and we congratulate the Association upon its worthy action.

It is not often that the Association is enabled to know so far in advance of its next place of meeting. But the action of the convention, with the approval of the Board of Governors, in fixing upon Springfield, Mass., as the convention city for 1914 must meet unanimous approval. Massachusetts years ago was the most prominent numismatic State in the Union. Though at the present time it is not heard of so much in a numismatic way as formerly, nevertheless it contains the third largest number of the members of the A. N. A., New York being first, and Pennsylvania second, and has two local numismatic organizations affiliated with the A. N. A.—those of the Boston Numismatic Society, as a corporate member, and the Springfield Coin Club, as a branch member. It would not be surprising to see a complete revival in numismatic subjects in the Pine Tree State as a result of the Springfield Convention, and therefore it is hoped that every member who possibly can will make plans to attend and bring a satisfactory exhibit.

Much disappointment was felt at the absence of genial Dr. George P. French of Rochester, N. Y., who did so much last year in his home city to make the convention a success and the stay of our members there agreeable. All the boys had anticipated his presence, with a fund of new stories, and hoped up to the last day that he would put in an appearance, but business engagements prevented his coming.

The clause in the constitution soon to be printed in full, as newly revised, providing for the right of honorary members to vote, is a sensible one, and will be welcomed no doubt by all our honorary members, who will now quite properly be permitted to take an active part in our deliberations if they desire.

The change in the business year of the Association, providing for the installation of the newly elected officers at the convention, is a most wise one, and is a result particularly of the efforts of President Brenner, who soon recognized upon his first installation as President the necessity of this provision.

The visiting members were much pleased with a neat set of Detroit views, of postal card size, which President Brenner privately provided. It bore in printed characters the words, "American Numismatic Association, Detroit, August 23d to 27th, 1913." The set of views was so much appreciated that the supply soon ran out, and we take this means to thank President Brenner for this among his many other deeds of kindness and thoughtfulness.

It is no exaggeration to state that the police precautions taken for the safety of the exhibits were the best and most complete that ever accompanied an Association exhibition. Commissioner John Gillespie personally supervised the police arrangements, and in addition to the regular watchman of the Museum, there were two uniformed officers and one in plain clothes in charge of the exhibits night and day, and at no time was there any fear or apprehension as to the absolute safety of the exhibits, and we cannot be too thankful to Commissioner Gillespie for the interest that he manifested.

While we are not in possession of the facts regarding the total attendance of the visitors to the exhibits at the Museum, we are informed that on Sunday afternoon the register showed over eleven hundred.

A very welcome visitor to the convention this year was Mrs. Judson Brenner, the wife of our genial President, whose amiability soon made her an active rival of her well-liked husband in the regard of the members of the convention. Mr. and Mrs. Brenner before the convention had been staying at their Summer home, at Pointe Aux Pins, Michigan, on Bois Blanc Island, at the head of Lake Huron. We trust that we always shall have the pleasure of seeing

Mrs. Brenner at our future conventions, and we think we will, for she seemed to enjoy this one very much.

Chicago led in point of number of visiting members, that city being represented by nine. Rochester, N. Y., was second, with seven members, which is a splendid showing, when the fact is considered that no other city had more than two, and well exemplifies the deep interest that is taken in the Association's work by one of the youngest of our numismatic organizations.

Among Chicago's visiting members were the Misses Mollie and Lillian Naerup, who also attended last year's convention at Rochester. Detroit was only one point of interest visited by the Misses Naerup, who after the convention continued to Buffalo, visited the Niagara Falls, went down the Gorge to Lewiston, took the boat to Toronto, and returned to Chicago by way of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Michigan.

Among the other ladies at the convention were Mrs. Howard R. Newcomb, of Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Geo. J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Jenkins, Norristown, Pa.; Mrs. John A. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. W. H. Granberg, Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Tod Brenner, Detroit, Mich.

On Sunday afternoon, Aug. 24, Mr. Farran Zerbe, Past-President of the A. N. A., delivered an interesting lecture in the auditorium of the Museum of Art on the subject "What We Buy Things With." The lecture was very well attended, and Mr. Zerbe's remarks were followed with the closest attention.

It was expected up to the last meeting of the convention that Dr. T. L. Comparette, of the Philadelphia Mint, would be present and deliver a lecture upon a numismatic subject, and much disappointment was felt that pressure of official duties prevented his attendance. However, in its stead he sent a letter to President Brenner, which appears in full in the proceedings of the convention.

We take this opportunity to express our thanks and appreciation to Managers Woolley and Chittenden of the Hotel Pontchartrain for the many courtesies extended to our members, and particularly for the loan of a sufficient number of their sample tables upon which to place our exhibition cases at the Museum of Art.

That the subject of coins and medals has now reached a stage where the matter is of general public interest was well evidenced by the active manner in which an account of the conduct of the Detroit Convention, its aims, and purposes, was taken up by the press of Detroit. Every issue of each paper, both afternoon and morning, published in Detroit, devoted more or less space to numismatics during each day of the session of the convention. Upon a number of days certain papers published extremely long accounts regarding convention matters and especially the exhibits. We cannot recall an occasion upon which a greater number of intelligent articles were published by the public press. The press representatives were in every instance of high mental calibre and of unusual intelligence, the best proof of which was shown by the original and comprehensive manner in which they adapted themselves to subjects which as a rule are only handled by experts.

While no formal plan of entertainment was provided, nevertheless the visiting members each day organized luncheon parties, and upon two occasions parties composing a majority of the visiting members partook of luncheons in the large and splendid restaurant conducted by the Newcomb-Endicott Company. At various times parties visited the well-known automobile plants, such as that of the Packard Company; visits were made to the great variety of pleasure resorts in Detroit and vicinity, and a number of automobile expeditions were made to various points of interest in and around the city, and one automobile party in particular went to Mt. Clemens early on Sunday morning with the expectation of taking breakfast there, but owing to the late hour of their arrival were compelled to satisfy their hunger with what they could find on the bill of fare of a peanut and fruit stand.

A NEW MINT GUIDE BOOK.

We have recently received a complimentary copy of a new book written by Dr. T. L. Comparette, Curator of the Philadelphia Mint, and published by the United States Government, entitled "Guide to the Numismatic Collection of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa." This little book, which is 8vo. in size, has been issued to fill a want long felt of a small descriptive guide book which could be sold for a nominal sum to visitors to the numismatic collection of the Philadelphia Mint and that would give them some idea of the extent and character of the coins and medals on exhibition. While the complete catalogue, a book of 600 pages, which sells for \$1, was issued a year ago, and has had an extraordinary sale, nevertheless it was felt that the issue of a smaller and less costly book would be advisable.

The new work embraces 106 pages, and contains a brief *resume* of the general character of the coins and medals on exhibition, with the number, and the cases in which they are shown, by which means the visitor can soon locate and understand exactly what are the various items. The book commences with general information concerning the coinage of the United States. This is followed by a brief history of the origin of coins, which is accompanied by a few illustrations of the noted examples. Then comes the antique and modern coins of Europe, Asia, &c., interspersed with interesting notes. The book is closed with the coins of North America, to which, quite properly, a very large number of the pages are devoted, exploiting not only the coins of the United States, but likewise those of Mexico, Central, and South America, and the neighboring islands.

Preceding the coins of each country is a brief historical reference, which renders the pieces on view very much more interesting, and cannot help but attract the attention of the visitor. As these little books will undoubtedly be bought by the thousands who yearly visit the mint, we may soon expect the widespread dissemination of accurate numismatic information which may ultimately increase the number of numismatic devotees in this country. Dr. Comparette is to be congratulated upon this new addition to his work of upbuilding numismatics, which he has accomplished since he has had charge of the Government's coin collection.

A RECENT 2000 REIS PIECE OF BRAZIL.



We show above a 2000 reis piece of Brazil, dated 1912, which is of quite noteworthy design, and a credit to the issues of the great South American Republic. So far as we know, this piece has not been illustrated before, and we are indebted to Gutttag Brothers of New York City for the opportunity to reproduce it.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

OFFICERS

President

JUDSON BRENNER, De Kalb, Ill.

Second Vice-President

R. W. McLACHLAN, Montreal, Canada.

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S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Isles.

H. A. RAMSDEN, 872 Kitagata, Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

The annual dues are 50 cents yearly; subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted October 15, 1913.

1722 George E. Pomeroy, 512 Madison Ave., Toledo, O.

1723 W. S. Ware, 33 West 2d St., Jacksonville, Fla.

1724 H. W. Conway, 29 W. Goodale St., Columbus, O.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Sept. 15, 1913. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to November

15, 1913, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the November issue.

APPLICANTS:

A. C. Hutchinson, 1557 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.	F. G. Duffield Waldo C. Moore
Jack Wolfson, 418 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.	H. R. Newcomb Waldo C. Moore
R. L. Davis, 48 Ash St., Detroit, Mich.	Waldo C. Moore Ben G. Green
T. H. Kingston, 157 1/2 Gilbert Ave., Detroit, Mich.	Waldo C. Moore H. R. Newcomb
L. N. Valpey, 26 Edison Ave., Detroit, Mich.	Edgar H. Adams Waldo C. Moore
W. H. Granberg, 53 Thornton Ave., Detroit, Mich.	H. O. Granberg Edgar H. Adams
Meyer Mansbach, 16 Leicester Court, Detroit, Mich.	Henry Chapman F. E. Merritt
Willis Earle Chapman, Cheboygan, Mich.	Judson Brenner Edgar H. Adams
M. J. Christianson, 198 16th St., Detroit, Mich.	H. R. Newcomb Waldo C. Moore
Charles F. Dahle, 420 N. Front St., Baltimore, Md.	F. G. Duffield H. R. Newcomb
O. L. Oatman, 454 W. Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.	R. Hosbury E. Vernon Moore
Abram L. Leake, Holley, N. Y.	R. Hosbury E. Vernon Moore
M. J. Nelligan, Lockport, N. Y.	R. Hosbury E. Vernon Moore
B. A. Kirner, 3415 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Ben G. Green Judson Brenner
Joseph A. Kelly, Louisville, Nebr.	Ben G. Green P. M. Wolsieffer

PROPOSED BY:

Changes of Address.

George W. Rice, from care Vinton & Co., to 250 Van Dyke Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Herbert A. Brand, from East Third St., to 308 Lyric Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Clyde W. Miller, from Clark Ave., to 499 25th St., Detroit, Mich.
J. P. Pittman, from Plymouth, Ill., to Winnebago, Minn.
Herbert Niklewicz, from 28 Park Place to 532 Tenth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Woodin Membership Prize.

Following is a list of names to date of those who are in line for the A. N. A. medal in solid gold which is to be given by Mr. William H. Woodin of New York City as a prize to the one who obtains the most members for the A. N. A. during the year 1913. Applications received previous to July count one point; those coming in the latter half of the year are allowed one-half count. Only those having a credit of two or more applications are here listed.

	12 mos. members	6 mos. members	Total Points
ROBERT HOSEBURY, Toledo, O.	6	13	12 1/2
JOHN M. OLIVER, Springfield, Mass.	5	1	5 1/2
DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH, Rochester, N. Y.	2	.....	2
THEOPHILE E. LEON, Chicago, Ill.	2	.....	2
HARRY J. LELANDE, Los Angeles, Cal.	2	.....	2
H. B. HARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.	2	.....	2
CHARLES H. SHINKLE, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	2	3
FARRAN ZERBE	2	.....	2
BEN G. GREEN, Chicago, Ill.	1	4	3
H. R. NEWCOMB, Detroit, Mich.	1	2	2
F. G. DUFFIELD, Baltimore, Md. ....	.....	2	1

WALDO C. MOORE, General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Oh'o, Sept. 15, 1913.



PHOTOGRAPH OF DETROIT'S CONVENTION IN 1894.

Through the kindness of Mr. Joseph Hooper of Rochester, N. Y., one of our honorary, and also our oldest, members, we are permitted to show our readers a good representation of the first meeting of the Association in Detroit, which probably was our first convention of real importance. This should be of particular interest, especially when one can compare it with that taken at the latest convention of 1913, nineteen years later.

Beginning at the reader's left hand, the names, so far as can be learned, are as follows: 1, a reporter; 2, Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.; 3, unknown; 4, Capt. Merriam, Port Huron, Mich.; 5, John Walker, Detroit; 6, Fred Seymour, Detroit, Mich.; 7, unknown; 8, W. J. Luck, Adrian, Mich.; 9, unknown; 10, C. C. Deuel, Detroit; 11, Joseph Hooper; 12, George W. Rice, Detroit; 13, Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit; 14, A. H. Griffith, Detroit; 15, Dr. J. K. Lathrop. Other members present at the Detroit convention in 1894 were Dr. George F. Heath, J. H. Valpey, Dr. D. R. Bogue, George W. Rode, J. R. Christopher, and Mr. Ragan.

IN RE. THE RARE "J. B." (SCRIPT) TOKEN.

BY W. E. HIDDEN.

At last all doubt is removed as to the identity of the J. B. (in script monogram) "half penny" and the communications that here follow will satisfactorily clear up the old-time mystery. In the *Arcadian Recorder* (Halifax, Nova Scotia) of Jan. 22, 1910, appears the whole story, and also what led up to its telling.

Herein below is the proof that the building is not the old "Black" building, as is seen on the 1816 tokens, but is a picture of the Marchinton building, where John Brown kept a retail store separate and apart from his wholesale store on Brown's Wharf, Halifax. It is certainly a satisfaction to learn, at this late date, that the "J. B." token is really of and belonging to Halifax, N. S. We are indebted to Mr. Bakadar, who signs as "An Occasional," for this valuable information. He is the Postmaster of Halifax, N. S., and one of its best students of Arcadian history as well as one of the most popular.

A correspondent in the United States writes:

Dear Occasional,—In a late No. of the *Recorder*, in your data of "ye-old-lang-syne," you touched upon what is of extreme interest to me, "historia-numorum" as related to old Arcady. Your "J. B." discovery was especially welcome in view of the doubt about its being a Nova Scotia coin. The use by John Brown of a view of the old "Black" building (1816) is curious, if J. B. did not live there or keep a "cellar" there. The detail of that ten pounds worth of copper was certainly most interesting, and then there were so many of those very "J. B." ½d. tokens in the lot. The Magdalen island pennies, too (!). Why—why were they not confined to Charlottetown, P. E. I. (?), where they must have belonged. I guess it was a case of a "copper" not without honor save in his own country—eh? You must keep up the work and dig out some more data relating to private coinage of coppers in the period of 1813-1840, and all numismatics will rise up and bless you." (W. E. Hidden.)

It is a pleasure to make a research for my old numismatologist friend, because in the turning up of any facts he submits them to a shrewd crucial test, and he is fully capable of estimating—an old coin, at any rate—at its proper value. I told him that the letters "J. B." on the early copper coins, which he has in his possession, stood for John Brown, and, moreover, that the said Brown was a merchant doing a West India trade in Halifax, on

Brown's wharf, in the early years of the last century. I am free to confess that, at the time, I could not quite understand why John Brown, in his extensive business as a West India merchant, found it necessary to issue a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. coin. My correspondent was evidently puzzled, too, and he has suggested that perhaps Brown occupied a "cellar" in "Black's" building.

I can now throw some light on this point. A century ago it was customary for one or more of the leading merchants to carry on more than one line of business—in fact, to have entirely separate trade establishments. Besides his wholesale business on Brown's wharf, Lower Water street, John Brown carried on a retail dry store in Marchinton's building, which was near the Ordnance, and in order to facilitate the sale of his Lancashire sheetings, housewife linens, Scotch ducks, Irish sheetings, French cambrics and real Welch flannels, it was necessary that he should be well supplied with small change—hence the issue of his $\frac{1}{2}$ d. coin. The building on one side of the coin does not represent the "Black" building. It was the Marchinton building which stood at the foot of Marchinton's lane—upon which site is now the fine brick warehouse of A. J. Grant & Co.

AN OCCASIONAL.

(The token referred to comes in two varieties, both of which are described in detail by Dr. Eugene G. Courteau in his comprehensive work entitled "The Coins and Tokens of Nova Scotia," published in 1910. They are given the numbers, respectively, of 360 and 361. No. 360 is described as with an obverse showing a building, above being the words HALF PENNY. The reverse shows "J. B." in script in the field. The edge is plain, and the rarity is given as 6. (This is the one in Mr. Hidden's collection). No. 361 has the same obverse as No. 360, but on the reverse is a harp within a delicate wreath. The rarity is given as 9. Dr. Courteau states that the latter "coin seems to me rare, as there are only two specimens known so far, one in the collection of Mr. R. W. McLachlan and the other in my own. As it will be noted by the illustration of the reverse, the latter is in poor state of preservation. The similarity of the building shown on these two pieces, Nos. 360 and 361, to that appearing on the Blacks' tokens has induced me to class them among this series. And further, it has been claimed that the initials J. B. on the reverse of one of them stand for John Brown, the issuer of No. 359." No. 359 shows on the obverse a sprig of thistle, with the inscription NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT. On the reverse is a ship, with the inscription, PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF J. BROWN. The edge is milled, and Dr. Courteau gives this piece a rarity of 2.—Ed.)

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM CAREW HAZLITT.

A dispatch from London, England, dated Sept. 8, announces the death of William Carew Hazlitt, man of letters, bibliographer, and numismatist.

William Carew Hazlitt, grandson of the famous essayist and critic, William Hazlitt, was born in London on Aug. 22, 1834, the son of the late William Hazlitt, a lawyer and later registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy. He studied law and then civil engineering under George and Sir John Rennie, but later relinquished that profession and became a journalist, finally devoting himself to literature, archaeology, and numismatics.

Mr. Carew wrote a number of works upon numismatic subjects which are well known, and brought together a large collection of coins, which was disposed of some time ago by Sotheby.

THE STARBUCK STORE CARDS.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

A series of store cards, comprising three distinct varieties, was issued during the Hard Times period at Troy, N. Y., by the firm of Nathaniel Starbuck & Son, two of which have been incorporated in Mr. Lyman H. Low's well-known work on "Hard Times Tokens," under the numbers of 156 and 157, both of which are extremely rare, the latter piece excessively so. The third variety, which, in the opinion of those who are interested in the series, should also be included in the above series, was omitted by Mr. Low at the time of the issue of his book, although it is quite probable that he would now add it if a new edition were published.



Starbuck No. 1. (Not in Low).

We find in the "History of Troy," 1876, by Weise, that a plough manufactory was established in Troy by Nathaniel and Charles Starbuck in 1818. Previous to this, it is said, the ploughs used in that vicinity were what were known as "bull-ploughs," the shares being made of steel and the remainder of wood. The firm of N. & C. Starbuck had much difficulty in introducing the improved Wood plough, which they had begun to manufacture. The Dutch farmers, it is said, believed that iron ploughs poisoned the soil, and made the rocks grow, and the Starbuck firm made a practice of leaving with a farmer one of their ploughs on trial, to be returned if not satisfactory. The Starbuck factory was located on the west side of River Street, south of the old Fulton Market, and N. & C. Starbuck became widely known as the makers of the Jethro Wood plough.

Previous to 1821 the first foundry established in Troy was owned by Alpheus Hanks, Ephraim Gurley, and Truman Hanks. It was situated on the southeast corner of Fifth and Grand Division Streets, and was known as the Troy Air Furnace. In April, 1821, Ephraim Gurley was taken into the firm of N. & C. Starbuck, the title of which was changed to that of Starbuck & Gurley. Having purchased the Hot Air Furnace, and being the owners of the Troy Plough Factory, the firm began the casting of parts of machinery, ploughs, kettles, cauldrons, and stoves.

In 1825 the first steam engine made in Troy was manufactured by John C. Langdon & Co. It was constructed for the steamboat General Greene, which was to ply on Lake Champlain. Two others were in process of construction at the same time, one for Buffalo, and one for Black Rock. The firm of Starbuck & Gurley executed the castings for these vessels at their air furnace. When the corner stone of the Second Presbyterian Church was laid, July 12, 1826, a box of cast iron was placed in a niche prepared for it. Starbuck & Gurley made this box, which bore the firm name.

In 1823 Charles Starbuck died, and no information regarding the firm can be learned until the Troy Directory of 1830, where is mentioned:

TROY AIR FURNACE, owned by N. Starbuck & Sons, melts about 600 tons of iron annually. In connection with this establishment the proprietors have also a machine shop, for making steam engines, and boilers, for turning and boring iron, for cutting screws, &c. They have a plough factory, which turns out annually 500 ploughs; they employ about thirty men constantly.

In 1845 Starbuck & Son were credited with making 4,000 stoves annually.



No. 2, Low 156.

There has always been considerable doubt in the minds of the majority of the collectors of Hard Times Tokens as to the exact difference between Low 156 and 157. Now, through the courtesy of Mr. Virgil M. Brand of Chicago, who kindly loaned us his specimen of the latter variety, we are enabled to illustrate it. In all probability this being the very first time the variety has been reproduced in any publication.



No. 3, Low 157.

It will be noted that there is a wide difference between the position of the stars around the head of Liberty, one being distinctly under the bust on No. 157, while on No. 156 the star is at the point of the bust. The rest of the obverse design is not greatly dissimilar to No. 156, except that on the diadem of Liberty, where the word TROY appears, it will be noted that the space is left blank on No. 157, and there is no evidence that the word ever was intended to appear on the latter variety.

The reverses on all three varieties are from the same die. The dies of the three varieties, according to Mr. Low, were cut by Engraver True, of Troy, and it is remarkable that a perfect specimen of neither variety is known. Indeed it is quite probable that such a specimen never was made. All of the True productions are noted for their imperfect workmanship.

The Starbuck token illustrated as No. 1 is quite common in ordinary condition, although difficult to obtain in the condition in which it was issued from the coining press. No. 2, which is known as Low 156, is very rare, and difficult to obtain in any condition, but almost unprocurable in a very fine state of preservation. No. 157 is one of the rarest of the Hard Times series. The writer has seen a great many tokens of the series, and is well acquainted with the majority of the collections in this country, yet is aware of the definite location of only a single specimen of No. 157, that being the one referred to above, which Mr. Brand has kindly permitted to be illustrated for the information of the readers of THE NUMISMATIST.

United States Cents and Die Varieties 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

In compiling the lists of the early dates, 1793 to 1814, inclusive, the numbers given were used by the most popular writer of each year. The Frank D. Andrews numbers will be given in the lists from 1816 to 1857. First, because Mr. Andrews published the only systematic classification of this series. Secondly, many collectors have used the Andrews method, and



1A. Widest Date.

by giving his numbers their work in rearranging their collections will be made more easy. The greatest care has been exercised in accurately attributing these numbers. The original Andrews collection, as well as his booklet, issued in 1883, are in the possession of the writer, and not only the written data but the original specimens were used.

There were no cents coined during the year 1815.



2E. Rev. at right angles to obv.

With 1816 there is introduced a new head of Liberty facing to the left. The hair is in waves and curls and is tied in a knot back of the head with cords. One curl is under the bust. A crown or coronet replaces the ribbon of the 1808 type, the head is encircled by 13 stars; the date, as in



5C. Coronet between 5 & 6. Stars closer 5th.

former types, is under the bust. The reverse is the same as that used in 1808. As the coronet type of cent continues with slight variations throughout the series, each change will be noted.

In the description of the cents of 1816 four new features will be noted. First, the point of the coronet and its relation to the 6th star. There are five positions occupied by the point of the coronet—namely, above, directly at, just below, between the 5th and 6th stars, and between the 5th and 6th stars closer to the 5th.



3G. Just below 6th Star.

The method to determine this relation is best shown by a diagram. If a line is drawn through the point of the 6th star nearest the border and the point directly opposite, it will point to or intersect the coronet.

(1) If the coronet is above the 6th star, this line intersects the coronet below its point.

ANDREWS	McGIRK	POINT of CORONET to 6th.STAR.	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OBVERSE STARS.	CURL, RELATION to DATE	DATE 1816				STARS to FIGURES	
					at BASE	SPACING	PERFECT or RECUT	FIG.1 to BUST	L-1 R-6	
	1A	Just above	Under the 5th.	Over 1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -6	9	1816	Per.	Under	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1B	„ „	Bet.5&6 Clo.6th.	„ 1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1816	Rec.	„	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	2A	Directly At.	Under the 6th.	$\frac{3}{4}$ over 1.	11	1 8 1 6	Rec.	At point	1	1
7	2B	„	Bet.6&7 Clo.7th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ off 1. $\frac{1}{4}$ -6.	10	1 8 1 6	Per.	Under.	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2C	„	Bet.6&7 Clo.6th.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1, not 1.	10	1 8 1 6	Per.	Under.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
3	2D	„	Bet.6&7 Clo.7th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	9	18 1 6	Per.	Under.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	2E	„	Under 2nd.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -6, not 1.	9	18 1 6	Per.	At point.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	2F	„	Eq. bet. 2&3rd.		9					
4	2G	„	Under 5th.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -6.	10	1 8 1 6	Per.	Under.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	2H	„	Bet.5&6 Clo.6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -6.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 1 6	Per.	Under.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	2I	„	Bet.6&7 Clo.6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -6.	10	1 8 1 6	Per.	Just „	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2J	„	Bet.4&5 Clo.4th.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -6, not 1.	9	18 1 6	Per.	„ „	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2K	„	Eq. bet. 7&8th.	Eq. over 1&6.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 1 6	Per.	Under.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2L	„	Bet.5&6 Clo.5th.	„ „ 1&6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 1 6	Per.	Under.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	2M	„	Bet.5&6 Clo.6th.	„ „ 1&6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 1 6	Per.	Under	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	3A	Just Below.	Bet.5&6 Clo.5th.	Over 1.	10	1816	Per.	Under.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3B	„	Bet.5&6 Clo.5th.	„ 1.	10	1816	Rec.	Under.	„	„
	3C	„	Eq. bet. 6&7th.	Over 1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -6	10	1 8 1 6	Per.	Under.	1	1

(2) If directly at, this line intersects the point of the coronet.

(3) If just below, the line intersects the coronet to the right of its point or on top of the coronet.

(4) If between the 5th and 6th stars, the line will intersect the coronet at its junction with the hair.

(5) If closer the 5th star, the line will intersect the hair back of or to the right of the coronet's junction with the hair.



1C. Above 6th Star.

It is always best in determining this difference to use a piece of paper as a straight edge, as the unaided eye cannot be depended upon.

The first year in which all the different relations of the point of coronet to the 6th star occur is in 1817. Specimens therefore have been chosen from this year's issue.

REVERSE MEASUREMENTS			HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to S of STATES	1816 OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION or SPECIMEN.	RARITY.
D-S	S-O	F-A				
2	4	1½	1mm to right.	NONE - - - - -		9
2	4	1½	1,, , ,	NIT of UNITED connected; Dash between C&A.		5
2½	½	3	On a line with	NONE - - - Widest date - - -		7
2	2½	2	½mm to right.	NONE - - - - -		5
2	3	2	On a line with	NONE - - - - -		5
2	2½	3	On a line with	Border broken from the 8th. to the 11th. star		5
2	2	1½	On a line with	,, , , , , , , 12th. ,		7
2½	2	2		NONE - - - - -		7
2	4	2	To right of S.	NONE - - - - -		5
2½	2½	1½	On a line with	NONE - - - - -		5
2	2	1½	½mm. under S.	Border broken between 11th. & 12th. stars.		5
2	2	1½	½mm. , , S.	,, , , , 8th. & 11th. , ,		6
2½	2½	2	½mm. to right.	NONE - - - - -		6
2½	2½	2½	½mm. , , ,	NONE - - - - -		7
1½	2	1½	Under center.	NONE - - - - -		5
2	1½	1½	Under center.	NONE - - - - Perfect milling.		5
, , ,	, , ,	, , ,	, , ,	NONE - - - - Milling absent.		6
2	2½	2	On a line with	NONE - - - - -		5

ANDREWS	MCLIX	POINT OF CORONET to 6th. STAR	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OBERSE STARS.	CURL RELATION to DATE.	DATE 1817				STARS to FIGURES	
					at BASE	SPACING	PERFECT or REGUT	FIG. 1 to BUST.	L-1	R-6
	1A	ABOVE	Under the 6th.	Eq. over 1&7	8	1 81 7	Per	Under	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1B	"	" " "	" " 1&7	8	1 81 7	Rec	"	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	1C	"	" " "	" " 1&7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 81 7	Per	"	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1D	"	" " "	" " 1&7	9	1 81 7	Rec	"	1	1
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1E	"	Eq bet 5&6th	" " 1&7	8	1 81 7	Rec	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	1F	"	Under the 6th.	" " 1&7	9	1 81 7	Rec	"	1	1
0	2A	DIRECTLY AT	Under the 6th	Eq over 1&7	8	1 81 7	Rec	Under	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	2B	"	" " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -7	7	18 17	Per	"	"	"
10	2C	"	Eq bet 6&7th	Eq. over 1&7	9	1 81 7	Rec	"	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2D	"	Bet 5&6 Clo. 6th.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -7.	9	18 17	Rec	$\frac{2}{3}$ Under	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	3A	JUST BELOW	Bet 5&6 Clo 5th	Over 7	8	1817	Rec.	Under	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	3B	"	Under 6th.	" 7	7	1817	Per.	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3C	"	" " "	Eq. over 1&7.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 81 7	Rec.	At point	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3D	"	" " "	" " 1&7	"	1 81 7	"	" " "	"	"
4	3E	"	" " "	" " 1&7	"	1 81 7	"	" " "	"	"
	3F	"	Bet. 5&6 Clo 6th.	Over 7	7	1817	Per.	Under	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	3G	"	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th.	" 7	8	1 81 7	Rec.	"	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3H	"	Bet 6&7 Clo. 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1, all of 7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 81 7	Per.	At point.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3I	"	" 6&7 " " "	Over 7	8	1817	Rec.	$\frac{2}{3}$ Under.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3J	"	" 6&7 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1, $\frac{3}{4}$ -7	8	1817	Rec	$\frac{2}{3}$ Under	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	3K	"	" 6&7 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1, $\frac{3}{4}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1817	Rec.	$\frac{2}{3}$ "	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3L	"	Eq. bet 5&6th.	Over 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	Per.	Under.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3M	"	Under 6th.	Eq. over 1&7.	8	1817	Rec.	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	3N	"	" 5th.	Over 7	7	1817	Per.	"	2	2
	3O	"	" 6th.	"	7	1817	"	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	4A	BETWEEN 5&6th.	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th.	Over 7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	Rec.	1 Beyond bust	$\frac{2}{3}$	1
13	5A	BETWEEN 5&6 Clo. 5	" 6&7 " 6th.	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ of 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	Per.	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
14	5B	"	" 5&6, $\frac{1}{2}$ under 6	Not over 7.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 17	Per.	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
15	5C	"	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ " 6	" " " 7	"	1 8 17	"	"	"	"
	5D	"	Under 5th.	" " 7	8	1 8 17	Rec.	"	"	"
	6A	15 STARS.	Under 8th	Over 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	Per.	Under	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6B	"	Under 7th.	" 7	8	1817	Rec	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	6C	"	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 7th.	" 7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	Per	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6D	"	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 7th.	" 7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	Rec.	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6E	"	Under 5th.	" 7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	Per.	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6F	"	Under 9th.	" 7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	Per	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

REVERSE MEASUREMENT			HIGHEST LEAF	1817	CONDITION of SPECIMEN.	RARI- TY.
D-S	S-O	F-A	its RELATION to S of STATES	OBVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.		
2½	2½	4	Eq. bet. S & O.	NONE - - - - -		9
2½	2½	4	Eq. bet. S & O.	NONE - - - - -		5
2½	2½	2½	1mm. to R. of S.	NONE - - - - -		3
2½	2½	2½	1mm. to R. of S.	Crack on top of head. - -(1) - -		0
2½	2½	2½	1mm. to R. of S.	Crack on top of head. - -(2) - -		5
2½	2½	2½	1mm. to R. of S.	NONE - Same as 1D before crack. - -		6
2½	2½	4½	Eq. bet. S & O.	NONE - - - - -		3
3	3	2½	¾mm. to R. of S.	S of STATES thru all AMERICA. - - -		3
2	3½	2½	2mm. to R. of S.	NONE - - "Close star variety" - - -		6
2½	3	2½	¾mm. to R. of S.	Crack on top of head. - -(4) - - -		5
2	2½	2½	1mm. to R. of S.	13th. star thru base of date to 1st. star. - -		5
1½	2½	1½	¾mm. to R. of S.	NONE - - - - -		3
2	1½	2	Under center S	Both 1's and 7 connected to border. TES OF AM connected.		3
,	,	,	, , , S	Same as 3C. except all stars are broken. - -		4
,	,	,	, , , S	NONE - - - - -		6
2½	2	1½	On a line.	NONE - - - - -		3
2	2½	2½	1½mm to R. of S	NONE - - - - -		3
2½	1½	2½	Under center S	NONE - - - - -		3
2	2½	2½	1mm to R. of S.	NONE - - - - -		3
2½	3	2½	1mm. to R. of S.	Crack on top of head. - -(3) - - -		4
2½	3	2½	1mm. to R. of S.	Same as 3H. before crack on head. - - -		7
2	2½	2½	½mm. to R. of S.	TAT of STATES connected at top. - - -		0
2	3	2½	1½ mm. R. of S.	NONE - - - - -		3
2	1½	1½	On a line.	NONE - - - - -		6
1½	2½	1½	4mm. to right	Point of bust to border; Coronet to border. -		8
2½	2½	1½	On a line.	Top of 18, bottom of 81, top of 17 to 11th. star. (stars never up). -		3
2	3½	3½	Eq. bet. S & O.	Raised obv. and rev. border. - - -		4
2	2½	2½	1mm. to R. of S	1st. to 3rd. stars connected. STATES connected at top.		3
,	,	,	On a line.	NONE - - - - -		5
2	2½	1½	¾mm. to R. of S.	NONE - - - - -		9
1½	2½	2	½mm. to R. of S.	NONE - - - - -		6
1½	2½	1½	, , , , ,	NONE - - - - -		6
1½	3	1½	, , , , ,	NONE - - - - -		6
1½	2½	1½	¾mm. to R. of S.	F of OF to A, under M thru ER to border. -		8
1½	2½	1½	On a line.	NONE - - - - -		5
1½	2½	1½	, , , , ,	NONE - - - - -		5

In determining the relation of the obverse to the reverse or U of UNITED, its position relative to the obverse star, the cent should be held between the thumbs and first fingers, the reverse toward you, with U of UNITED uppermost. Place your right thumbnail in the center of U, and reverse your cent until the obverse is on a plane with your eyes; you will then note whether the U is beneath the 6th star, its proper relation, or in one of the many various positions which it occupies. Although this may seem a trivial difference, you will find a never-failing exactness in the way the obverse die was placed in relation to the reverse in striking the many varied varieties of the later series.

The relation of the curl to date needs little explanation. On account of space it has been necessary to abbreviate, and if the dash where it occurs

ANDREWS	McGIRK.	POINT of CORONET to 6th.STAR.	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OBSERVE STARS.	CURL RELATION to DATE.	DATE 1818				STARS to FIGURES.	
					at BASE	SPACING	PERFECT or RECUT.	FIG. 1 to BUST.	L-1	R-8
3	1A	Above	Under the 7th	Eq over 1&8	9	1 818	Rec	Under	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	2A	Directly at	Bet 6&7 Clo 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -8. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1818	Per	$\frac{1}{2}$ beyond	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2B	" "	Bet 6&7 Clo 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -8, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1818	Per	Under	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2C	" "	Bet 6&7 Clo 6	$\frac{3}{4}$ -8, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 81 8	Per	,	2	2
2	2C2	" "	" " 6	$\frac{3}{4}$ -8, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 81 8	"	"	"	"
	2D	" "	Bet 5&6 Clo 5	Eq over 1&8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eq wide	Per,	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2E	" "	Bet 6&7 Clo 7	" " 1&8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 81 8	Per	"	2	2
1	2F	" "	Eq Bet 6&7th.	" " 1&8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 81 8	Per	"	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2G	" "	Bet 5&6 Clo 6	" " 1&8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1818	Per	"	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2H	" "	Bet.6&7 Clo.6.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -8. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 81 8	Per	"	2	2
	2I	" "	Bet.6&7 Clo.7	$\frac{1}{2}$ -8, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 81 8	Per	"	2	2
9	2J	" "	Eq Bet 5&6th.	Eq over 1&8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1818	"	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3A	Below.	Eq.Bet 6&7th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -8, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	9	1 81 8	Per	Under	2	2
5	3B	"	Under 6th.	Over 8	9	1 81 8	Rec.	$\frac{1}{2}$ beyond.	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3B2	"	" "	" 8	9	1 81 8	"	$\frac{1}{2}$,	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	3C	"	Bet.6&7 Clo.6th.	Over 8	9	1 81 8	Per.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
10	3D	"	Bet.6&7 Clo.6th.	" 8	10	1 8 1 8	Rec	Beyond.	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	3D2	"	" " " " "	" 8	10	1 8 1 8	"	"	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3E	"	" " " " "	" 8	10	1 8 1 8	Per.	"	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3F	"	" 5&6 " 5th.	" 8	9	181 8	Per	$\frac{1}{2}$ beyond.	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3G	"	" 6&7 " 6th.	" 8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 818	Per	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3H	"	" 5&6 " 5th.	" 8	9	181 8	Per.	$\frac{1}{2}$ beyond.	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3I	"	Under 6th.	" 8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 81 8	Per.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3J	"	Bet.5&6 Clo.6th.	" 8	9	181 8	Per.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3K	"	Under 6th.	" 8	9	1 81 8	Rec.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
4	3L	"	Bet.6&7 Clo.7th.	" 8	9	1 81 8	Per	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	3M	"	Under 6th.	" 8	9	181 8	Per.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	3N	"	Bet 6&7 Clo.6th.	" 8	9	1 81 8	Per.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

between the figures be read as over, "Eq", for equal, or equally, your work will be easy.

Under Perfect or Recut, Perfect means that the figures of the date are as originally cut, while recut means that the figures have become dull or flat on the die and that they have been retooled, and not replaced by other figures as in over date. As there is a marked variation in the relation of the 1st and 13th stars to the figures of the date, their distances will be given. In measuring the first star to 1 the distance between the nearest point of the star from the point of the 1 is taken. In measuring the 13th star to fig. 6 the nearest upper point of the star from closest point of 6 is taken. A little practice will make each new departure easy.

REVERSE MEASUREMENT			HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to 9 of STATES	1818 OBERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION of SPECIMEN	RARITY.
D-S	S-O	F-A				
3	2	2½	Right of S	NONE - - - - -		8
2	3½	2	Right of S	NONE - - - - -		2
2½	3	2	„ of S	Chin to 1st star, Mouth to 3rd star, Hair thru 8to 10th star.		3
2	3	2	„ of S	NITED connected to border by wide break -		7
,	,	,	„ of S	Tops of NITED connected - - - - -		7
3	3½	2	„ of S	NONE - - - - -		5
2	1½	1½	On a line	NONE - - - - -		6
2	2	1½	„ „ „	Fig. 1 to first star; 4&5 stars connected -		3
	3	2	Right of S	NONE - - - - -		3
2	1½	1½	On a line.	NONE - - - - -		2
2	1½	1½	On a line.	1st and 2nd. 4th. and 6th stars connected -		5
2	3	1½	¼mm. to right	NONE - - - - -		6
2½	1½	1½	On a line	13th star thru date, 1st to 7th. stars. -		2
2	2½	3	Right of S	NONE - - - - -		2
2	2½	3	„ of S.	1st to the 3rd. stars connected, - - -		6
2	3	2½	„ of S.	ED of UNITED thru ST, A of AMER. to wreath. -		2
2½	2½	2½	„ of S.	Date and all inside points of stars connected -		2
2½	2½	2½	„ of S.	Date and all outside „ „ „ „ -		6
2½	3	1½	„ of S.	NONE - - - - -		3
3	3	2	Under S.	6th and 7th. stars connected. - - -		5
2½	3	2½	¼mm to right.	NIT connected to border; TED S connected • top		8
2	3	1½	Under S.	NONE - - - - -		3
2½	2½	3½	Right of S.	Border bet. 1 & 1st star thru 3rd; 10th-12th. -		7
3½	3	2	Under S.	6&7 stars connected; Complete compas mark. -		6
2	3	2½	Right of S.	NONE - - - - -		6
2½	3	2½	„ of S.	Base of S of STATES to F of OF; compas mark. -		5
3	3	2	Under center.	6&7 stars con. Wide border break at O of OF. -		3
2½	2½	1½	Under S	NONE - - - - -		4

In 1816 2F was loaned by H. D. Rumberger of Phillipsburg, Pa.

In 1817 no new features occur. The 1817 "eleven star variety," of which a



2A. Directly at 6th Star.

photograph appeared in THE NUMISMATIST of January, 1913, confirmed as a new variety by several authorities, is a specimen of 1C, from which a clever engraver has removed the 1st and 13th stars. To prove this: 1C corresponds in every measurement obverse and reverse. The 2nd star from fig. 1 is $5\frac{1}{4}$ m.m. The 12th star from fig. 7 is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. The measurements were taken from Mr. Cheek's specimen, which he kindly loaned.

Although the coinage of cents in 1818, numbering 3,167,000, was more than 700,000 less than in 1817, this date is certainly the most common of

ANDREWS	MCGIRK	POINT of CORONET to 6th STAR	U of UNITS POSITION RELATIVE to the OBSERVE STARS.	CURL RELATION to DATE.	DATE			1819		STARS to FIGURES	
					BASE	FIG'S. Large or Small	Perfect or Recut	Fig. 1 to BUST		L-1	R-9
5	1A	ABOVE	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -9.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small	Per.	Entirely under		3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	1B	"	" 6&7 " 6th	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -9.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Rec.	" "		3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
4	1C	"	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1, $\frac{3}{4}$ -9.	8	"	Per.	" "		1	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1D	"	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 7th	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -9.	8	"	Per.	" "		3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
3	1E	"	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1, $\frac{3}{4}$ -9.	8	"	Per	" "		1	$\frac{1}{2}$
10	2A	DIRECTLY AT.	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -9.	10	Small	Per	Half of 1 under.		2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
8	2B	" "	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -9	9	"	"	" , 1 "		$2\frac{1}{2}$	3
	2C	" "	" , , , "	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -9	9	"	"	" , 1 "		3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	2D	" "	" , , , "	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1, $\frac{3}{4}$ -9	9	"	Rec.	" , 1 "		3	3
9	2E	" "	Under the 6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1, $\frac{1}{4}$ -9.	9	"	Rec.	" , 1 "		$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	2F	" "	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -9.	9	"	Per.	" , 1 "		3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
7	2G	" "	" 5&6 Clo. 5th	$\frac{3}{4}$ -9, not 1	9	"	"	" , 1 "		3	3
	3A	BELOW	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th	Over 9 not 1	9	Large	Per	Half of 1 under.		2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	3B	"	Under 4th.	" , , "	9	"	19 over	" , 1 "		$1\frac{1}{2}$	2
	3C	"	Eq. bet 6&7th.	" , , "	9	"	18	" , 1 "		2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	3D	"	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	" , , "	9	"	"	" , 1 "		2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
2	3E	"	Under 6th.	" , , "	9	"	"	" , 1 "		2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1	3F	"	Under 6th.	" , , "	9	"	"	" , 1 "		2	$\frac{1}{2}$
	3G	"	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 5th	" , , "	9	"	"	" , 1 "		$1\frac{1}{2}$	2
	3H	"	Bet 6&7 Clo 6th	" , , "	9	"	"	" , 1 "		$1\frac{1}{2}$	2

the "teens." The same general type is used as in the preceding year. Mr. George W. Rice in THE NUMISMATIST of April, 1910, says: "A double profile of 1818 is sometimes found." A double profile is the double impression of



4A. Coronet between 5th & 6th Stars.

the face, and was caused by the sharpening of the die. Many years' search by the writer has failed to locate a single specimen.

There are but three variations of the coronet point of the sixth star, above, directly at, and below. Mr. Rice claims that it was from this year that the reverse of the 1804 restrike was taken, but there is no reverse measurement to be found in 1818 which exactly corresponds, although there are nineteen reverse die measurements.

REVERSE MEASUREMENT			HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to S of STATES	1819 OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION of SPECIMEN.	RARITY
D-S	S-O	F-A				
2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Much to right.	NONE - - - - -		7
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Just under S.	NONE - - - - -		4
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ mm. to right.	Compass mark 10th. to 13th. star.	- -	8
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	Under center.	NONE - - - - -		4
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ mm. to right	NONE - - - - -		10
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm to right.	11th. 12th. & 13th. stars connected.	- -	6
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	" " "	Compass mark complete.	- - - -	3
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	" " "	NONE - - - - -		2
2	3	3	" " "	NONE - - - - -		6
2	2	2	On a line.	NONE - - - - -		3
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	On a line.	Ear to point of bust.	- - - -	7
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		NONE - - - - -		6
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ mm. under.	NONE - - - - -		8
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	Under center.	Compass mark from border at 2nd. to 8th. star.		2
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{4}$ mm. under.	13th. star thru date to point of bust.	-	5
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ mm. under.	Compass mark from border at 1st. to 9th. star.		2
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$ mm. under.	Date and stars connected.	- - -	2
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	Under center.	Compass mark from border at date to 8th star.		2
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	" "	Ear to point of bust.	- - -	3
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	" "	Crack in 30 just begining.	- - -	2

The 1A in which the point of the coronet is above the sixth star is without doubt the hardest variety of this year to find in good or better condition. Although there are a number of common varieties listed, there are a number of varieties which are hard to secure.



1C. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. m. between S & O.

1818 2G. was loaned by H. D. Rumberger, Philipsburg, Pa.

There were two size figures used in stamping the dies of the cents of 1819, called large and small date. The figures of the large date measure $2\frac{2}{3}$



1E. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. m. between S & O.

and $\frac{2}{3}$ m.m., while the figures of the small date measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.m.

Mr. Charles Steigerwalt claimed that all 1819 large date cents were overdates, in which the 9 of date had been cut over an 8. Mr. Rice disputed this claim in his article in THE NUMISMATIST of April, 1901, and claimed to



2J. 20 over 19. Large 0.

have found a few uncirculated specimens on which no trace of an 8 under the 9 could be seen. This also has been the experience of the writer, who has an excellent specimen of this perfect large date 1819, and is described in the chart for this year under 3A. In the Andrews collection no such specimen was found. It will be noted in the two close star varieties of 1819, small date, 1C and 1E, that the reverse measurements are entirely different, 1E. being very scarce.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

OFFICIAL LIST OF DIES AND HUBS DESTROYED IN 1910.

We are indebted to Director of the United States Mint, Mr. George E. Roberts, and Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, Mr. John H. Landis, for the privilege of publishing a list of dies and hubs that were destroyed at the Philadelphia Mint in 1910, by order of Mr. A. Piatt Andrew, who was Director of the Mint at that time. This list is of extreme interest as it stands, but it would have been much more interesting if it had been possible to give an itemized description of each die for exact identification. Yet it is a fact that every die in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, with the exception of those used for the current year of 1910, of the regular coinage denominations, were destroyed.

It will always be regretted that the authorities before taking this radical step did not at least strike a specimen from each die to be placed in the Government's collection. This action would have furnished the best kind of record of the nature of the dies that had been destroyed, and at the same time would have provided the Government's collection with many pieces of the pattern and experimental series that are not now contained by it. The reason why many of these pieces are not in the collection is due to the fact that one of the Superintendents gave orders that such pieces were not to be placed in the cabinet, for the reason that collectors would see them there, and consequently would annoy the Mint authorities for similar specimens. This was at a time when it was possible for a collector to purchase at the Mint a specimen of any pattern that had been made by the Government at a definite price.

During the early sixties all the old and experimental dies were destroyed, numbering over seven hundred, and yet not a single impression was taken from any one of them. It was said that among those dies were a number by Gobrecht, from which no impression are known to be extant. Later, in 1868, under the authority of the Treasury Department, four or five impressions were struck from a number of dies, which were then destroyed.

It is noticed that among the dies destroyed in 1910 were six hubs made between 1836 and 1844, probably for the half dollar, and supposed to have been the work of Kneass and Gobrecht. Of course there is now no way of ascertaining just what those dies were, but it is hoped that specimens from them are now either in the Government's collection or in the hands of collectors. Another interesting item is that showing the destruction of two hubs for the famous fifty-dollar piece.

DIES AND HUBS DESTROYED, MAY 24, 1910.

HEADS OF LIBERTY, ETC., INCOMPLETE.

Twenty dollar	-----1
Standard dollar	-----1
Half dollar	-----2
Quarter dollar	-----3
Dime	-----1
Three cent	-----1
Lafayette dollar	-----3

OLD DESIGNS DISPLACED FOR NEW.

Double eagle	-----2 master dies, 4 hubs
Eagle	-----2 master dies, 4 hubs
Half eagle	-----2 master dies, 2 hubs

Three dollar	0 master dies, 2 hubs
One dollar (gold)	0 master dies, 2 hubs
Quarter eagle	0 master dies, 2 hubs
Silver dollar (old design)	0 master dies, 2 hubs
Silver ½ dollar (old design)	1 master die, 2 hubs
Silver ¼ dollar (old design)	1 master die, 2 hubs
Silver 20-cent	1 master die, 2 hubs
Silver dime (old design)	0 master dies, 2 hubs
Silver trade dollar	2 master dies, 2 hubs
Five-cent (old design)	2 master dies, 2 hubs
Three-cent (old design)	1 master die, 3 hubs
One-cent (old design)	2 master dies, 2 hubs
Columbian quarter dollar	1 master die, 0 hubs
Columbian quarter dollar, unfinished	0 master dies, 1 hub
Twenty-cent incomplete	0 master dies, 1 hub
Fifty dollar	0 master dies, 2 hubs
St. Louis gold dollar	3 master dies, 3 hubs
Lewis & Clark gold dollar	0 master dies, 2 hubs
Hot process dies, quarter dollar	2 dies
Saint Gaudens double eagle	11 dies, 1 hub
Barber and Morgan double eagle	2 dies
Saint Gaudens eagle	2 dies

DIES AND HUBS DESTROYED, MAY 25, 1910.

- 6 hubs made between 1836 and 1844, probably for half-dollar, supposed to be the work of Kneass and Gobrecht.
- 3 unfinished dies, supposed to be by Longacre, purpose unknown.
- 10 finished dies (reverse) without date.
- 17 unfinished dies without date.
- 5 finished hubs for reverse of half dollar, no date.
- 1 corn and cotton wreath design for dime.
- 29 designs for Liberty heads, by W. Barber, for dollars, half-dollars, quarter dollars and dimes.
- 15 designs for standing eagle, by W. Barber, for dollar, half-dollars, quarter dollars and twenty cent piece.
- 3 designs for Liberty heads, by C. Barber, for dollar and 4-dollar gold piece.
- 15 designs for eagles, by Morgan, for dollar, half dollar and quarter dollar.
- 15 designs for Liberty heads, by Morgan, for dollar and subsidiary coins.
- 4 designs for spread eagles (Longacre), for eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle and gold dollar.
- 2 designs for Liberty head (Longacre), 3-cent and gold dollar size.
- 1 eagle profile design, size quarter dollar. Bailly.
- 3 wreath designs (Barber), dollar and half dollar size.
- 6 wreath designs (Charles Barber), 5-cent size.
- 1 wreath design (Longacre), quarter dollar size.

MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Joe Wasserman of Fort Smith, Ark., has just come into possession of a two-dollar silver certificate, Series of 1899, which is printed with the reverse design upside down. We do not know whether there are others of this same issue, but perhaps some one of the readers of THE NUMISMATIST can give the information.

THE OLDEST KNOWN "SIEGE-PIECES."

BY EDWARD T. NEWELL.

Siege-pieces with their odd shapes, curious inscriptions, and special historical interest, have always enjoyed great popularity with collectors. The incessant wars that tore Europe during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries gave rise to great quantities of these strange coins. Often square, or diamond, or octagonal, in shape, they usually bear the coat-of-arms of some beleaguered city and an invocation for divine protection. But sieges are an ancient legacy from the time when savage man first began to foregather with his fellows in rude but well-palisaded communities. Moreover, money and the need of it are not modern inventions. We are therefore justified in going back and searching among the masses of coin that have come down to us from the Greeks and Romans if we desire to find some of the earliest of "siege-pieces."



A serious difficulty faces us, though, when we commence this search. Whereas siege-pieces, such as we know them, are easily distinguished from more prosaic coinages by their odd shapes and inscriptions, no such criteria will help us when we attempt to separate ancient obsidional coins from their fellows. In Greek times every little city—one might almost say hamlet—was the proud possessor of a local mint whence it issued coin often more commensurate with its civic pride than with its importance as a city or commercial centre. In those times a city that was important enough to be besieged almost always was certain to possess a mint from which it could issue coin when needed. Therefore no extraordinary exertions would have to be put



forward, as would be the case in more modern times, if a sudden necessity should arise for an issue of coin from the home mint. The regular coinage would simply be continued in larger quantities. In a similar way there were no siege-pieces in Europe during the middle ages when every little king, baron, or town, had its own coinage. It was not till about the 16th century, when the feudal system had definitely broken down and the right to coin money was being siezed and jealously guarded by the more powerful, that true obsidional coins began to make their appearance. These continued to be struck from time to time down almost to our own days. Now the right of coinage has been still further curtailed, and it is in the shape of bank notes and their kin that modern siege-pieces make their appearance. Paper money is, indeed, an old expedient, but it is only within the last hundred

years or so that it has come into its own. Before bank notes came to be generally used, obdional coins were often made of paper, leather, wood, and other cheap substances when the more precious metals had grown scarce in the besieged city. Of course a fictitious value had to be given by law to these pseudo coins. If in ancient times, through lack of metals, such materials were resorted to, they have naturally perished. Ancient lead coins, however, are often unearthed and many of these may well have been siege-pieces, though no accompanying inscription proves this to be the case. Such lead pieces are generally considered to have been tickets, tokens, trial pieces and the like. To my mind it seems very doubtful if the ancients in historical times were ever forced to have recourse to such perishable materials as wood, leather, and the like. Every city, as we know, was literally filled with bronze statues which no doubt proved veritable mines when the more valuable metals failed. We have plenty of literary evidence to prove that, in times of stress, a purely bronze coinage was issued, or the silver coinage was simply debased—that is, over a core of bronze would be placed a thin coating of gold or silver, and this would be struck with the dies of the regular coinage. As soon as better times came these temporary coins were no doubt redeemed. While quantities of these subaerat coins (as they are technically called) have come down to us, few are probably governmental issues but are rather the results of counterfeiting pure and simple. It is only when we can show that the dies of such pieces were also the ones used in the regular coinage that we can be sure we have before us true “co'ns of necessity”.

In one notable instance, however, we fortunately possess and are able to distinguish the actual coins struck and used during one of the most famous sieges of ancient history—the siege and capture of Jerusalem by the emperor Titus in the year 69-70 A. D. In every possible sense of the term these are true siege-pieces. By the dates they bear they were struck in the city of Jerusalem itself when that city was being closely invested by Titus and his army; by the fictitious value inscribed on them they show that, though of bronze, they were intended to pass as the half and quarter of a silver shekel; and lastly by the legend “LIGULATH ZION” (Deliverance of Zion) they give us what must have been the daily prayer of the hardpressed and despairing Jews during the last few terrible months of their heroic revolt.

The story of this revolt can be told in a few words. As M. Theodore Reinach says, in his highly interesting and valuable little book “Jewish Coins”, “* * * Numerous tactless blunders, sometimes even real acts of persecution, wounded the religious sentiments of the people; the avarice or injustice of certain governors completed the exasperation of the Jews, who were already greatly excited by party spirit and the ebullition of feeling due to Messianic expectations. The tyranny of the governors increased in the same proportion as the fanaticism of their subjects. But at last a day came when the cup was full to overflowing, and the revolt of despair broke out; it was accompanied by deplorable excesses, but Tacitus himself recognized that the responsibility for the first wrongs lay with the Romans. ‘*Duravit patientia Judaeis usque ad Gessium Florum* ———.’” This was in September of the year 66 A. D. The Jews, inspired by fanaticism, hate, despair and revenge, swept everything before them, and all of Samaria, Galilee, and Judaea fell into their power. This could not last for long against a military power of such magnitude as Rome then was; and so, by the end of 69 A. D., the Jews found themselves closely besieged within the city and citadel of Jerusalem. For nearly a year the Jews heroically withstood all the assaults

of Titus's veteran legions. At last, on the 8th "Eloul" (September) 70 A. D., by dint of desperate fighting, the Roman soldiers carried the last quarters of the city, including the great Temple, and put its defenders to the sword. The story of these terrible days still lives in the pages of Tacitus and Josephus.

The types of the two bronze siege-pieces struck during the actual siege of the city are as follows: For the half shekel, obverse, Palm-tree between two baskets; Reverse, Citron between two bundles of twigs (lulab) which the Jews carried in the Feast of Tabernacles; and for the quarter shekel: Obverse, Basket between two citrons; Reverse, Chalice. The legends on both denominations are: "Ligulath Zion" (deliverance of Zion) and the date "Shenath arba" (year 4). In addition, the larger coin has "Chatzi" (half), the smaller has "Rebra" (quarter). "Year 4", then, is equivalent to the fourth year of the revolt, or from September 69 to September 70 A. D.—that is, the exact period during which the city was being finally invested by the Roman army. The values "half" and "quarter" (of a shekel, understood) show to what dire straits the once wealthy temple treasury had been reduced by the war that it should have to thus substitute bronze for silver. As these coins are thus stamped with a purely fictitious value, they were evidently meant as a temporary expedient and, if the Jews had been successful, would probably have been redeemed for their face value at the end of the war. The fall of Jerusalem precluded this, and so these interesting little "tokens" have come down to us in considerable numbers. To numismatists they are interesting not only from their intimate historical and human relationship to one of the most famous sieges of all times, but also because they are the earliest known representatives of the fascinating "siege-piece" series.

A NEW PORTRAIT MEDAL OF DR. HORATIO R. STORER.

The information has just reached us that a portrait medal of our new honorary member, Dr. Horatio R. Storer, of Newport, R. I., by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Professor of Physical Culture at the University of Pennsylvania, is now receiving its finishing touches. This distinguished sculptor has produced many medals, among which may be mentioned the following (all relating to medicine): Dr. William Henry Drummond, the poet of the Canadian habitat, the original of which is at the Western Hospital, Montreal; Dr. Arthur Adderley Browne of Montreal, original in the Medical Library of McGill University at Montreal; Dr. William Gardner of Montreal; Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Professor of Physical Culture at Harvard; Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia; Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, original at Library of Brown University; Dr. Nathaniel Chapman and Dr. Samuel Chapman, both of Philadelphia, and originals of both in Medical Building, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. H. Slusser of Philadelphia; Dr. F. K. Hager of Charleston, S. C., who endeavored to rescue Lafayette from the prison at Olmutz, original at the Medical Building, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. C. W. Long of Athens, Ga., who used sulphuric ether for surgical anaesthesia in 1842, four years before its "discovery" in Boston, also in Medical Building, University of Pennsylvania, and the opening of the new building of College of Physicians, Pennsylvania.

We expect soon to be able to illustrate the new medal of Dr. Storer in THE NUMISMATIST.



The
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

New York

ORGANIZED 1858

INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the American Journal of Numismatics. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to *The American Journal of Numismatics*, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

THE PROCLAMATION PIECES OF THE SPANISH RULERS.

A branch of American numismatics that has not received the attention it deserves is the series of proclamation pieces issued in Spain and her colonies. In order that those who are not well acquainted with this series may feel more of an interest in the subject The American Numismatic Society has placed on exhibition its collection of proclamation pieces, numbering about one hundred and fifty specimens. Although not a very extensive display, it is very representative, and it is hoped that further interest will be taken in the series. The collection contains a number of rarities and many pieces of interesting design which will be mentioned here and there below.

A large number of these were issued in the Spanish American colonies, and though medalllic in character, and for the most part in fabric, they at times partook of the nature of coins, oftentimes with the values of the current issues expressed upon them. These latter were chiefly in silver, though sometimes in gold, and were always struck from dies. Those that were medalllic are found either cast or struck and come in gold and silver or copper; sometimes gold or silver plated. They are of all classes of workmanship, some being struck from finely executed dies, others being cast from crudely wrought moulds.

These proclamation pieces were issued privately by individuals, or groups of individuals in various towns, societies or organizations, such as guilds, boards of trade, colleges, religious bodies, municipalities, etc., on the accession to the throne of the Spanish kings. They were tokens of loyalty, and presumably were also issued to commemorate the local celebration of the event as well as to acquaint the people in general with the fact that a new ruler was on the throne, and in many cases to show what the king looked like, though some of the cruder pieces fall short of an ideal in the matter of portraiture.

The most important book published on this subject is entitled "Medallas de Proclamaciones y Juras de los Reyes de Espana," by Adolfo Herrera, Madrid, 1882, in which six hundred and eighty-five pieces are minutely described and illustrated and a number of others mentioned, three hundred and fifty-two of which relate to this country. Benjamin Betts in 1898 and 1900, in two monographs, describes twenty-five new pieces and twenty-five more or less marked varieties. All of those described by Betts belong to Spanish America.

The custom probably started at Brussels in 1555 in honor of Philip II. during the Spanish occupation of the Low Countries, though mention of a proclamation piece at Lima, Peru, for the same monarch is made by Herrera. Six varieties in all are described for this ruler, the Society possessing two.

For Philip III. proclamation pieces of Granada and Seville in Spain are mentioned, three in all, and but two from these Spanish cities for Philip IV. Charles II. is credited with three pieces from Spanish cities, seven from the Low Countries, and four of uncertain location, the Society having on exhibition five specimens.

With Philip V. the proclamation pieces for the Americas begin to appear with one Peruvian and two Mexican. Spain is represented by four, the Netherlands by five, and the Spanish possessions in Italy and Sicily by nine more. The pretender Charles of Austria has one piece to his credit, which is represented in the Society's collection.

There are twenty-eight mentioned for Louis I., eleven of which are for the Americas. Two especially interesting pieces were issued at Havana and Panama respectively. With Ferdinand VI. the number increases, about eighty pieces being listed, half this number being from cities and states in the Spanish Americas. The Society's collection is represented by only seven Spanish specimens.

Charles III. had issued for him over one hundred and twenty varieties from about seventy places, half of these localities being in the new world. One noteworthy piece is a proclamation medal of Florida. Some of the American

series now begin to assume the aspect of coins, namely, the Guatemala issues of the sizes of four, two, one and one-half reals.

The series reaches its height with Charles IV., somewhat over two hundred and fifty varieties being noted. The Society possesses fifty-six specimens, twenty-eight of which being from Mexico alone. One interesting copper piece in the Society's cabinet is one with Flor(id)a Oriental as part of the inscription. This has been variously assigned to Florida in our country and to Florida in Uruguay; also pieces issued in the Philippines first appear in this reign. It is evident that many of these were intended for circulation, as some issued in Mexico City have the value expressed on them—namely, the eight real and its sub-divisions, and a number of other cities both in Spain and Mexico issued pieces in sizes the same as the current coins. Doubtless, however, the pieces were considered as medals or souvenirs as well, for a large number are found with holes in them. Fifty-seven Spanish cities issued these proclamation pieces with the name of Charles IV., as did an equal number of American localities.

With Ferdinand VII. we note a decided change in the series, but four Old World cities proclaimed his name in metallic form, while fifty-two localities issued pieces in his honor in the Americas, somewhat over a hundred varieties in all being chronicled, thirty-seven being on exhibition. A wide range of differences is noted in the character of those of this monarch. Many partake of a purely monetary aspect, while others are large thick medals, oftentimes oval in shape with loops and wreaths in outline, evidently to be worn as decorations.

During the reign of Ferdinand the American Colonies one by one broke away from the Spanish rule, and we find that those medals issued in honor of Isabella II. show a preponderance of Spanish cities, twenty-six different places being noted. The American possessions consisted only of Cuba and Porto Rico. The islands rose gallantly to the occasion, as we find fifteen different places named on the proclamation medals to the honor of the queen. There is also one from Manilla. The Isabella pieces fall in two classes—those issued on her accession, and those issued ten years later on her majority. The American Colonies issued no medals of the latter class.

But two pieces were issued for Amadeus, one at Madrid and the other at Havana, and the only specimens known for Alfonso XII. were struck at Havana.

The custom of issuing proclamation pieces had become so firmly established in Mexico that when they became independent they continued the custom with their first emperor. There are about twenty-four varieties of medals and coins in honor of Augustine Iturbide, of which the Society has on exhibition twelve. Of especial note are proclamation reals from Guatemala and Nicaragua, which was then part of the empire of Augustine.

A few medals that might fall under this category appear in later years in honor of Mexican Presidents. This interesting series is now really of the past, and is well worthy of much more attention than it has received by collectors on this side of the water.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

In Mr. Waldo C. Moore's article on the paper notes of New Salem, Ohio, which appeared in the September NUMISMATIST, through an error it was stated on Page 458 that Ohio's Constitution was signed in 1852. This should of course be 1802. An interesting fact in connection with this article is brought to notice by Mr. John L. Means of Steubenville, Ohio, who informs us that the J. Wilson, printer, whose name appears on the fifty-cent note of the Jefferson Bank of New Salem, illustrated on Page 458, was President Woodrow Wilson's grandfather.

Catalogue received from Mr. Adolph E. Cahn, of Frankfurt-Am-Main, Germany, of a sale of coins to be held on Oct. 27, and following days, in that city. The lots to be disposed of number 2235, and comprise a collection of the coins and medals of Bohemia; a collection of coins of Tyrol, a collection of coins and medals of various Continental countries, and, lastly, a collection of medals and plaques relating to music. Accompanying the catalogue are nine superb plates of illustrations which are truly works of the illustrator's art, reproductions similar to which it is to be hoped will one of these days be produced in this country in connection with our noted numismatic sales.

AN INTERESTING MEXICAN MEDAL.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



Obverse, accolated busts of King Charles IV. and Queen Maria Luisa. Around the border, CAROLO IV. ET ALOISIAE HISP ET IND RR AA. At the bottom, under the busts, MARCH DE BRANCIFORTE NOV HISP PROREX C F ET D MEX AN 1796. Under the bust Charles IV. G. A. GIL.

Reverse, in the field a representation of the equestrian statue of Charles IV. Around the border, CAROLO IV PIO BENEH HIS ET IND REGI. At the left and right of the statue is the inscription MIG. LA GRUA MARCH DE BRANCIFORTE NOV HISP PROREX SVAE MEXICANARQUE FIDELIT H M P. Below the base of the pedestal EMMAN. TOLSA SCULP. G. A. GIL INC. AN 1796. The medal is struck in silver, and is 60mm. in diameter. Also in copper.

Among the numerous historical medals issued in Mexico not the least interesting is the above which perpetuates what is one of the most notable works of the sculptor's art that has been produced in the New World, and indeed one that can easily be placed upon the same level with any similar production of its kind in any part of the world.

This is the equestrian statue of Charles IV. of Spain, which stands in the Plaza de la Reforma, in the City of Mexico, and was modeled by Don Manuel Tolsa, a Mexican artist, upon the order of Don Miguel de la Grua Talamanea, Marquis of Branciforte, who was Viceroy of New Spain from 1794 to 1798.

The Marquis of Branciforte was the fifty-third Viceroy of New Spain, and received the office on July 11, 1794. He was by birth an Italian, and it is said that he owed his position to the fact that he had married a sister of Don Manuel Godoy, Minister of Charles IV., and a great favorite of that monarch and Queen Maria Luisa. The Marquis is said to have conducted a most corrupt administration of the affairs of New Spain. During his incumbency war was recommenced between Spain and England. He organized troops, fortified the posts, and established military cantons at Cordoba, Orizaba, Perote, and Jalapa, making his headquarters at Orizaba, where he remained until the arrival of his successor, Don Miguel Jose de Azanza, a former Minister of War of Charles IV., who succeeded the Marquis of Branciforte as Viceroy at Orizaba on May 31, 1798.

The statue was not completed until some time after the Marquis of Branciforte had ceased to be Viceroy. According to Zarate's "Historia General de Mexico," the statue was not completed until Aug. 2, 1802, when it was cast in bronze by Don Manuel Tolsa and Don Salvador de la Vega, but which

had been modeled several years before by Senor Tolsa. It was during the administration of Don Felix Berenguer de Marquina, the fifty-fifth Viceroy of New Spain, that the statue was completed.

The medal was the work of Geronimo Antonio Gil, a Mexican engraver, who, according to "Biographical Notices of Medallists," by Mr. L. Forrer, was a "coin engraver and medallist employed at the Mint of Mexico during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Besides the coins struck at Mexico under Charles III. and Charles IV. of Spain, this clever artist executed



a large number of fine medals. (Long list given in detail.) * * * Erection of a statue to Charles IV. at Mexico, 1796, (several varieties of type and size,) etc. The signature of this medallist appears variously as GIL; G. A. GIL; GERONI. ANTONI; GERONIMO A. GIL. OR GERONIMO ANTONIO GIL."

Alexander Humboldt in his work entitled "Essai Politique Sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne," published in 1811, declared that with the exception of the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius in Rome, this statue surpassed in beauty and purity of style all the works of its kind in Europe; that Senor Tolsa merited a distinguished place in the history of Spanish sculpture, and that his genius was all the more apparent when the difficulty was understood of producing such great works even in Europe, much less in Mexico, where the facilities were necessarily quite limited.

It was during the administration of the Marquis of Branciforte that the remains of Hernan Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, were removed from the Church of San Francisco to that of Jesus Nazareno. Humboldt states that the burial monument given by the Duke of Monte Leone in honor of Cortes, and placed in a chapel of the hospital of los Naturales, was also modeled by Senor Tolsa. Incidentally, it may be observed that Humboldt referred to the fact that though he had traversed at that time nearly all of Spanish-America, yet he did not encounter in any one of the countries visited a national monument publicly recognizing the glory of either Christopher Columbus or Hernan Cortes. These omissions, however, have been well cared for since that time—at least so far as Columbus is concerned.

It is said that in the City of Mexico the statue of Charles IV. is called "The Iron Horse," or "The Little Horse." It serves as a landmark to visitors unacquainted with the southwestern part of the city, and is visible from many directions. It is said that it always has been popular with the Mexicans, and has occupied several sites in the city, and its several removals have caused it to be dubbed "El Cabillito de Troya," (the little Trojan horse). At the time of Humboldt's visit he stated that it stood in the centre of the largest square in the city, facing the Cathedral and the Palace of the Viceroys.

There is another medal of almost the same obverse and reverse design as the first mentioned, but only 34mm. in diameter. The marked difference of design is the omission of the name of the sculptor and engraver in the exergue on the reverse. It also was struck in silver.

NEW COINS OF NICARAGUA.

We are able to show illustrations of several of the principal coins which were issued by Nicaragua in 1912, and describe in detail six specimens, through the kindness of Gutttag Brothers of New York City. The new issues of all countries are interesting to THE NUMISMATIST, but especially those of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and we would like very much to have our readers inform us of any new issues pertaining to North and South America and adjacent islands, with the loan of such pieces where possible.



UN CORDOBA.

Obverse, Portrait in field, facing left. Surrounded by a circular line. Around the border * * REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA * * At the bottom the date, 1912. Reverse, In the field a range of five mountain peaks, with radiated sun (as human face) to the extreme left. Surrounded by a circular line. Around the border * * EN DIOS CONFIAMOS * * (In God We Trust.) At the bottom the denomination, UN CORDOBA. Reeded edge. Size, 39mm. Silver.

50 CENTAVOS DE CORDOBA.

Obverse, Same as on foregoing. Reverse, similar to foregoing, but only one star at either end of the motto, and different denomination, 50 CENTAVOS DE CORDOBA. Reeded edge. Size, 31mm. Silver.

25 CENTAVOS DE CORDOBA.

Obverse, Same as foregoing. Reverse, Same as foregoing, but different denomination, 25 CENTAVOS DE CORDOBA. Reeded edge. Size, 25mm. Silver.

10 CENTAVOS DE CORDOBA.

Obverse, Same as foregoing. Reverse, Same as foregoing, but different denomination, 10 CENTAVOS DE CORDOBA. Reeded edge. Size, 19mm. Silver.



5 CENTAVOS DE CORDOBA.

Obverse, Triangular frame in centre of field inclosing at the bottom a range of five mountain peaks, above which is a radiated liberty cap. Around the border REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. At the bottom the date, 1912, directly un-

der which is a tiny letter H, no doubt for the engraver. Reverse, Wreath inclosing the inscription, in four lines, CINCO CENTAVOS DE CORDOBA. Plain edge. Size, 22mm. Copper-nickel composition.



MEDIO CENTAVO DE CORDOBA.

Obverse, Similar to the foregoing. Reverse, Wreath inclosing the inscription, in four lines, MEDIO CENTAVO DE CORDOBA. Plain edge. Size 18mm. Bronze composition.

TEXAS MONIES.

FARRAN ZERBE in *The Texas Bankers' Record* of May, 1913.

A consideration of the mediums of exchange used within the boundaries of what is now the State of Texas leads to a conclusion that is quite—that which, no doubt, may be the conclusion of an investigator of any factor of Texas history—exceptional in many respects, unique in some.

Passing what were the prized objects of the primitive dweller, specimens of which exist, and considering Texas from the time when it was a division of Mexico and a part of Spain's great lands in America, it was of the country that established the first mint on the Western continent. The abundant deposits of silver in Mexico led Spain to establish a mint there as early as 1535. For more than three centuries minting operations were extensive, at times several mints located at different points convenient for bullion delivery were operated, and the coin products of Spain's Mexican mints were recognized where trade traveled as good and honest coin, and at a time when coins of many nations were held in suspicion.

The "Spanish milled dollar," like its heir and successor, the Mexican dollar, was in a sense an international coin where silver was a monetary standard. Regularity of weight and fineness established its value, and its milled edge was an appreciated protection against the long common cheating practice of clipping the edges of coin. The "Spanish milled dollar" or peso, was, in fact, an eight real piece, commonly called "a piece of eight." Coins of its fractional parts were the denominations of 4, 2, 1 and 1-2 real, the equivalent of 1-2, 1-4, 1-8 and 1-16 of the dollar. The Spanish milled dollar was the legal tender and standard of the Continental Congress, which in its printed promise to pay, called Continental Currency, made for its contract the promise of redemption in these coins. This money—Continental Currency—the money with which the Revolutionary soldier was paid and which brought us liberty, was repudiated. It is recorded that some \$350,000,000 of it "died in the hands of the people." It became so valueless that it was the synonym for the insignificant, and from which the long used phrase "not worth a continental" was derived. The reputation of this Continental currency—Uncle Sam's first promise to pay—destroyed the people's confidence in government paper money and made possible the unlimited bank and private note issues, "wild cats" and shin plasters," which were a great part of the circulating medium of the United States up to the exigencies of the Civil War, when was issued our first government paper money for general circulation—the demand notes in 1861. And I will say incidentally, the Federal government to overcome any prejudice or lack of confidence made the demand note so good—payable "on demand" and "receivable in payment of all public dues"—that it certainly would have closed the government's main channels for gold—duties on imports—had it continued to be issued. The demand note was retired as promptly as presented, and had for its successor the "greenback." The demand note was the best piece of paper money and the only unqualified one ever issued by the United States government.

The silver coinage of Spain's Mexican mints was a large part of our metal money circulation during the first four decades of the nation and was a considerable factor up to the disappearance of hard money with the advent of the Civil War. It was from this coinage we got the terms "flip," "bit," "levy," etc.

The now considered odd denominations, 6 1-4, 12 1-2, 18 3-4, 37 1-2, 62 1-2 and 75 cents, were "shin plaster" denominations of the period, for the convenience of having paper money equivalent to the small Spanish coin and its multiples. Up to about the middle of the nineteenth century northern cities issued 12 1-2 cent notes bearing an illustration of the Spanish one real piece, and the 25 cent notes of the same series had for their illustration the United States quarter dollar. Small scrip of Texas, issued in the sixties, had its denominations indicated in "bits."

Texas as a republic, from its separation from Mexico in 1836 to its becoming a part of the United States nine years later, did not have a coinage, but issued notes, and these notes—paper money of the Republic of Texas—are today among the most prized and interesting of any paper money specimens issued at any time in this country. Interesting not only because they were the money of the only independent government that later became a state of the Union, but because they were redeemed, if not always at "face" at least at a discount, hence the rarity of uncanceled specimens. Land scrip, sold at fifty cents per acre, was a circulating medium and may be considered the first money to be issued by independent Texas. Audited drafts on the Treasury were given general circulation and constituted the greatest part of the debt of over \$2,000,000 that was authorized early in 1837 to be refunded in interest bearing notes.

The first notes of the Republic of Texas, authorized in denominations from \$1 to \$1,000, were issued in the fall of 1837 and read "The Treasurer of the Republic Texas will pay," etc., and bore interest at ten per cent. These notes were type set, printed on white paper, were large and in appearance bore little relation to the paper money of the period. This series is signed "Sam Houston, President" and "Henry Smith, Secretary of the Treasury." President Houston sought to be relieved of unnecessary writing on account of old wounds, and William S. Cooke was authorized to sign them for him. Practically all of the notes bore "Sam Houston" in the copper plate hand of Cooke. These type set notes were soon followed by a series printed from engraved plates that in size and character compared with the private and State bank issues of the time. They read "The Government of Texas promises to pay," etc., were with interest at 10 per cent. and were signed like the first issue.

In 1838 a series of \$1, \$2 and \$3 notes were issued by "The Treasurer of the Republic of Texas," "redeemable in the notes of the government," and made no reference to interest. These and the two series of interest notes were issued from Houston. A different series of Treasury notes, \$1, \$2 and \$3, dated from Austin, were issued in 1840-1841.

What proved to be the last series of Republic notes were authorized early in 1839, they read "The Republic of Texas promises to pay," etc., and were without interest. These are signed "Marabeau B. Lamar, President," and "J. H. Starr, Secretary Treasurer." They were good examples of bank note engraving, with a red back that had for its central device a large star.

All of these notes, together with other indebtedness of the Republic of Texas, which had not been previously liquidated, were paid, so far as practicable, previous to 1852 out of the monies received from the United States for boundary adjustments and relinquishment of lands.

Texas, unlike most of the States of the Confederacy, did not authorize a circulating note issue during the war. From time to time treasury warrants were issued from special appropriations and were made payable for specific purposes, mostly for "military service." These warrants entered circulation and with Confederate currency they constituted the bulk of Texas' money during the war. Governed by hopes and fears, their value fluctuated, as did all the war money of the South. About \$1,500,000 of these warrants were reported outstanding August 31, 1864. I have not found any record as to what the amount may have been to be considered forever lost under the conditions established by Congress on which Texas and the other States of the Confederacy again became a part of the Union.

The laws of Texas discouraged "wild cat" banking and few notes of this class were issued by banks or individuals. Several counties and towns issued scrip and some individuals and firms used printed promises to pay, mostly of small denominations for the convenience of making change. One issue of bank notes had the denomination printed in both English and Spanish, payable in "dollars" or "Pesos." Notes issued in Texas of any character are uncommon, and I doubt if a combined collection of all existing notes would show one hundred varieties.

Like most States, Texas had its periods of scarcity of small change, when bar checks, bread tickets, etc., were used to some extent. For a period, particularly about 1880, street car tickets were a local change medium under protest of the people against the car companies who gave tickets in change instead of cash.

Today Texas has money preferences in some respects, different from other parts of the country. Its large cities taboo the cent probably more now than in any other section. Even Uncle Sam will give stamps in change if the amount due you is less than five cents, and with some banks the five cent pieces is their smallest coin. Where checks for odd amounts are to be paid one receives the nearest amount to which five is a factor, for 27 cents you get 25 cents, if 28 cents you get 30 cents. The dime is an unpopular coin, all seem to prefer to use two nickels in preference to the little silver piece. Like most sections of the Southwest silver dollars are preferred to paper dollars, yet for large amounts paper is preferred to gold.

Texas with the varied political and financial positions it has occupied had more reasons to use and if need be to abuse the confidence of its people, and its credit as a State than any other part of our nation, particularly during the free and easy banking days of other sections. Its printed promises to pay were justified either by emergency or needed convenience and rare indeed is the evidence of any abuse—even by the individual.

PROVINCIAL TOKEN COINAGE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

BY R. DALTON AND S. H. HAMER.

Part 4 of this work, which has just been published, deals with the Penny Tokens of Middlesex, of which 245 specimens are described and illustrated. These include the Housey-Money used by the boys of Christ's Hospital. The Goodmans Fields Brewhouse Token for Three pence, and for Three half-pence are extremely rare. A strange piece, the Loyal Yeoman, shows a yeoman standing by his horse. On the reverse is a promise to pay two pence to the Hon. Geo. Yoeman or bearer, on the perfect establishment of Peace and Unanimity for King, Lords and Commons, 1798.

The British Commercial Penny is of splendid design and execution. This was never circulated. It was a pattern, and formed part of a series

Thomas Gorton, an ironmonger, shows on his penny a fender and fire along with the half penny and quarter penny.

The Hackney Tokens have a view of the old church, and the year following the death of the issuer, one somewhat similar, having on the reverse a figure of Father Time supporting a medallion on a coin cabinet, was struck to the memory of David Aloes Rebello.

T. Hall, who kept the "Curiosity House," was described as "the first artist in Europe for preserving birds, beasts, &c. "Muled" with the Hall tokens is one on which appears a representation of Sir Jeffrey Dunstan, facetiously known as the mayor of Garrat; also a representation of a white negress.

C. James, who was a die-engraver at Martlett Court, issued a small number. On the obverse a lion appears supporting a shield, and on the reverse a vulture. The Masonic Penny has within a triangle, emblems of the craft, and on the reverse the Freemason's Arms, supporters, crest, and motto.

An exceptionally rare specimen has on the obverse a portrait of D. Mendoza, a noted pugilist, and on the reverse a pair of breeches filled with combustibles known as PANDORAS BREECHES; below is the body of a snake, adjoining which is a representation of the head of Dr. Priestley. This is a political design, and had reference to an attempt which was made to set on fire the House of Commons by means of combustibles in an old pair of breeches. It is not suggested that Dr. Priestley had any connection whatever with this outrage. That part of the die showing the "breeches" was engraved by Jordan, Hancock being responsible for the likeness of the Doctor. Milton's private token has an emblematic design as representing the sciences. Robert Orchard, who was a tea and cocoa dealer, has his portrait on his private token. The figure is in high relief and well executed. Matthew Young, a noted numismatist and jeweller, issued some six dozen

private tokens from dies engraved by Milton. The obverse shows Britannia seated, a view of St. Paul's in the distance. Peter Kemson of Birmingham issued a series of penny tokens, having on the obverse views of public buildings, bridges and city gates. Pratten also followed on the same lines with the London and Middlesex series.

P. Skedmer, with his "Globe" series illustrated notable buildings in all parts of the country; these are brought together in one series for the convenience of collectors, and placed in this section because Skidmore was at London. The work on these tokens is from dies by Jacobs, and is remarkably neat and clear. Skidmore had also his Clerkenwell series, illustrating other notable buildings, among which are the halls of some of the City Companies.

Under the National series are a number having reference to the illness and recovery of Geo. III. Some also have reference to the coming of William III., and are styled Revolution Penny.

The political and social series has reference to the trials and acquittals of Thomas Paine, Thomas Hardy, D. I. Eaton, William Pitt, C. J. Fox, Lord Thurlow, and R. B. Sheridan.

Admiral Gardner's election token shows a naval officer standing against a cannon. On the reverse are represented "Some of the foxes tricks on a Westminster pole." "The Uncharitable Monopolizer" is attempting to swallow the globe. At the back of his head is shown a demon seated, grasping a sheaf of corn. The reverse shows "The Charitable Hand," giving money to the poor.

Many of the specimens recorded have an edge-reading, viz., I promise to pay on demand the bearer one penny, but such were not used as currency. They were made for sale to collectors. The private tokens were for gifts to friends. The present classification, will be an advantage to such as wish to collect the pennies referred, without taking the other county tokens with which they were previously placed.

S. H. HAMER.

Claremont Road, Halifax, Yorkshire, England.

THE 1804 DOLLAR.



In a recent sale held by Mr. B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas, an 1804 dollar was offered, the authenticity of which was questioned by several experts. Mr. H. O. Granberg, the owner of the coin, is of the opinion that it is as authentic as any of the 1804 dollars. Through the kindness of Mr. Mehl we are privileged to reproduce a halftone of the dollar in question, and invite intelligent and impartial discussion of its character. Certainly all 1804 dollars and their origin are enshrouded in considerable mystery, and it would be of considerable value if it were possible to exactly classify every piece of this date that is known to have been issued, and thus to settle once and for all the everlasting questions regarding this celebrated coin. THE NUMISMATIST would welcome an article relating to the 1804 dollar that would embrace all the information that is known regarding it up to the present time.

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(Signed) P. C. HARTELL.

RESULTS

NEW YORK, June 30th, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Mehl:—

Yours of the 20th inst. enclosing check in full received to-day with many thanks.

Now Mr. Mehl, I wish to say that before sending you my coins, I had consulted a number of other dealers in reference to their sale, but after thrashing it all out I considered you the logical man to handle them, and the size of the check which you sent me proved I was right. If at any time I dispose of my main collection I will surely send them on to you and tell you to sell them without a parley of any kind.

Wishing you every success, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) P. C. HARTELL.

(The above letters were received unsolicited—as were also the scrap book chuck-full of similar letters I received in recent years.)

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B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

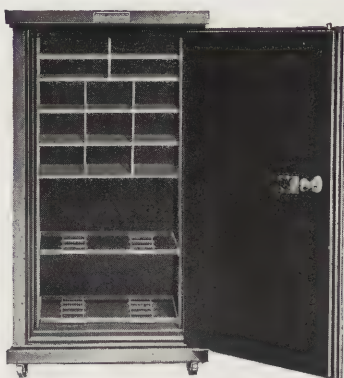
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THE FARTHING AND HALFPENCE OF THE 18th CENTURY TOKEN PERIOD.

BY S. H. HAMER, Halifax, England.

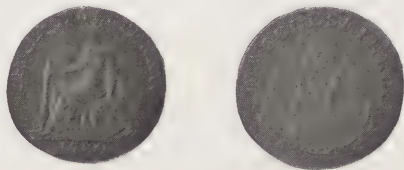
Many of the farthings and all of the halfpenny tokens were made for sale to collectors. I purpose referring to the incidents, or the subjects, with which the several designs are connected, rather than to give a numismatical description of obverse and reverse. The Stowe farthing was made for sale to collectors, and is one of the rarest. The design of the obverse is probably a reproduction of an engraving of the "Shepherd's Cove," designed by Kent. It stands in the grounds of Stowe House, and contains a monumental inscription to Signor Fido, a greyhound. The farthing, similar to the halfpence which were "Pay-



STOWE FARTHING.

able in Cambridge, Bedford and Huntingdon," were from dies by Wyon. Kempson was the manufacturer. Pye says 6 hundredweight were struck. There are specimens struck from these dies when worn, muled with those having on the obverse a portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, at one time Warden and, subsequently, Master of the Royal Mint.

The Macclesfield series of half-halfpenny tokens are interesting by reason of their reference to Charles Roe, who in 1758 established the Copper Works. He was the founder of Christ Church, Macclesfield, which was built in seven months, the design on the obverse and reverse of the token being taken from medallions on his tomb in the church. He and the company with which he was connected in business wished to lease from Sir N. Bayley the Penrhyn-ddu lead mine in Carnorvonshire. This was only granted on condition that they took



MACCLESFIELD HALF HALFPENNY.

one part of the Pary's Mountain, near Amleoch, in Anglesea, and made a fair attempt to work it. This was done, but for some time so unsuccessfully that

the agent was ordered to withdraw the men; but before doing so he divided them into several gangs, one of which came upon copper ore within seven feet of the surface on March 2, 1768, the anniversary of which was afterwards kept by the miners as a holiday.

The farthing tokens purporting to be issued by the Pary Mines Company are not included in Pye's list of currency tokens; Skidmore is recorded as the issuer or maker, and hence we may regard them as being for sale to collectors, as also were the half-halfpenny tokens of similar design which were made by Westwood. These are now referred to because of the association of the purported issuers, Anglesea Copper Company and Charles Roe and Company.

James was the die sinker of the Cumberland Lake token. It is one made for sale to collectors, and has no statement of currency value.

The Exeter tokens have a three-quarter length figure of Bishop Blaize. What is intended to represent a wool-comb is more like a short-handled hay rake. S. Kingdon of Fore Street, the issuer of the halfpenny tokens, was an ironmonger and haberdasher. The design on the obverse of his tokens had reference to the staple trade of the city. There are three varieties of these.



CUMBERLAND LAKE TOKEN.

The farthings issued by James Bayly, linen and woolen draper, of Poole, were made for currency. Two hundredweight were struck. There are two varieties of dies, each have plain and also milled edges.

The specimen placed to Weymouth is really a farthing-size medalet, struck to record the visit of Geo. III. on June 30, 1789.

The farthing of Leigh has always been a puzzle, the writer of the "Bazaar Notes," and also the readers could offer nothing definite about it. There was a John Fleming, Whitesmith, of Worcester. Leigh is a large parish, about seven miles distant. Probably it is no more a currency specimen than those for Woodford.

The Woodford farthing, as also a few others, was made from a farthing blank, placed as near centrally as possible between the halfpenny dies. Denton is responsible for it, as also for the halfpenny token; the mere placing of a



EXETER HALF HALFPENNY.

name on the token is no guarantee of its having been issued by such a person, as fictitious names of persons and places were used occasionally.

The Cheltenham specimens have scalloped edges. They appear to be medalets, rather than currency specimens, as they indicate the date of a royal visit.

The Portsea half-halfpenny appears to have been struck from a corroded obverse die, or if not corroded, one that had been spoilt in the hardening. The arms on the obverse and the ship on the reverse form appropriate designs. There are several farthings having on the obverse a representation of a naval commander. This is the bust of Admiral Lord Bradport. On the reverse a naval

crown between oak branches, legend PROMISSORY NAVAL FARTHING. The same obverse has on the reverse an anchor and cable, with legend as last. Farthings with the bust of Admiral Lord Hood have reverses as the previous ones. Admiral Earl Howe has on the reverse a man-of-war and legend, GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE 1794. There are three varieties of these dies. This farthing also appears with the "naval crown" reverse and "anchor and cable" reverse. Another one has on the reverse MAY A FLOWING TRADE FOLLOW A SPEEDY AND HONORABLE PEACE 1796. The bust of Admiral Sir John Jervis appears with the "naval crown" reverse, also with the "anchor and cable" reverse. The bust of Admiral Macbride has the "naval crown" reverse, the "anchor and cable" reverse, and the "FLOWING TRADE" reverse. As under the arrangement in the new work on 18th Century Tokens, the naval series have, for convenience of reference, been placed with the Hampshire tokens, these farthings also appear in that section.

The Southampton half-halfpenny is a reproduction in miniature of Westwood's copy of the rare Southampton halfpenny. The rope-blocks as shown on the shield were used for ship's tackle and for moving cannons. They were made at the mill of W. Taylor at South Stoneham, near Southampton.



SOUTHAMPTON HALF HALFPENNY.

The half-halfpenny of St. Albans is another of Denton's production, viz., a farthing blank struck from the halfpenny dies.

There are two varieties of the Lancaster half-halfpenny, dated 1791-1792. The half pennies were "Payable at the Warehouse of Thos. Worswick and Sons." Thomas Worswick was a goldsmith and watchmaker, New Street, Lancaster.

The half-halfpennies of Liverpool are dated 1791 and 1792, and are of similar design to the halfpenny tokens issued by Thomas Clarke, who is supposed to be of No. 1 Paradise Street, a Saddler. Though what a person in such a business could do with ten tons of tokens, as stated by C. Pye, is not easily understood.



LIVERPOOL HALF HALFPENNY.

The half-halfpenny of Rochdale is also dated for 1791 and 1792, and is of the same design as the halfpenny issued by John Kershaw. John Kershaw and Co. were woolen manufacturers. The design of the man who is supposed to be seated at a loom is not good; all that appears is the reed, and what are intended to represent two treadles.

Denton, a dealer in coins, also the publisher of Vols. I. to VI. inclusive, of *The Virtuoso's Companion*, (the engraved title page to Vol. 7 and also to Vol. 8 states that the work is being published by M. Denton, though each plate states that it is published by T. Prattent, of 46 Cloth Fair,) was the issuer of farthings, all of which were for collectors, rather than for currency. They are as follows. The one having the advertisement on the obverse, "Denton,

dealer in coins, Hospital Gate, Smithfield," has on the reverse, two busts facing, and the legend, WE THREE BLOCKHEADS BE 1796.

In the 17th century Robert Cornelius of St. Tuils Street, (Tooley Street, Southwark) issued a halfpenny token having as a design two heads, and the legend, WE ARE 3. J. H. Burn, in his catalogue of the Beaufoy cabinet of tokens, has the following note. "The sign, originally named the 'Three Loggerheads,' included the reader of the inscription. So the clown in Shakespeare's, 'Twelfth Night' asks, 'How now, my hearts, did you never see the purposes, along with the one having his advertisement, viz., the radiated crown, picture of We Three?' Denton used dies which had been prepared for other as on the Hertfordshire halfpenny, the ship being loaded at a quay, as on that of North Shields, and the figure of a deformed man, familiarly known as 'Sir Jeffery Dunstan.' This also appears muled with the 'Blockheads' die; and the obverse of the Hertfordshire token, viz., the Prince of Wales crest.



LANCASHIRE HALF HALFPENNY.

When halfpenny dies were used only the design which would occupy the central portion of the halfpenny token appears on the farthing. A farthing issued by "Harrison, Hair Dresser, No. 64 Long Lane, West Smithfield," has on the reverse a couple of "Blockheads," but in this instance the legend is "Bleeding & Tooth Drawing 1797."

Robert Orchard's tokens are an interesting series; and as some of his penny and halfpenny tokens are among the rarest, a reference to them is desirable.

The Sawbridgeworth penny is exceedingly rare. Four specimens only are known. It is in very high relief, and on the obverse has a full face bust of Orchard. A piece broke from the top of the reverse die, hence all appear defective. A singular inscription appears in the exergue, PAYABLE FEBY XI 1801.



ROCHDALE HALF HALFPENNY.

The Sawbridgeworth halfpenny has a view of the church, with Orchard's arms above. The reverse has a pastoral design, viz., a shepherd reclining under a tree, two sheep in the distance.

On other halfpenny tokens Orchard's portrait appears. Those by the die sinker Jacobs cannot be regarded as flattering, far from it. Those by James are better. There is a specimen for which all collectors have been looking, having on the reverse a bee-hive with branches under it, the legend being, SMITHFIELD TOKEN 1797. Another token has a view of a church with Orchard's arms above, the legend being, ISLINGTON . OLD . CHURCH . ROBERT . ORCHARD. The reverse, the initials of the issuer, RO 1798.

The farthing with the RO reverse, has on the obverse, Jacob's portrait of Orchard, wearing a very broad-brimmed hat. The token is of neat design, but the portrait, like that on the halfpenny, by the same artist, is not good. Another has Orchard's trade advertisement on one side, and on the other a repre-

sensation of a man standing among bales of merchandise, a ship at sea in the distance. Another, with the same advertisement, has a view of Orchard's warehouse. Yet another, with a very excellent profile portrait of Orchard, has on the reverse the view of his warehouse.

Pidcock kept a menagerie, or, as he described it on his tokens, an "Exhibition." The animals represented being a lion and dog resting together, an elephant, a two-headed cow, a cockatoo, a pelican, a beaver, and an ape-like animal named the wanderow. The dies for these were muled, or mixed, to make varieties. Pidcock's Exhibition was at Exeter Change, Strand, London.

Skidmore, who has frequently been mentioned, used his halfpenny dies to strike some farthing tokens. He was a maker of stove grates. His works were at Clerkenwell, his furnishing repository being at 123 High Holborn. His designs are, a register stove, two men working in a smithy, and a shield of arms.

The Rev. W. R. Hay, M. A., in his manuscript notes informs us that Spence and Skidmore accommodated each other by an exchange of political dies. Probably this refers more to the halfpenny tokens rather than the farthings.



SKIDMORE'S MULE FARTHING.

Thomas Spence was the publisher of "Pigs' Meat, or Lessons for the Swinish Multitudes," in "Penny Weekly Numbers." Complete sets of this political publication are seldom met with; some of the essays are worth mentioning as indicating the principles propounded,—“A Lesson for the Sheepish Multitude,” being queries of importance. From a pamphlet entitled “The Poor Man's Advocate,” published at Newcastle by T. Spence in the year 1779. A song: “The Rights of Man,” first published in the year 1783, by T. Spence. “The Marseilles March or Hymn,” a prognostic of the French Revolution, by Lord Chesterfield in a letter to his son. London, April 13, 1752, O. S. “On the Liberty of the Press,” and “The Real Rights of Man,” plainly shown in a lecture, read at the Philosophical Society in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 8th of November, 1775, for printing of which the society did the author the honor to expel him. Also queries sent to the Philosophical Society in Newcastle, on the 26th of December, 1775, by the Rev. J. Murray, on account of W. Spence's expulsion, etc., with many political songs.



THOMAS SPENCE'S FARTHING.

Spence informs us that his second volume of “Pigs' Meat” was finished on the 17th of May, 1794, the day on which the Commons passed the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. On the 20th of that month he was taken to the Secretary of State's office, and from thence in a few days was committed to Newgate. On his halfpenny tokens he informs us, he was imprisoned seven months for high treason. He was discharged on Dec. 22. He records his experiences as follows, “I have been four times dragged from my business by runners and messengers; three times have I been indicted before Grand Juries, and twice have they found true bills; thrice have I been lodged in prison for different periods of time, and once have I been put to the bar, but never once convicted.”

As regards the farthing tokens, several are of similar design to the half-pennies, but there are some entirely different.

The portrait of Spence appears as an obverse with a number of reverses. One is Britannia, from whom is falling the cap of liberty, the legend being ROUSE BRITANNIA. Another has a bull with an ass's head, which is being ridden by a King, the legend being, AM I NOT THINE ASS. Another has the head of an ass and of a man conjoined, legend, ODD FELLOWS. A GUINEA PIG. A MILLIONHOG. The guinea pig here referred to was the man who paid the guinea tax for hair powder. The million hog was the king, Geo. III. A padlock separating the figures of the date, 1796, with the word MUM, suggests the limitation of freedom of speech. A pig trampling on the emblems of royalty and popery has the legend, PIG'S MEAT. PUBLISHED BY T SPENCE LONDON. A slave, in the attitude of supplication, has the legend,—AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER. James was the die sinker. A man and woman,



THOMAS SPENCE'S CAT FARTHING.

seated, as representing Adam and Eve, with the motto, MAN OVER MAN HE MADE NOT LORD, being a quotation from Milton, "Man over men he made not Lord, such title to himself reserving." The head of Pitt and that of a demon are conjoined, both smiling, the legend, EVEN FELLOWS. A man walking after the manner of a dog, with the legend, IF THE LAW REQUIRES IT WE WILL WALK THUS. A cat, with legend, IN SOCIETY LIVE FREE LIKE ME 1795, with reverse,—a hand holding an open book, inscribed, PIGS MEAT, and the legend, IF LORDS ALL MANKIND ARE, THEN THEY YE RENTS SHOU'D SHARE. Another design is a gallows, from which a man is hanging, a ladder against the gallows, beneath it, fetters, a spear and an axe, a flag is displayed from the window of a building, legend, END OF POT. Another design shows a gallows from which three men are suspended, legend, 1796. THE THREE THOMAS'S. This is muled with one of Spence's dies (ass and man conjoined,) but obviously will never have been issued by him; probably by Skidmore, when he got some of the dies.



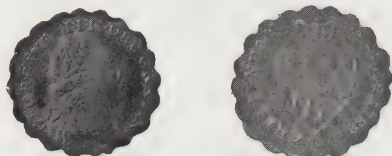
THOMAS SPENCE'S GALLOWS FARTHING.

Another has a gallows from which a man is hanging, a church in the distance, with a flag flying from the tower, legend END OF PAIN. A similar design to what appears on the halfpennies. The reverse is from a broken die, and shows an open book inscribed THE WRONGS OF MAN. JANU 21 1793. This is a very rare specimen. The date is that of the execution of Louis XVI. of France. Among Spence's halfpennies, there is a representation of the guillotine, by which the king and hundreds of others were beheaded. This token must not be confounded with another where the inscription on the open book is only, JANU 21. 1793, the words, THE WRONGS OF MAN appearing as a legend. Another very rare specimen having the same obverse, has on the reverse a radiated cap of liberty on a pole, across which a sword and palm branch appear.

In the arrangement by A. Weins, some are placed in the "Not Local" section which are from dies by Skidmore or Spence, or a combination by muling;

one of these has for the obverse the gallows and legend END OF POT and reverse, SUCH IS THE REWARD OF TYRANTS 1796.

A design which is certainly not Spence's, but rather probably Skidmore's, is the reverse of the three men hanging on a gibbet, viz., MAY THE 3 KNAVES OF JACOBIN CLUBS NEVER GET A TRICK. A somewhat similar reverse is used with the die showing one man hanging, with legend, END OF PAIN. A design which calls for more than passing notice is a pair of breeches, filled with combustibles on fire; below, is a snake without head, but the deficiency is supplied by a representation of that of Dr. Priestley's, and a dagger; the tail of the snake is represented by a sting, which is severed from the main body;



GEO. III. VISITED CHELTENHAM MEDALET.

legend PANDORA'S BREECHES. In the Gentleman's Magazine for May 9, 1792, we are informed that about 8 o'clock in the evening it was discovered that an attempt had been made to set the House of Commons on fire. This discovery was made by a man who lives under the House, who, smelling something burning, caused a search to be made, when, over a watercloset, nearly under the House, they found a hole broken in the ceiling, and a pair of old worsted breeches on fire, between the laths and plaster of the joists, stuffed with combustible matter. The breeches, being made of wool, did not blaze, so that it is imagined the intention was that the fire should break out late at night, that the destruction of the House might be inevitable. The hole that was made in the ceiling could not be seen by the people coming in and out, as it was inside the casing that covered the pipes of the watercloset. But providentially before the laths caught fire the discovery was made, or, in all probability both Houses of Parliament, with the whole of Westminster Hall, and the Court of Bequests, would have fallen victims to the flames.

This incident suggested the design. The legend, "Pandora's breeches," has reference to the story of Pandora's box, from which, it is stated, all the ills of life proceeded.



GEO. III. AND QUEEN CHARLOTTE MEDALET.

The Birmingham riots, which commenced at the Hotel on July 14, 1791, after a dinner had taken place to commemorate the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, and of the French Revolution, and at which the customary loyal toasts had been duly honored, were by some ascribed to the action of Dr. Priestley, though without any foundation, he being in London at the time; hence, the representation of his head, which design, on the halfpennies, is a remarkably good portrait, but on the farthings, the likeness can scarcely be traced.

The Three Thomas's, as named on another reverse, are, Thomas Spence, Sir Thomas Moore, Thos. Paine—Advocates for the Rights of Man. Thomas Spence issued a halfpenny size token, which is not included in Atkins. It is known as Spence's plan, from the centre of which an impression has been taken

on a farthing flan. A description of the halfpenny is as follows. Obv. Within the centre of a radiation, Spence's Plan Nov. 8th, 1775. The legend, partly in double lines is, Spence's Glorious Plan is Parochial partnership in land, without private landlordism. Reverse, a cornucopia, also a hand, holding an olive branch and pair of scales, legend, This just plan will produce everlasting peace and happiness, or, in fact, the millenium.

The regal medalets or farthings have been grouped together. Several have scalloped edges. Obv. Gulielmus III. Dei Gratia 1688. Rev. Within a wreath, NOVR 4th 1788, legend, REVOLUTION JUBILEE. Davies.

Another of very similar design has on the obverse annulets in place of periods; and, on the reverse I. D instead of Davies. Some have the appearance of spade guineas, or half guineas, and were struck to commemorate the royal visit to Cheltenham on July 12, 1788. These also have scalloped edges. Similar specimens were struck to commemorate the royal visit to Worcester on Aug. 6, 1788. The design on the reverse is musical instruments and cornucopias. The large size is somewhat an imitation of the guinea; the crowned shield, bears, instead of arms, WORCES TER AUGUST 6. 7. 8.



PRINCE OF WALES FARTHING.

A small medalet was struck to commemorate the King's restoration to health March 11, 1789. The conjugate busts of George III. and Queen Charlotte with W. F. under busts, have as a reverse, within a wreath: PATRONS OF VIRTUE. Legend, A PRESENT FOR THE NEW YEAR 1790.

A similar one without the initials under busts, is without the date on the reverse. One in white metal has on the obverse a portrait of George III. and on the reverse, CORSICA UNITED TO GREAT BRITAIN MDCCXCIV. A laureated bust very similar to the farthings of George II. (old head) has a legend, GOD SAVE THE KING. The reverse is an inscription, MAY A FLOWING TRADE FOLLOW A SPEEDY AND HONOURABLE PEACE 1796. The obverse is muled with a Birmingham Copper Company's reverse, viz., a stork standing on a cornucopia, FARTHING.



ISAAC NEWTON FARTHING.

Other specimens show conjugate busts of George III. and Queen Charlotte; one with reverse, a palm branch and lyre, PEACE AND HARMONY. A similar obverse has on the reverse, below a crown, a pair of hearts conjoined, legend, PATRONS OF VIRTUE. A similar reverse with the legend in larger letters, has a reverse similar to the last but from a different die. A well executed portrait of George IV. as Prince of Wales has on the reverse the feathers and motto. The conjugate busts of George and Caroline, Prince and Princess of Wales, has on the reverse the Prince of Wales' feathers, between branches, MAY THE UNION BE CROWNED WITH HAPPINESS APRIL 8 1795.

A quaintly designed specimen has on the obverse the busts of George III. and Caroline, and on the reverse a stork and cornucopia; legend, PAYABLE IN LONDON 1795. With the same obverse a new reverse die has been used, viz., Beneath a cap of liberty, a pig wearing the Prince of Wales' Feathers, stands

among cards, and tramples on HONOUR; legend, LONG LIVE THE KING. Another, having a similar reverse, has a legend, FREEDOM TO THE SLAVE. Another has on the reverse a cap of liberty surmounting the word PEACE.

A London and Middlesex farthing has on the obverse a laureated bust, and on the reverse, a shield bearing the Prince of Wales' Feathers between branches; above it, 1793 PRO BONO PUBLICO. A bust, legend, IULIUS CAESAR 1795 has on the reverse, PAYABLE IN LONDON LIVERPOOL OR BATH.

Sir Isaac Newton was at one time Master of the Royal Mint. His portrait appears on halfpenny and farthing tokens, the reverse being a cornucopia and olive branch, FARTHING 1793. There are a number of very poor imitations having on the reverse a rude figure of Britannia, 1793 FARTHING. There are two varieties of similar design on obverse and reverse, but from different dies. They are a laureated bust to right, legend, LET PEACE BE ESTABLISHED. The reverse being a harp above it, a crown, legend COMMERCE PROTECTED. The other variety has a naval crown.



YARMOUTH HALFPENNY.

A small specimen, partaking of the character of a medalet, has on the obverse a cornucopia and the fruits of the earth; above, a dove with olive branch, legend PEACE & PLENTY OCTOBER 1. 1801. Reverse, THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS. Two branches crossed.

A laureated bust between branches has on the reverse a shield bearing the Prince of Wales' feathers; legend, PRO BONO PUBLIC 1796.

The halfpenny of Yarmouth has on the obverse a ship in full sail to right, YARMOUTH HALF PENNY 1792. Reverse, between oak branches, the arms of Yarmouth. Legend, LET YARMOUTH FLOURISH.

The Newcastle-upon-Tyne farthings are similar to the half pence, viz., Obv. a barge under sail, COALY TYNE 1796. Reverse, a sailor; legend, NEWCASTLE FARTHING. The reverse die is muled with a number of T. Spence's political ones, already described.



NEWCASTLE FARTHING.

Shrewsbury was at the period, a seat of the woollen manufactory. Obverse, the arms of Shrewsbury, SHREWSBURY HALF HALFPENNY 1792. Reverse, a wool pack, SALOP WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

Mary Lamb & Son, Tea Dealers, Bath, were responsible for a large issue of halfpenny tokens, and similar ones of smaller size were issued as farthings. The several designs are: The front of a public building; Stall Street, Bath; India House 1794; A Tea Chest, spices, teas, sugars, coffees; a monogram cypher; a Bath farthing token 1795; another has a camel, with rays of the sun; another, a crowned bust to left, with bow and quiver, BLADUD FOUNDED BATH, the reverse being Bladud driving his swine, THROUGH HIS SWINE 1794.

Another has a front view of a building, viz., west front of new pp room, Bath, Heath, Ironmonger, etc. 1795.

A very rare specimen has on the reverse a balance, and the Persian word (Adel) Justice. A cypher, M L & S. Payable on demand 1796. A shield of arms of the city of Bath. A female, standing, holding a pole, on which is a cap of liberty; on her right an altar, with a heart in flames; on her left a pedestal supporting a balance, Equality, Liberty, Fraternity.

To make varieties for the issuer's son, who was interested in tokens, the several dies for the halfpennies, and also for the farthings, were muled or mixed, and the impressions produced are in many instances rare, only a few being struck.

The farthings of Lichfield are particularly interesting by reason of the inscriptions on the reverse having reference to an ancient custom. The obverse shows a shield of arms, intended for those of Lichfield. The wounded men shown on the shield are intended to represent the Christians who were killed here at the time of the persecution under Diocletian. The inscription on the reverse of one, very rare in tin, and particularly so in copper, is in five lines, S. BARKER DOVENER SADLERS STRT WARD. 1794. With the same obverse die another reverse die was used, viz., an inscription, five lines: PAYABLE ON WHIT-MONDAY AT THE GREENHILL BANK. There is another variety of this latter token struck on a thick flan, and from different dies but of similar design.



SHREWSBURY HALF HALFPENNY.

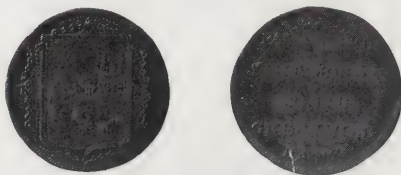
The writer of the "Bazaar Notes" has an interesting reference to these tokens: The word DOZENGER is stated to be connected with an ancient custom. At the time when the country was divided into hundreds, and tithings, the tithing consisted of ten freemen householders, who were mutually responsible and answerable for the conduct of each other; over these was a dean or tithing-man, who recognized their recognizances, and held a court for the regulation of the district; he was elected annually, and was charged with the maintenance of the peace. The limits of his jurisdiction came to be termed a decenna, decenary, or dozien, and he himself the decenier, decenier, or doziner, being the Chief of the Frankpledge, or Headborough, of his district. Samuel Barker, along with his mother, Catherine, was a banker, a junior baliff, and a dozener of Sadler Street ward. The connection between the two tokens is seen by the following, viz., "Payable on Whit-Monday at Greenhill Bank." Greenhill was at that time an open mount situate in the parish of St. Michael's, Lichfield. The



BATH BLADUD FARTHING.

bailiff's annually, on Whit-Monday, held a Court of Array, or, view of men at arms, at the Guildhall, where the city officers and others were assembled; they then adjourned to the open air at Greenhill, where a wooden stand, known as a bower, had been erected, and which was surrounded by booths, etc., as at a country fair. Here the dozeners of the city delivered the rolls containing the

names of the inhabitants within their several districts. The High Constables of the city, attended by music, armed men, and others bearing staves and garlands of flowers, escorted the sheriff, town clerk, and bailiffs to the bower, where, the style and title of the court having been proclaimed by the common crier, and the names of the inhabitants of the city called over from the rolls presented by the dozers, all persons owing suit and service to the Court of Array, or view of men and arms of the manor and lordship of Lichfield, were, under pain of amercement, required to appear. After a cold collation, the day terminated with a procession of the officials to the market place, where the town clerk in the name of the bailiffs and citizens, delivered an address or charge to the High Constables, they being, by an Act of Parliament of Henry II. (confirmed by another of Edward I.) required to view the arms and armor of the men, in their respective franchises or liberties; such statutes of array



LICHFIELD FARTHING.

being made at a time when no regular army existed in the country. Charles Pye in his work, published in 1801, describes these tokens all rare; as there are no common varieties, and they were only "Payable on Whit-Monday at the Greenhill Bank," the issuer being S. Barker, the dozer, whose term of office was of annual duration, one can scarcely imagine that they were really intended for currency, any more than the tokens made and sold to collectors were intended to pass current, simply because the legend or edge-reading implied or stated such. The probability is that the issuer took advantage of his term of office to perpetuate the memory of an ancient custom through the medium of the tokens.

The writer of the "Bazaar Notes" is the only author that I have seen who has attempted to describe or explain the meaning of the tokens.

The Staffordshire half-halfpenny is another of Westwood's production; it is similar in design to the halfpenny token issued by William Horton, a shoemaker. Four varieties of penny tokens were issued, three of which were in 1801 and the other in 1803; they also are of similar design. The half-halfpenny is: Obverse, a castle with four lions passant guardant, STAFFORD. 1797. Reverse, the monogram of the issuer, WH., above it, HALF HALFPENNY, below, a Staffordshire knot. Edge centrally milled, a special feature of the half-halfpence.



LICHFIELD HALFPENNY.

The farthings of Surrey are scarce, and a complete set is rare. They appear to have been struck at the instance of M. Denton, engraver and printer, 7 Mead Row, near the Asylum, Lambeth. This inscription appears as an obverse, with the following reverses,—viz., An impression from the centre of the halfpenny reverse die of Munster, viz., a sheaf of corn, a sickle, and two doves, separating the date 1796. Another is from the centre of the Aberdeen halfpenny, viz., a view of a ruined fortress; another has the Prince of Wales' feathers, being from the centre of the obverse of the St. Alban's token; another is from

the die used by Denton for one of his Middlesex farthings, viz., the Sir Jeffery Dunstan specimen. This die is now used as an obverse, with the following reverses, all struck from the center of several halfpenny dies, viz., within a radiated circle, a crown, being from the reverse die of the Loyal Briton's Lodge token, (Atkins 124); another reverse is from the same die after it had been softened and 1796 added above the crown, the legend being obliterated by a number of lions, and a quatrefoil added between points of the radiation; another shows Britannia seated, supporting with her left arm a shield and spear, and holding with her right hand the scales of justice; this is from the obverse die of Meymott's halfpenny. The firm of Meymott & Son were scale-beam makers, and makers of weights and steelyards, at the corner of Wormwood Street, Bishopsgate. The die became fractured; a small die-flaw is to be seen to the left of Britannia and extending to the globe on which she is shown seated. Another is from the center of the obverse die of a North Shields token, showing a horse and cart, the latter being unloaded by the side of a vessel.



STRATFORD PROMISSORY HALF HALFPENNY.

Denton having the dies, made use of them in the manner stated to produce varieties, not for currency, but to stimulate the collecting faculty of collectors. He was the publisher of *The Virtuoso's Companion*, and *Coin Collector's Guide* as previously stated. This appeared "every ten days, price six pence, in paper covers, there being two blank pages and two pages of illustrations, representing twelve obverses and twelve reverses. The work was to have been completed in forty numbers, but other specimens appearing, twenty more numbers were issued. Then, with No. 61, the publication passed to T. Prattent of 46 Cloth Fair, London, as is seen by the imprint bearing date April 22, 1797, on page 181. This work is of interest by reason of its rarity, but the publications cannot be regarded as accurately representing the specimens.



ANGLESEY MINES HALF HALFPENNY.

Two Birmingham half-halfpennies are of interest by reason of that which is connected with the halfpennies. They are: Obverse, a bust to left wearing a cocked hat, below it, a small ornamented cross, legend, GENERAL ELLIOT. Reverse, a fleur de lys, legend, BIRMINGHAM HALF HALFPENNY. 1792. Milled edge. The other: Obverse, a bust to right, an ornamented cross below, legend, Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON. Reverse, three lions rampant, legend, PROMISSORY HALF HALFPENNY PAYABLE AT. Edge as last. The legend on this token suggests that the information as to where it is payable at is to be found elsewhere. When the halfpennies were issued, the one with the bust of General Elliot had as an edge-reading, PAYABLE AT HENRY BIGG'S MOORE STREET. When the halfpennies from the dies with the bust of Dr. Johnson, and the lions on the reverse, were to be issued, about half a dozen were struck with an edge reading the same as that on the other halfpenny tokens; but as a large number of the first issue were paid in at that time, a new edge-reading was adopted: BIRMINGHAM W. HAMPTON OR LITCHFIELD. This was

done to prevent them being returned for redemption. The farthings of the Copper Company have on the obverse a female seated on a rock, with her left arm supporting a fasces, legend, COPPER COMPANY 1791. Reverse, below the word FARTHING, a stork standing on an inverted cornucopia. These appear with milled, and plain edge.

There is a specimen struck from the centre of the halfpenny dies used for the tokens issued by the Birmingham Coining and Copper Company, but no part of the legend appears. The same obverse has for a reverse, MAY A FLOWING TRADE FOLLOW A SPEEDY AND HONORABLE PEACE 1796. Edge, milled, also plain.

Henry Hickman, dealer in sheet, bar, and rod iron, wholesale and retail, in Edgbaston Street, issued, in addition to his halfpenny tokens, those for farthings, viz., a bust to left, JOHN HOWARD F. R. S. Reverse, the initials of the issuer, in cypher, above it, 1792, legend, BIRMINGHAM PROMISSORY FARTHING. Edge-reading, H. HICKMANS WAREHOUSE BIRMINGHAM. Some have edge plain. A proof of the obverse die, reverse blank, has the lettered edge.

W. Lutwyche, a manufacturer of tokens, issued two tons of halfpenny tokens; also a quantity of farthing size tokens, advertising his business. Obverse, a figure on a pedestal, against which is an oval shield, on which is DIE SINKR. Exergue, & ENGRAVER, legend, PROVINCIAL COINS & MEDALS. Reverse, a coining press, etc., legend, LUTWYCHES MANUFACTORY BIRMINGHAM. The general arrangement of the designs and legends leaves much to be desired.

A miniature of the Stratford halfpenny (which latter was evidently made for collectors, as Charles Pye does not include it in his list of genuine currency tokens,) is, obverse, a bust of Shakespeare to right, legend, STRATFORD PROMISSORY HALF HALFPENNY. Reverse, STRUCK IN HONOR AND TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF SHAKESPEARE BORN APRIL 1564 DIED APRIL 1616. Milled edge.

The Dudley farthing-size token is very rare. Obverse, a tea-chest, inscribed FINE TEAS; below it, 1796, legend only partially visible, THOS JONES. Reverse, within a circle of hearts, an anchor separating DUD LEY. The reverse die is new—that is, it had not been used previously; but the obverse is struck from the centre of the obverse die of G. Bennett, Grocer, Rye, Sussex. This die had been softened, and the new legend, THOS JONES added between the original legend and the design. This token is convex in form, the edges being quite thin.

Ten cwts. of farthings were struck for North and South Wales. There are several variations of dies, but the general design is the same in both instances, viz., obverse, a laureated bust to right NORTH WALES FARTHING —. Reverse, a shield bearing the Prince of Wales' feathers; below it, a couple of branches crossed; above it, 1793 PRO BONO PUBLICO, also 1794 and 1795. Those for South Wales have the word SOUTH instead of NORTH. One variety has on the obverse two oak branches crossed. The following reverse dies have been muled with the obverse die, viz., Britannia seated, FARTHING 1793. A beehive and bees, INDUSTRY HAS ITS SURE REWARD *. A cornucopia and olive branch, FARTHING 1793.

Of the Anglesey tokens there are as follows: Obverse, a Druid's head to left within a couple of oak branches. Reverse, P M Co; above it, 1788 THE ANGLESEY MINES FARTHING. Obverse, on a rather larger flan, a similar Druid's head and oak branches. Reverse, P M Co; above it, 1788, legend, THE ANGLESEY MINES HALF HALFPENNY. Another variety is dated 1789, and has an upright acorn separating the beginning and end of legend. Another variety is dated 1791, and has a period instead of an acorn. Another variety has only 16 acorns instead of 24 on the oak branches.

With the obverse die of the Anglesey Mines farthing the following reverses were used, viz., G. R. 1793 FARTHING. A female seated, by her side a harp, HIBERNIA. A man hanging from a gallows, a church in the distance, END OF PAIN. The reverse of the Anglesey Mines Farthing is muled with a bust wearing broad brimmed hat, ROBERT ORCHARD 1796, Skidmore's farthing die, viz., two men working at an anvil, 1795. A pair of breeches filled with combustibles on fire, below a snake's body, a dagger which has severed a man's head therefrom, PANDORA'S BREECHES. Another has, MAY THE KNAVE OF JACOBIN CLUBS NEVER GET A TRICK. Another, an open book, inscribed Jan. 21, 1793, legend, THE . WRONGS . OF MAN. Another has a man

hanging; a house in the background has a flag flying, a ladder is reared against the gallows; on the ground are fetters, a sword and an axe; legend, END OF POT.

The "muling" process, as seen, would not have been possible if the dies had not been retained by the diesinker or the manufacturer after the completion of the order for tokens for which they were made. The designs just recorded have been described when dealing with the Middlesex specimens. Conder describes, as belonging to St. Davids in Pembrokeshire, and A. Wiens follows suit, in reference to the following, viz., obverse, a laureated bust, crossed oak branches beneath, legend MEDALLION OF ST DAVID. Reverse, on a shield, the Prince of Wales' feathers, below it a couple of oak branches crossed; above 1793; legend, PRO BONO PUBLICO. The legend suggests the name of the individual represented, rather than any town; and, as representing the design on the North and South Wales series, it would have been well to place it at the head of the series. A small specimen has on the obverse, a Druid's head, no legend. Reverse, a shield with the Prince of Wales' feathers; below, a pair of branches, crossed, legend, PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The Scotch series contains a number without any design, simply an inscription; and as such, have little to recommend them but the fact of being a record of the issuer, and the business he conducted.

A Dundee token issued by M & Co., whoever they may be, (for C. Pye only gives the name of the die-sinker, viz., Willets, and Manufacturer, Kempson) of these one cut were struck. Obverse, a pair of scales, above the cypher, M & Co.; legend, PAYABLE ON DEMAND DUNDEE. Reverse, a sentinel on guard, to the right, a fort or castle is partly in view; to the left, the breach of a canon.

There are three varieties of the Dundee Farthing. Obverse, a horse and cart, on which are two packages marked DR and TR; legend, SIC ITUR AD OPES. Exergue, WRIGHT DES. Reverse, a view of a public building, beneath it, TRADES ALL, legend DUNDEE FARTHING. Two stars before and after legend. 1796. Another variety has the reverse similar, dated 1797; the stars are omitted at the beginning and end of legend; a die-flaw appears to left of the building. Another variety has stars with the legend; is dated 1797, and has below the building, TRADES HALL.

C. Pye says in reference to these tokens, only a few pounds were struck of the first. Of the second, sixteen only, when the die broke. Of the third, one cwt. were struck. Wyon was die-sinker, Kempson manufacturer, J. Wright, proprietor.

The preface to *The Virtuoso's Companion* was written by James Wright, Jr., Esq., F. A. SS. and Perth. The 40th number of this publication is dated Sept. 1, 1796. The preface to James Conder's "Arrangement of Political Coins, Tokens and Medalets," was written by James Wright, Esq., of Dundee, and dated Dec. 30, 1797. He was deeply interested in the token subject, and designed several. The "Dundee Shillings," Dundee Penny, Molison's Dundee Halfpenny, Dundee Halfpenny, with view of Infirmary; Dundee Glass Works, Dundee Dudhope Castle, Dundee St. Andrew's Church. The Dundee farthings described and exhibited. One of Forfar issued by John Steel, Anderson and Leslie's tokens of Edinburgh; those payable by John Ferrier of Perth; also the private token issued by John Ferrier.

James Conder, in his "Address to the Public," dated Aug. 1st, 1798, refers to "the late James Wright, Esqr.," so evidently he did not live long after writing the preface. A farthing-size specimen, dated 1786, is inscribed KILMARNOCK BLIND COALL. Reverse, blank.

A farthing was issued by ROBERT TAYLOR WINE & SPIRIT DEALER. On the reverse is a fishing smack, below which is an anchor; legend, SHORE ANSTRUTHER.

The Scotch, Irish, and other tokens which simply consist of inscriptions advertising the trade of the issuers, and in reference to which nothing can be added to what appears in Atkins', on the subject, will not be here dealt with.

Ralph Erskin & Company of Glasgow issued tokens on which a vessel in full sail appears on the obverse. There are two varieties of obverse dies; the reverse is dated 1781.

Alexander Ewing issued two varieties of tokens, both dated 1799.

T. Finlaysen of 68 Finy St., issued a farthing token, on the reverse of which the arms of Glasgow appear, though not on a shield, viz., a tree in full leaf, across the trunk of which is a fish, inverted, bearing in its mouth a ring; a bell

is suspended from a branch on the right hand side, and a bird is perched on the tree on the left hand; legend, LET GLASGOW FLOURISH. The tree, with its accessories, appears as an obverse on the GLASGOW RETAILERS TOKEN, there being several variations of die. The story, as recorded in the manuscript notes of the late Rev. W. R. Hay, M. A., is: A man promised marriage to a servant cook, and after having bought the wedding ring, refused to marry her; on her upbraiding him, he threw the ring over the bridge into the Clyde, and promised that if she found and brought it to him he would marry her. Some time after, in gutting a salmon for dinner, she found the ring in it, on which she claimed the promise and the man married her. The following lines are current in Scotland on the subject:

Here's a tree that never grew,
Here's a bird that never flew,
Here's a bell that never rung,
And here's a drunken Salmon.

The tree represents the woman ready to be married; the bird at the top, the man who would not come down; the bell, that which should have rung for their marriage; the salmon, the fish which was the cause of the recovery of the ring. The salmon is shown turned on its back to indicate that it is dead.

A. C. Fox-Davies, in his "Book of Public Arms," gives another version, for what it is worth, viz.:

That the Queen of Cadzow had given to a knight a ring which he had received from the King, her husband; he, suspecting this, and being very much angered at such conduct, considered how he might best punish it. On the occasion of a hunting party along the banks of the Clyde the knight to whom the ring had been given fell asleep beneath the shade of a tree, being overcome with fatigue. The King seized the opportunity to examine the knight's pouch, where he found the ring. Wroth beyond measure that the Queen should have so treated the ring he had given her, he flung it into the river. Returning home he demanded the ring of the Queen, threatening her with death if it was not returned. He immediately sent to the knight for it, but it could not be found. In her extremity she bethought her of the good Bishop Kentigern. She confessed her fault, and expressed regret, asking for his assistance. He, believing her sincerity, sent someone to fish in the river, with instructions to bring to him the first fish caught. This proved to be a huge salmon, from whose mouth the Bishop took the ring which the King had flung into the Clyde. The Queen on receiving it, and the blessing of the bishop, hastened home and presented the ring to her husband. Thus her life was saved by the interposition of the Bishop Kentigern.

Alexander Hamilton issued three varieties of farthings, viz., obverse, the arms of Glasgow, as before stated, legend, GLASGOW FARTHING PAYABLE AT. A small quatrefoil separates beginning and end of legend. Reverse, St. Andrew and his cross. 1791. Legend, ALEXR HAMILTONS SNUF SHOP. Another is, obverse, similar to last, but the base of the tree is larger than the other, coming over the first G in Glasgow, where as in the former it only pointed to it. Reverse, there appears to be a quantity of small stones about the feet of St. Andrew. The third variety is, obverse similar, but the salmon is now on the ground. Reverse as last. The workmanship of these tokens is bad.

A tobacconist's token is as follows: Obverse, what is supposed to represent a roll of tobacco, on which is a canister, inscribed, SCOTTS; another on the right, BLACK RAP; one on the left, BROWN RAP, legend: FARTHING PAYABLE AT GEORGE RANDOLPH & CO. Reverse, a negro, holding in his left hand the leaves of the tobacco plant, a ship in the distance; legend, TOBACCONISTS KING. STREET GLASGOW, 1799.

An unrecorded farthing has, obverse, the arms of Glasgow, on a shield, legend, SMITH & GIBSON GLASGOW. Reverse, a royal crown, below it a dexter hand holding a hammer, separating the date 1799, legend, EDGE TOOL MAKERS & CUTLERS *.

There are three varieties of the Edinburgh half-halfpennies, dated respectively 1790, 1791, 1792. They are of similar design to the halfpennies. All are from the same reverse die. Obverse, St. Andrew with his cross, a thistle plant on each side; legend, NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT, dates as above; each die has slight differences, but they are best distinguished by the several dates. Reverse, the arms of Edinburgh, with the crest, a thistle branch on each side; legend, EDINBURGH HALF HALFPENNY.

A. C. Fox-Davies has the following note in reference to the arms, and which he has taken from a newspaper cutting: "The historians of that city cannot be accused of indifference to the antiquity of their town, for some of them maintain that its foundation dates as far back as 989 B. C., when, according to these fabulous accounts, Ebranke was King of Britain, as well as of Albany or Scotland. Now King Ebranke seems to have been a thoroughgoing Bluebeard, having as many as twenty-one wives, and fifty children. For his twenty-five daughters he built the "Castle of Maydens," which is Edinburgh Castle, and which appears on the arms of the town. Here he kept them till they were grown up, when he packed them all off to Italy to be married. As to the castle, we know that the early history of Edinburgh is chiefly confined to accounts of that stronghold. King David I. seems to have been the first of the real Kings who made it his residence.

There is a story about his having gone out to hunt deer, and how he became separated from the rest of the party, and thrown from his horse near the castle gate. Here a white hart was rushing upon him to gore him, when a cross marvelously slipped into his hand, and the hart being frightened at seeing this, turned away and left him unharmed. The words of the motto are from Psalm 127, and imply the vanity of human effort unless blessed by Heaven."

Edinburgh farthings were issued by T. & A. Hutchinson. Of these six pounds were struck. Pye says those in collar are very rare; milled edge, not in collar, rare; there are some with a rough plain edge; to these he makes no reference. These are similar in design to the half-halfpennies, except that the legend is EDINBURGH FARTHING and the date 1792. The obverse die is used with a reverse inscribed FARTHING YOUNGEST SON OF FORTUNE. Edge obliquely milled. Another has reverse, an anchor and cable, HOPEFUL FARTHING. Another has obverse, a shield bearing various devices, a branch and star on each side. Reverse, a bird perched on a tree; legend PRO BONO PUBLICO 1796. Another has, obverse the same as last. Reverse, PRO BONO PUBLICO 1796. Another has a radiated crown over a thistle, 1795. Reverse: EDINBURGH . FAR . THING —.

Edinsburg, like Glasgow, has a number of farthings issued by grocers, tobaccoists, and dealers in spirits, the bulk of which are devoid of any design, and, as nothing can be said of them beyond what appears as an inscription, such are not dealt with except in the case of unrecorded specimens. A specimen has obverse F. DOIG LAWN MARKET EDINH. Reverse, a tea-chest, basket of provisions and two bottles. Another farthing has, obverse, a sugar-loaf with ribbons attached; legend, FLYNN . GROCER No. 11 HAMMOND LANE. Reverse, a figure of Hope resting on an anchor. One of the rare varieties is, obverse, three sugar loaves, legend, GEORGE . HAIR . GROCER. Reverse, a canister inscribed TEA; legend, TEA . AND . SPIRIT . DEALER.

H. Harrison, St. Leonard's, Edinburgh, who issued two varieties of half-penny tokens, is responsible for three varieties of farthings, on which name, trade, or value does not appear. Obverse, a crown, below it two torches crossed, separating the initials of the issuer H H, over all, an open wreath. Reverse, two branches bearing blossoms, an ornament above and below. Another variety is from the same obverse die, with a new reverse die, in which the ornaments have each a star in the centre. The other variety is without the initials on the obverse, and the two torches are replaced with sceptres. Reverse, as last. A rare variety is that of A. HENDRIE GROCER EDINBURGH, an ornament above and below. Reverse, a tea canister. A. HENDRIES TEA & SPIRIT SHOP. The obverse die broke. A new one was sunk, on which the ornaments are further from the inscription. Obverse, a ship sailing, legend, THOMSONS WAREHOUSE EDINH. Reverse, a crown, legend as on obverse. There are four varieties of dies recorded in Atkins; he has the name of issuer with a "P," which does not appear on the tokens.

One hundredweight of farthing were struck from designs by T. Menzies, viz., obverse, a tower, from which a flag is flying, three ships at anchor, legend, PERTH FARTHING 1798. Exergue, MONKS TOWER and an ornament below. Reverse, a girl watering linen; legend, IN OUR VICINITY ARE THE FINEST STREAMS & FIELDS FOR BLEACHING IN BRITAIN. Exergue, T. MENZIES . DES.

William Begg, a tallow chandler, of 91 Marlbro Street, Dublin, issued a farthing, having on the reverse his initials in monogram, and the date 1797. The following are four interesting specimens: Obverse, what appears to be three sugar-loaves suspended. Inscription, J. O. BRYEN . CHURCH ST. DUB-

LIN. Reverse, a tea canister inscribed TEA between two sugar-loaves; legend, GROCER & DEALER. 1790. Another is from a new obverse die, the inscription being T. O. BRYEN CHURCH ST DUBLIN. Reverse from the same dies as last. The same obverse is used with a new reverse, viz., a cast on the right, a decanter on the left, a wine glass; legend, DEALER IN WHISKY. The same obverse is used with another reverse, viz., a punch-bowl inscribed WHISKY, above it a cluster of grapes; on either side a lemon; below, two smoking-pipes crossed; legend, DEALER IN CANDLES. Obverse, in script capitals, H M Co. (Heberman Mine Co.); legend, TURNER CAMAC CHAIRMAN. FARTHING. Reverse, Hibernia seated, supporting her harp, legend, INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. 1792. Another variety is on a larger flan, and has ornaments in place of stops before and after FARTHING. Another variety has the legend on the obverse, CAMAC KYAN CAMAC.

The writer of the "Bazaar Notes" gives the names of the partners constituting the firm as Turner Camac, John Howard Kyan, and John Camac. Denton, who was responsible for the tokens bearing the name of T. O. BRYEN, used the dies, viz., the "Tea canister and sugar loaves," "The cask, decanter and wine-glass," and the "punch-bowl" with a new obverse, viz., M. MURPHY No. 8 WOOD ST DUBLIN 1796.

A rare token has obverse, a bust to left, legend, DAVID GARRICK ESQR. 1792. Reverse, PAYABLE IN DUBLIN 1792. Another is obverse, a bust of George II. (old head), legend, GOD SAVE THE KING. Reverse, a female seated supporting a harp, legend, HIBERNIA. This reverse is muled with the following dies: "Robert Orchard," "Pandora's Breeches," "Wrongs of man," "End of Pitt," "P. S. Co.," and "a dove in flight within a wreath."

An interesting specimen has obverse, on one branch a rose, a thistle and shamrock; legend, PROSPERITY TO THE UNITED KINGDOMS. Reverse, beneath a crown two hands clasped; legend, ENGLAN & IRELAND UNITED 1801. A canister inscribed TEA; legend, PRO . BONO . PUBLICO 1757. Reverse, in script monogram, W. P.; legend, FARTHING. Another variety has the canister plain, instead of in outline. A token has on the obverse, in script monogram, H. B., legend, FARTHING 1803. Reverse, a barrel, above it, TO-BACCO; legend, PRO BONO PUBLICO *. Some have a milled, and others a plain edge.

An unpublished specimen, so far as Atkin's work is concerned, is, obverse, a tea chest between two sugar loaves; legend, TEAS GROCERIES & SPICERIES. Reverse, GROCER & WINE MERCHANT. This appears to be from two reverse dies, as no issuer's name appears.

The "Imitation Regal" are not described, as there is little to state in reference to them, other than what appears on obverse and reverse.

Some of the unattractive Scotch and Irish specimens are scarce to rare; probably when the period of their use as currency terminated, they passed to the melting pot.

As forming a small section of the token coinage, the farthings and half-pence will prove to be an interesting branch, well worth the attention of collectors.

AUCTION SALES.

Nov. 12, and Following days. Antique Greek and Roman Coins. Bruder Egger, Vienna, Austria.

Nov. 17, and Following Days. Collections of Greek and Roman Coins formed by Baron Friedrich von Schennis, and others. Dr. Jacob Hirsch, Paris, France.

Nov. 24. Collection of Dr. M. A. Kreling, Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Coins, Antiquities, Numismatic Books, etc., J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.

Nov. 7. Collection of John P. Lyman of Silver and Copper Coins of the United States. S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 17-21. The Carlyon-Britton Collection of British, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman Coins. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London, England.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.



We are indebted to the Director of the Bibliotheca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro for a bronze copy of the medal, above illustrated, issued to commemorate the inauguration of the law building and at the same time the first centenary of the National Library of Rio de Janeiro. The medal was designed by L. Bottee, and is artistically and delicately executed. It reminds us of the Castle of St. Germain-on-Large, a work carried out probably about 1540, at the time when Chambiges had had the advantage of working under Boccadoro at the Paris Hotel de Ville.



Illustrated above is a silver medal, bearing the portrait of Alfred Krupp, the founder of the famous cannon-making firm, of Essen, Germany. It is said to represent a very good likeness. It was designed by Prof. Hermann Hahn of Munich. Sixty-six thousand of these medals, struck in silver, were issued in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the founder of the famous establishment.

A medal, struck in silver, has been issued in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the German Princes in Kelheim. It is the work of Christian Lauer of Nuremberg, Bavaria.

On the 9th of September, on the 70th anniversary of his birth, our honorary member, the eminent archaeologist and numismatist, Prof. Oscar Montelius of Stockholm, Sweden, received greetings of a nature which probably never before have been tendered any scientific man, and which were international in character. The most striking proof of appreciation of his activity is shown in the decision of the Berlin Society of Anthropology, Ethnology, and Archaeology to confer upon the veteran scientist their great gold medal, which is a distinction rarely shown.

J. DE L.

AMONG THE CATALOGUERS.

Received fixed price catalogue No. 144 from Charles Dupriez, of Brussels, Belgium. The lots number 448, and consist exclusively of books bearing upon the subject of numismatics.

Received from Adolph E. Cahn, of Frankfurt-Am-Main, Germany, a catalogue of German coins of the Middle Ages, which will be sold on Nov. 5, 1913. The lots number 1100, and the catalogue is accompanied by four plates.

Received from Bruder Egger of Vienna, a splendid catalogue of Greek and Roman coins, to be sold on Nov. 12, and following days. The lots number only 1263, and yet the catalogue is accompanied by thirty-five of the finest plates, which affords an idea of the high quality of the specimens.

Received a catalogue of Greek, Roman, and other coins from Adolph E. Cahn, Frankfurt-Am-Main, Germany, to be sold on Nov. 3 and 4, 1913. This catalogue is accompanied by seven fine plates.

From A. Reichmann & Co., of Halle, (Saale,) Germany has been received the catalogue of a general collection of coins and medals, and especially of the German Middle Ages. The lots number 3333, and the catalogue contains seven splendid plates.

Received the catalogue of the collection of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins of Baron Friederich von Schennis, of Berlin; Dr. B. K. in M., and of a well-known English archaeologist, to be sold by Dr. Jacob Hirsch, at Munich, Bavaria, on Nov. 17, and following days. The catalogue is of the usual unexcelled type issued by Dr. Hirsch, and contains 1572 lots, accompanied by thirty-nine unsurpassed plates.

Received of the United States Coin Company a fixed price catalogue of United States gold, silver, and copper coins, tokens, fractional currency, etc., numbering twenty-four pages.

Received fixed price catalogue of coins, medals, and numismatic books, from Friedrich Redder, of Leipzig, Germany. This catalogue contains 4916 lots, and presents a wide variety of numismatic selections.

Received the catalogue of the collection of Dr. M. A. Kreling of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Coins, Antiquities, Numismatic Books, &c., to be held by J. Schulman at Amsterdam, Holland, on Nov. 24, 1913. The lots number 1743. Nine fine plates accompany the catalogue.

Received from Sotheby, of London, the catalogue of the first portion of the Carlyon-Britton collection of coins, consisting of the British, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman series, which will be sold on Nov. 17 to 21, 1913. This first portion of the same comprises 783 lots, and includes numerous great rarities of the series. The catalogue is accompanied by nineteen splendid plates in the best style of English illustration, than which there is none better.

GREAT COIN ROBBERY.

A great part of the fine collection of coins owned by Mr. Waldo Newcomer, of Baltimore, Md., was taken from his home, on West Monument Street, some time between June 20 and Sept. 15, while he was away for the Summer. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police, and a reward of \$2,500 has been offered for the recovery of the entire collection and arrest of the thief or thieves, or a proportionate amount will be paid for the recovery of any fractional part of the collection.

We learn from Mr. Newcomer that the thieves took all of his United States and Territorial gold coins and a large portion of the United States silver, but that they did not touch the older pieces of silver, his pattern pieces, nor any of the foreign coins. He estimates that they took about a third of his collection, worth about half of the total value.

The value of the coins stolen amounts to about \$30,000, and represents the greatest theft of its kind that has ever taken place in the United States. Below is given a list of some of the pieces taken:

\$50. 1851, Augustus Humbert, 880 Thous. Rev. without figure 50, good; 1851, Do. 887 Thous. Rev. with 50, burnished; 1852, broken die, U. S. Assay Office, 900 Thous., ex. fine; 1852, United States Assay Office, 887 Thous., fine; 1855, round Wass, Molitor & Co., good; 1855, round Kellogg & Co., solder on edge, extremely fine.

\$20. 1853, U. S. Assay Office, 900 Thous., fine; 1854, Kellogg & Co., fine; 1855, Kellogg & Co., fine; 1861, Clark, Gruber, & Co., very fine; 1860, Clark, Gruber & Co., ex. fine, brilliant and sharp; 1853, Moffat & Co., very fine; 1849, Mormon, ex. fine; 1855, Wass, Molitor & Co., very fine.

\$10. 1849, Moffat & Co., very good; 1852, Moffat & Co., ex. fine; 1852, Augustus Humbert, 884 Thous., ex. fine; 1852, Wass, Molitor & Co., obverse fine, reverse good; 1852, U. S. Assay Office, 884 Thous., very fine; 1861, Clark, Gruber & Co., ex. fine; 1849, Oregon Exchange Co., ex. fine; 1849, Mormon, very good.

\$5. Mormon, very good; 1860, Mormon, fine; 1850, Mormon, fine; 1850, Moffat & Co., very good; 1849, Moffat & Co., very good; C. Bechtler, AT RUTHERF, 5 DOLLARS, CAROLINA GOLD, 134 G. 21 CARATS, fine; C. Bechtler, 140 G. 20 CARATS, AT RUTHERFORD, ex. fine; 1849, Norris, Gregg & Norris, ex. brilliant, slight nick; 1860, Clark & Co., very fine; 1849, Oregon Exchange Co., very fine; 1861, Pike's Peak, ex. fine.

\$2.50 Clark, Gruber & Co., very fine; CAROLINA GOLD 70 G., 20 CARATS, BECHTLER RUTHERFORD \$2.50, brilliant, uncirculated; J. Parsons & Co., fine; 1830, T. Reid, ex. fine.

Also a number of Carolina and California gold dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars.

There were forty gold double eagles taken, which embraced proofs of 1868, 1874, 1882, 1887, 1893, 1897, 1900, 1903, 1907, and all the wellknown varieties of the St. Gaudens design. There were also thirty-seven double eagles of the branch mints.

Seventy-six eagles were taken, (one brought \$410 at the Woodin sale,) which included dates of 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798 over '98, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1804, 1838, and onward, embracing all the rare St. Gaudens ten dollar pieces. There were also twenty-five eagles of the various branch mints.

One hundred and forty-seven half eagles of the Philadelphia and branch mints were taken, which dated from 1795 up to 1906, among the rare pieces being those dated 1795, 1796 over '95, 1797, 16 stars; small eagle; 1798, 1799,

1800, 1802 over '01, 1803 over '02, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1802, curled 2; 1923, 1825 over '24, 1827, 1829, 1830, 1832, 1833, 1834, crosslet 4; without E Pluribus Unum; and numerous proof specimens.

There were forty-two three-dollar pieces taken, which included a majority of the mint varieties. Nearly all of the Philadelphia specimens were in proof condition, and included 1854, 1856, 1857, 1865, 1867, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1880, and 1882.

The quarter eagles taken numbered 157 pieces, from 1796 up to recent dates, embracing Philadelphia and branch mint issues, and including many rarities. There were 1796, no stars; 1796, with stars; 1797, 1798, 1802, 5 stars before 8 stars behind; 1804, 1805, 1806 over '04, 1806 over '05, 5 stars facing; 1807, 1808, 1821, 1824, over '21; 1825, 1826, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1845 "O," and numerous other mint mark rarities.

The gold dollars taken numbered seventy-eight pieces, and included many proofs and many of the rare mint marks, such as Dahlonga 1861, etc.

A complete series of United States coins of the regular denominations, including dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes, five cent pieces, three cent pieces were also stolen. The silver dollars included 1851, about fine; 1858, dull proof; and many proofs of the later years. The half dollars were dated from 1839 up to 1912, and included many nice pieces in proof condition and rare mint marks.

It is sincerely hoped that every one will do whatever is possible to aid Mr. Newcomer in recovering his property, and that he will be successful in regaining at least a fair proportion of his collection.

A NEW EUROPEAN NUMISMATIC MAGAZINE.

The announcement has recently been made by the well-known numismatic firm of A. Reichmann & Co., of Halle, (Saale,) Germany, that it will begin the publication in October of the current year of a magazine to be devoted to medals and plaques, to be entitled *Archiv der Medaillen-und Plaketten-Kunde*. The prospectus states:

We hope by the founding of this international magazine, to the excellent getting-up of which we shall pay especial attention, to arouse interest for information as to medallions and plaques, this division of research being equally important for history and history of art.

The magazine will appear in four editions yearly, which will be got up with about fifty pages and six lithographs or corresponding text illustrations. The task will be a prevailing one of history of art, in opposition to the treatment which the subject has, until now, received. From the point of view of time, the research is to cover the entire district from the origin of the medal and plaque to the later period of the Empire, inclusive. Naturally the chief interest will, however, be directed to the blooming of the Renaissance in Italy, Germany, France, and the Netherlands. The Record will guarantee room to all larger learned works, but will be at the same time also a meeting place for all small pieces of news concerning the work and life-times of the masters of the medal and plaque, while a special place will be reserved for evidence and registers of archaeological research.

Dr. George Habich, director of the royal Cabinet of Coins in Munich, in common with Dr. Max Bernhart, assistant at the royal Cabinet of Coins in Munich, has been kind enough to undertake the editing.

The statement is also made that almost every numismatist of note in Europe has promised to co-operate with the new publication, the yearly subscription price of which is to be 24 marks, the price of a single number 8 marks. A sample copy will be sent upon demand.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. The Numismatist will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page .....	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

THE result of the election of officers for the year 1914, or, according to the new constitution, up to the end of the annual convention of 1914, will be published in the December NUMISMATIST. The polls will not close until Nov. 5, inclusive, when the Committee of Elections will meet and count the votes. It is learned that the vote has been extremely heavy, showing a gratifying interest on the part of the great majority of the members of the Association. The term of office of the new board of officers will be eight months, in conformity with the revised constitution, which provides that the officers elected for the term 1914-1915 will assume office immediately after the close of the 1914 convention. It is expected to publish the revised constitution and by-laws of the A. N. A. in the December NUMISMATIST.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting was held at the Park Avenue Hotel on Friday, Oct. 10, with President Heaton in the Chair. The members present were Messrs. Scott, Proskey, Belden, Smith, Frey, Swanstrom, Heaton, Boyd, Jaegg, Blake, Valentine, Wood, Elder, Wormser, Nangle, and Adams. Mr. William Harvey was present as a visitor.

A nominating committee was elected to provide a proper board of officers for 1914, to be submitted and acted upon at the November meeting. The committee elected was Messrs. Howland Wood, David Proskey, and Dr. D. W. Valentine, with Mr. Wood as Chairman.

President Heaton, who has recently returned from an extended European tour, gave an interesting reference to his trip, and mentioned especially a very pleasant call upon H. R. H. Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, one of the club's honorary members. In a letter to Mr. Heaton, Prince Louis requested him to "express to the members of the New York Numismatic Club my great appreciation of their kind and continuous attention to me, and that I hope one day to pay them a personal visit."

Mr. J. W. Scott made a very interesting address upon the subject of the great stamp exhibition to be held in New York City from Oct. 27 to Nov. 1, 1913. Mr. Scott stated that it was expected that \$4,000,000 worth of stamps would be placed on exhibition. He exhibited a specimen of the very handsome smaller gold medal which was to be given as one of the prizes, the design being identical with that illustrated in the September *NUMISMATIST*, on Page 471. Mr. Scott invited the entire membership of the club to be present at the exhibition, and distributed tickets. He stated that a silver medal of the same design as the gold medal mentioned would be given to each one of those who attended the dinner to be given by the philatelists at the Hotel Astor during the progress of the exhibition.

As the subject of this meeting was considered to be too large to be handled at one time, it was resolved to postpone the matter until the November meeting, when the subject of the "Coins of Guatemala" would be taken up.

Nevertheless quite a number of interesting exhibits were made, although along lines differing from that of the set subject.

Mr. Isidor Wormser showed a fine series of German thaler and gold pieces, noteworthy among which were a Wallenstein ducat, a double thaler of East Frisia, a thaler of Salome, Abbess of Essen, and a fine series of Dantizig ducats.

Mr. David Proskey exhibited fifteen large bronzes of Nero, illustrating various reverses and obverses, several showing Tribunitian dates, which seldom occur on these pieces.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, October 7, 1913. Thirty-ninth meeting called to order, President Woolsey presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. B. Amberg, Bostwick, Harold, Koeb, Clarke, Webster, and Kingston.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Publications and catalogues received since last meeting: Philatelic West, Ben G. Green's Sale October 10, 1913; Eugene Klein's Sale October 22, 1913; A. N. S. copy of catalogue of International Medallie Exhibition in 1910.

The proposed presentation by the R. N. A. of a set of small cents to the Rochester Historical Society was brought before the meeting. We now have twenty-five of the cents in uncirculated condition, and every member was requested to bring any duplicates he had, to enable us to complete the set at next meeting.

The Secretary reported having received from Mr. Bauman L. Belden, Director of The American Numismatic Society, New York, a copy of the illustrated catalogue of the International Medallie Exhibition held by that Society in 1910, for our library, with their compliments. All present agreed that this catalogue is one of the finest works of art they had ever had the pleasure of seeing, and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the American Numismatic Society for their kindness. The Secretary was instructed to write them to this effect.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1913.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 117th monthly meeting of the above-named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Oct. 3rd, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following seventeen members were present: Messrs. Leon, Simpson, Edward Michael, Holmes, V. M. Brand, Jonas, Noack, Loer, Verkler, Burrows, Baker, Kelley, Green, Ripstra Williams, Doherty, and Dr. Merrill. Mr. G. Roziene was present as a visitor.

On motion it was decided to hold an auction of coins at the November meeting, the coins to be donated by the members, the proceeds to go to the Society. Messrs. Michael and Green were appointed to conduct the sale. Thirteen of the members present promised to contribute material for the catalogue. The financial situation was discussed at length, and eleven members pledged themselves to pay an additional \$5 dues in 1914 if necessary.

Under exhibitions Mr. Brand showed two necessity pieces of Landau, one a 4 livres 4 sous, 1702, in silver; the other, 2 doppia, 1713, in gold. The latter excessively rare. Mr. Leon a 5 peseta piece of Barcelona, 1809, and Mr. Green a Carolina elephant token, 1694.

Magazines received since last report: Numismatische Correspondenz and THE NUMISMATIST for September; auction catalogues from Elder, Green, Hirsch and U. S. Coin Co., and a list of the Coins and Medals in the Philadelphia mint cabinet. BEN G. GREEN, Secretary. Adjourned to meet November 7th, 1913.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Oct. 21, 1913. Fortieth meeting of the R. N. A. called to order, Vice-President Bauer in the Chair. Members present:—Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Plumb, Gillette, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Bostwick, Clark, Bunnell.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

We were all more than pleased to have Dr. Handler with us at this meeting, it being the first he has attended since last April. We also took great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Gillette into the fold once more, after an absence of nearly a year.

Dr. French read a notice he had received from the Chief of Police of Baltimore, Md., giving a list of gold slugs, gold coins, and silver coins of all denominations which were stolen from Mr. Waldo Newcomer between June 20 and September 15, 1913, requesting that if any of the coins turned up here we report the matter to him.

Dr. French also read a communication received from Mr. Belden, Director of The New York Numismatic Society, inviting him to exhibit his collection of cents at the New York exhibition which is to be held in January, 1914. Mr. Belden also extended an invitation, through Dr. French, to any member of the Rochester Numismatic Association, to be present at this exhibition and bring with him for exhibition there, any collection of American coins which may be in his possession. This occasion promises to be one of great interest to numismatists in general, and time taken to attend it would undoubtedly be time well spent.

It was reported that Mr. Hooper has just recovered and is out again after a serious illness, and the Secretary was requested to write him, congratulating him and extending best wishes for his continued good health.

Meeting was then adjourned to November 4, 1913.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATION.

We have received from Mr. S. H. Hamer of Halifax, England, a complimentary copy of the transactions of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society for 1912, but bearing the date of 1913, edited by T. Sheppard, Esq., President of the Society. This volume of proceedings contains eighty-five pages, and embraces numerous interesting articles upon various numismatic subjects, among which are a list of officers of the Yorkshire Society for 1913, a list of members; T. Sheppard; "The Kingston Mint," by H. B. Earle Fox; "The Coins of the Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century," (illustrated) by Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Malta," by George L. Shackles; "Unpublished Seventeenth Century Tokens of Bradford, Yorks," (illustrated) by T. Sheppard; "Find of Roman Coins in and Near Leeds," "The Hornsea Token," (illustrated,) by T. Sheppard; "A Recent Find of Coins, etc., in the River Hull" by T. Sheppard; report for 1913, and financial statement. The price of the publication to non-members is one shilling, but is provided to members of the organization free of cost.

NEW GERMAN TWO-MARK SILVER PIECE.



We are indebted to Gutttag Brothers of New York City for the loan of a specimen of the 1913 two-mark piece of Germany, which we illustrate above. In the edge is the inscription GOTT MIT UNS. The diameter of the new piece is 28mm. Also have been issued five and three mark pieces of similar design, of diameters, respectively, 30 and 33mm.

SIG. MEMMO CAGIATI.

This well-known Italian writer of numismatics has favored us with the August-September-October number of his "Supplemento all' opera "Le Monete del Reame Delle Due Sicilie Da Carlo I. D'Angio a Vittorio Emanuele II." This latest issue, embracing Nos. 8, 9, and 10, not only contains a number of corrections and additions to the well-known work mentioned above, but besides several very interesting articles, including one by Sig. B. Cosentini on the "Classification of a Coin of Salerno," with several illustrations. Another article deals with unpublished documents relative to the mints of the Abruzzi, by Sig. Giovanni Pansa. Sig. Riccardo Filangieri di Candida contributes an article on information regarding the coins in use in Puglia from the Tenth to the Twelfth Centuries. Continued from the preceding number is an article taken from the work entitled "Vocabolario Generale Delle Monete," by Sig. Edoardo Martinori, which embraces a description of the coins of Cinquina, Corona, and Denarello, containing numerous illustrations. This article is continued. In this number also commences the second part of Sig. Cagiati's work, which is entitled "The Minor Mints of the Kingdom of Naples." It is evidently Sig. Cagiati's intention to give a detailed description of the coins which have been struck in the various Neapolitan cities together with the various names and coats-of-arms, which promises to be very interesting even to those who are not devoted to the Italian series. With the current number begins a description of the coins of Alvito, in Terra di Lavoro, and Amatrice, Abruzzo Ultra II. The earliest coats-of-arms of both cities are described and illustrated, accompanied by illustrations of the coins relating to both places. The coinage of Alvito commences with that of Pier Gian Paolo Cantelmo, duke of Sora and of Alvito 1495, through the concession of Charles VIII. of France, while those of Amatrice commence with Ferdinand of Aragon, 1486. Some time ago Sig. Cagiati appealed to his readers to furnish him with all obtainable information concerning the ancient civic devices, or emblems, and the coats-of-arms used by the various municipalities of Italy, which has met with a ready response, and information has already been forwarded to him from all parts of the country by officials of municipalities, archeological societies and collectors. It is also stated that a new numismatic society is being formed in Naples. There are also two articles on archaeological subjects, one of them, by Sig. Giuseppe Cimorelli, Inspector of Monuments and Excavations, on an important discovery relating to Roman archaeology in the country of Venafrò, and another by Avv. Alfonso De Troia, on archaeological finds in Capitanata.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The annual dues are 50 cents yearly; subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be admitted November 15, 1913.

1725 A. C. Hutchinson, 1157 W. Grand Blvd, Detroit, Mich.

1726 Jack Wolfson, 418 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

1727 R. L. Davis, 48 Ash St., Detroit, Mich.

1728 T. H. Kingston, 157 1/2 Gilbert Ave., Detroit, Mich.

1729 L. M. Valpey, 263 Edison Ave., Detroit, Mich.

1730 W. H. Granberg, 53 Thornton Ave., Detroit, Mich.

1731 Meyer Mansbach, 16 Leicester Court, Detroit, Mich.

- 1732 Willis Earl Chapman, Cheboygan, Mich.
 1733 M. J. Christianson, 198 16th St., Detroit, Mich.
 1734 Charles F. Dahle, 420 N. Front St., Baltimore, Md.
 1735 O. L. Oatman, 454 W. Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1736 Abram L. Leake, Holley, N. Y.
 1737 M. J. Nelligan, Lockport, N. Y.
 1738 B. A. Kirmer, 3415 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1739 Joseph A. Kelley, Louisville, Nebr.

Application for Membership.

The following application has been received prior to Oct. 15, 1913. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to December 15, 1913, he will become a member on that date and will be published as such in the December issue.

APPLICANTS

Charles B. Turrill,
 4005 17th St., San Francisco, Calif.,

PROPOSED BY

Edgar H. Adams.
 Waldo C. Moore.

Change of Address

- I. Excell, from Champlain, to 5112 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Erwin G. Ward, from Springfield, to 398 Pleasant St., South Weymouth, Mass.
 R. E. Davis, from La Grange, to 5724 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 W. S. Fuller, from Springfield to 158 Franklin Ave., Westfield, Mass.

The Woodin Membership Prize.

Following is a list of names to date of those who are in line for the A. N. A. medal in solid gold which is to be given by Mr. William H. Woodin of New York City as a prize to the one who obtains the most members for the A. N. A. during the year 1913. Applications received previous to July count one point; those coming in the latter half of the year are allowed one-half count. Only those having a credit of two or more applications are here listed.

	12 mos. members	6 mos. members	Total Points
ROBERT HOSBURY, Toledo, O.	6	13	12½
JOHN M. OLIVER, Springfield, Mass.	5	1	5½
DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH, Rochester, N. Y.	2	.....	2
THEOPHILE E. LEON, Chicago, Ill.	2	.....	2
HARRY J. LELANDE, Los Angeles, Cal.	2	.....	2
H. B. HARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.	2	.....	2
CHARLES H. SHINKLE, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	2	3
FARRAN ZERBE	2	.....	2
BEN G. GREEN, Chicago, Ill.	1	4	3
H. R. NEWCOMB, Detroit, Mich.	1	2	2
F. G. DUFFIELD, Baltimore, Md. ....	.....	2	1

WALDO C. MOORE, General Secretary.

Lew'sburg, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1913.

OBITUARY.

MRS. GEORGE F. HEATH.

Mrs. George F. Heath, the widow of Dr. George F. Heath, the founder of THE NUMISMATIST, died at her home at Monroe, Mich., on Sept. 27 last, at 12.30 p. m., of gangrene poisoning.

Mrs. Heath became ill last August about the time of the Detroit Convention, which she had made arrangements to attend, but after that time did not leave her bed. Her inability to attend the convention was a source of much disappointment to the members of the Association, and a message of sympathy was sent to her on behalf of the convention.

THE BATTLE OF THE NATIONS.



This medal has just been issued to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the great battle which took place at Leipzig, Germany on Oct. 18, 1813, and which was celebrated at that city on Oct. 18 last with great ceremonies, among which not the least was the inauguration of a monument, a representation of which is shown on the obverse of the medal.

The "Battle of the Nations" is especially noteworthy, as it was the one which is regarded as having broken the power of Napoleon, and led to his final defeat. The battle of Oct. 18 was one of a continuous four days' battle (Oct. 16-19) between the allies, composed of the Austrians, Russians, Prussians, and Swedes, opposed to Napoleon, in command of the French. The allied troops greatly outnumbered those under the great French General's command.

Napoleon is said to have lost 40,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, while the allies are said to have lost a total of 51,000. The figures of different historians vary, but it is unquestionable that Napoleon was greatly outnumbered, and was defeated only after terrific losses on both sides, the total losses of both armies, given at 94,000, perhaps being about the true figures.

It is interesting to note that during the time of the celebration of this centenary the French newspapers were full of articles bearing upon the subject of that and other battles, and *The Matin* of Paris stated that the French did not celebrate the battles of Jena, Auerstadt, Brunswick, Lutzen, nor Bautzen, where the French troops were victorious with much inferior forces, and that it should not be forgotten that at Leipzig 157,000 French troops were defeated only after a desperate battle by 350,000 of the allied troops.

The medal is in bronze, and is 46mm. in diameter. It was the official medal during the celebration, and was the production of Heinrich Schneider, medal during the celebration, and was the production of the mint of B. H. Mayer of Pforzheim, Germany. The reverse design is especially striking. It is thoroughly emblematic of the occasion the medal commemorates, and is a handsome specimen of the modeling and die cutting.

The Mayer establishment issued quite a number of other medals relating to the commemoration, which showed the same design as the illustration above, but in larger and smaller sizes. Also were issued this reverse in conjunction with several other obverse designs entirely different from that shown in the illustration. As a matter of fact the occasion of this centenary resulted in a rich and interesting production of commemorative medals.

United States Cents and Die Varieties 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.



1E. Curled Fig. 2.

The year 1820 presents an over date, 20 cut over 19, with large figured and small figured dates; a curled 2 of date and plain 2 of date.



3E. Plain Fig. 2.

No new features occur in 1821 or 1822. The coronet position is strikingly similar. In 1823 there are several varieties of over date, a perfect die, and a restrike. As in 1804, there were struck from United States mint dies a fraudulent cent called "The Restrike." From the workmanship ex-



2L. 20 over 19. Small 0.

hibited these pieces were struck by the same authorities and no doubt about the same time as the 1804 restrike. They are always found in fine to uncirculated condition. A description of three varieties will be given, differing only in breaks in die. Steigerwalt claimed an unbroken die for this series.

ANDREWS	McGILLK.	POINT of CORONET to 6th. STAR	U of UNITED it's POSITION RELATIVE to the OVERSE STARS.	CURL RELATION to DATE.	DATE 1820					STARS to FIGURES.	
					BASE	FIG'S Large or Small	Per. or Rec.	FIG. 2.	FIG.1 to BUST.	L-1	R-0
6	1A	ABOVE.	Bet. 6&7 Clo.6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0.	9	Small	Per.	Curled	Under	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
13	1B	"	" " " "	Over 2.	10	Large	Per.	Plain	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2
11	1C	"	" " " 7th	Eq over 2&0	9	"	"	"	"	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
12	1D	"	" " " 6th	Over 2.	10	"	"	"	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2
8	1E	"	" 5&6 " 6th	Eq. over 2&0.	9	Small	"	Curled	"	2	2
	1F	"	" " " " " " 2&0.	" " " " " "	9	"	"	"	"	2	2
	1G	"	" 6&7 " 6th	$\frac{3}{4}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	1H	"	" 5&6 " 6th	$\frac{3}{4}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0.	9	Large	"	Plain	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
7	1I	"	under 6th.	Eq. over 2&0	9	Small	"	Curled	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	1J	"	Bet. 7&8 Clo. 7th.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1	2A	Directly at	Eq. bet 6&7th.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0.	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Large	$\frac{20}{19}$ Per.	Curled	Under	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	2B	" "	" " " " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Small	Per.	"	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2
4	2C	" "	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0	9	"	"	"	"	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	2D	" "	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0	9	"	"	"	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	2E	" "	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	2F	" "	Bet 6&7 Clo. 7th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0	9	Large.	"	Plain	"	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
2	2G	" "	" " " " 6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0.	$9\frac{1}{2}$	"	$\frac{20}{19}$ Rec.	Curled	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
5	2H	" "	" " " " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Small	Rec.	"	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	2I	" "	" 5&6 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0.	9	"	$\frac{20}{19}$ Per.	"	"	2	2
	2J	" "	Under 6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0	9	Large	$\frac{20}{19}$ Per.	"	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	2K	" "	Bet. 6&7 $\frac{1}{2}$ under 7	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0.	9	Small	Per.	"	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2
	2L	" "	Eq bet 5&6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	"	Rec	"	"	2	2
	2M	" "	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 7th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{2}$ -0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Large	Per	Plain	"	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
9	3A	Below	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -0.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Large	Per	Curled	Under	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	3B	"	" " " " " "	Over $0, \frac{1}{4}$ -2	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Small	Per.	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ under,	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	3C	"	" 5&6 " " "	" " $0, \frac{1}{4}$ -2	$9\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
3	3D	"	Under 6th.	" " $0, \frac{1}{4}$ -2.	$9\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	3E	"	Eq. bet 6&7th.	" " $0, \frac{1}{4}$ -2	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Large	"	Plain	Under	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	1A	Above	Bet. 6&7 Clo 6th	Eq. over 2&1	9	Large	Rec.		Under	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	1B	"	" " " "	" " " 2&1	9	"	"		"	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	1C	"	Under 6th.	" " " 2&1	9	"	Per		"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
2	1D	"	" 6th	" " " 2&1	9	"	Rec.		"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1	1E	"	Eq. bet. 6&7th.	" " " 2&1	9	"	Per.		"	2	3

REVERSE MEASUREMENT			HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to S of STATES	1820 OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION OF SPECIMEN.	RARITY.
D-S	S-U	F-A				
2½	2½	2	On a line	NONE - - - - -		7
3½	3	3½	Between S & O	All stars and date connected.- - -		8
2½	2½	3	¼mm. to right.	NONE - - - - -		6
3½	3	3½	Between S & O	NONE - 1B before break.- - -		8
2	2	2	¼mm. under S.	Compass mark border at 3rd. to 8th.star. -		3
2	2	2	,, , , S	No compass mark. - - - - -		2
2½	2½	1½	On a line.	4th star to date, 12th. star to date. -		2
2½	3½	2½	1mm. to right,	NONE - - - - -		2
2½	1½	1½	Under center	Compass mark complete. - - - -		3
2½	2½	2	¼mm. under S.	Compass mark border under date to 4th.star.		4
2½	2½	1½	¼mm. under S.	NONE - - - - -		5
2½	1½	1½	¼mm. , ,	Compass mark border under date to 5th.star.		5
2½	2½	2½	¼mm. to Right	NONE - - - - -		3
2	2	2	¼mm. under S.	Compass mark border under date to 5th.star.		4
2	2	1½	On a line.	Compass mark complete. - - - -		3
2	2	1½	Under center.	NONE - - - - -		10
2½	2½	1½	¼mm. under S.	NONE - - - - -		9
1½	1½	1½	Under center.	NONE - - - - -		3
3	2½	2	,, , ,	NONE - - - - -		8
2½	2½	1½	¼mm. under.	NONE - - - - -		4
2½	1½	1½	¼mm. under.	Compass mark complete, - - - -		7
2	1½	1½	Under center.	NONE - - - - -		5
2½	3	2½	On a line.	NONE - - - - -		6
2	2	2	Under center.	NONE - - - - -		5
2	2	2	¼mm. under.	Top of each letter of STATES connected to border by small crack.		3
2½	2	2	¼mm. , ,	Compass mark border at 1st star to border at 7th.		5
2½	2	2	¼mm. , ,	NONE - - - - -		3
2½	2½	2½	On a line.	NONE - - - - -		6
1521						
2½	2½	2	On a line	Compass mark border under S to 11th.star. -		6
2½	2½	2	,, , ,	Compass mark complete. - - - -		7
2½	2½	2	,, , ,	Border bet. D&S thru wreath to O or ONE. -		9
2½	2½	2	,, , ,	Compass mark almost complete.- - -		5
2½	3	2	,, , ,	No compass mark or crack. - - -		8

ANDREWS	McGIRK	POINT of CORONET to 6th. STAR	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OBERSE STARS.	CURL RELATION to DATE.	DATE				STARS to FIGURES	
					BASE	FIG'S. of DATE.	PERFECT or RECUT.	FIG. 1. to BUST	1822	
									L-1	R-2
5	1A	Directly at.	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th	Eq. over 22.	9	8 Low.	Per.	Under.	1½	1½
1	2A	ABOVE.	Bet. 6&7 Eq.	Over last 2	8	Last 2 low.	Per.	,,	1½	3
	2B	,,	,, ,	Eq. over 22.	8	8 high.	,,	,,	2½	3
12	2C	,,	,, ,	½-last 2.	9	Eq. space	,,	,,	1½	2
6	3A	,,	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th	½-first 2.	9	Eq. space	Rec.	,,	2	2
	3B	,,	,, , , ,	Eq. over 22.	9	,, ,	Per	,,	2	2
3	4A	,,	Under 6th.	½-last 2.	8½	1 high.	Rec.	,,	1½	3½
10	4B	,,	,, ,	½-first 2.	9	Eq. spaced	Per	,,	2	2½
11	4C	,,	,, ,	Eq. over 22.	9½	1 high.	Per.	,,	1½	2½
	4D	,,	,, ,	½-last 2.	8½	22 wide	Per	,,	1½	2½
	4E	,,	,, ,	½- , 2.	8½	22 close	Per.	,,	1½	2½
2	4F	,,	,, ,	Eq. over 22.	9	Eq. spa.	Per.	,,	2½	3
	4G	,,	,, ,	½-first 2.	9	,, .	Rec.	,,	2	2
	4H	,,	,, ,	½-last 2.	9	8&2 Clo.	Per.	,,	1¾	3½
	5A	,,	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th	½-last 2.	8½	22 close	rer.	,,	1½	3
7	5B	,,	,, , , ,	Eq. over 22	9	Eq. spa.	Per.	¼ beyond	2	2½
8	5C	,,	,, , , ,	½-first 2.	9	,, ,	Rec.	Under	2	2
4	5D	,,	,, , , ,	½-last 2.	8½	,, ,	Per.	¼ beyond	1¾	3½
	5E	,,	,, , , ,	Eq. over 22.	9	,, ,	,,	Under.	2	2
	5F	,,	,, , , ,	½-last 2.	9	,, ,	Rec	¼ beyond	1½	2
	6A	,,	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th.	½-first 2.	9	Eq. spa.	Rec.	Under	2	2½
									1823	
1	1A	ABOVE	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th	½-2, ¾-3.	8	Eq. Spa.	Rec.	23 22	2	2½
	1B	,,	Eq. bet. 6&7th.	½-2, ¾-3.	8	,, ,	Rec.	23 22	2	2½
	1C	,,	Under 8th.	½-2, ¾-3	8	,, ,	Rec.	23 22	2	2½
2	2A	,,	Eq. bet. 6&7th.	Eq. over 23	8	,, ,	Per.		2	2½
	2B	,,	,, , , ,	,, , , ,	8	,, ,	,,		2	2½
	3A	,,	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th	Eq. over 23	7½	,, ,	Mint Restrike		2	2½
	3B	,,	Bet 6&7 Clo. 6th	,, , 23	7½	,, ,	,,	,,	2	2½
	3C	,,	Eq. bet. 6&7th.	,, , 23	7½	,, ,	,,	,,	2	2½

REVERSE MEASUREMENT			HIGHEST LEAF	1822	CONDITION or SPECIMEN.	RARTY
D-S	F-A	S-O	its RELATION to S of STATES.	OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.		
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right.	NONE - - - - -		7
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Under center S.	Compass mark border at 3rd. to 8th. star. -		9
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1mm. to right.	NONE - - - - -		9
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	On a line.	Compass mark 12th star under date to 8th. -		3
2	2	2	On a line.	NONE - - - - -		4
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. under S.	Compass mark complete. - - - - -		4
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right.	Compass mark under fig. 1 to 8th. star. -		7
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	On a line.	" " " " 1, 6, " " -		3
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Under center S.	" " border at 2nd. to 7th. star. -		4
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1mm. to right	NONE - - - - -		3
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	Under center S.	NONE - - - - -		4
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1mm. to right.	Border above 7th. star thru 8, 9, 10, 11th to border at 12th. star.		9
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. under S.	NONE - - - - -		4
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right.	NONE - E of CENT cut over an E. - - -		6
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	On a line.	NONE - - - - -		5
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Under center S	Compass mark border at 2nd. to 7th. star. -		4
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	On a line,	" " almost complete. - - -		3
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right.	" " border at 2nd. to 7th. star. -		3
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	On a line.	S of date thru 1st to 5th stars, Compass mark almost complete.		3
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	On a line	No crack but compass mark almost complete -		3
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right S	Compass mark milling under date. - - -		6
1823						
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. under S.	NONE - - - - -		9
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	" " "	NONE - - - - -		8
2	2	2	" " "	NONE - - - - -		8
2	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	On a line.	NONE - - - - -		11
2	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	" " "	Border broken bet. 4&5th. and 6&7th. stars. -		12
2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	1mm. to right	Border broken from 4-7th. stars. Border bet. 4&5 stars to nose, ear to 12th. star; Chin to border. D to wreath to E of ONE. to R of AME S of STATES thru wreath to first break.		10
2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	" " "	Border broken from 4th to 7th. star. - - -		11
2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	" " "	Same obv. breaks as 3A. No reverse cracks. -		11

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale held by Mr. Lyman H. Low at New York City on Sept. 12, 1913.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Cent. 1839 over '6. V. G.—\$11.00. | Eagle. 1786. Extra fine—\$33.00. |
| Monograph of Cents. Frossard—\$3.50. | Do. 1797. Six stars facing. Extra fine—\$21.50. |
| Hard Times Tokens. Low. Second Edition—\$6.10. | Do. 1799. Last 9 high. Extra fine—\$15.75. |
| Supplement to the preceding—\$2.40. | Do. 1801. Large stars. Unc.—\$22.50. |
| Bar Cent. Good—\$4.25. | Do. 1803. Large stars. Extra fine—\$16.75. |
| 1804. Cent. Cracked die. Good—\$6. | Double eagle. 900 Thous. U. S. Assay Office. Ex. F.—\$27.50. |
| 1856. Flying eagle cent. Unc.—\$10.25. | Do. St. Gaudens. Roman date. 1907. Mint state—\$26.00. |
| New Hampshire Colonial note. 2 shillings. Extra fine—\$4.60. | Bechtler \$5. 149 G. 20 Carats.. V. F.—\$38.50. |
| New Jersey. 12 shillings. Unc.—\$3.25. | Pine Tree Shilling. Extra fine.—\$12.00. |
| Borough of Elizabeth. 1790. Four pence Fine—\$6.50. | 1662. Oak Tree twopence. Fine—\$4.30. |
| Varieties of U. S. Cents. Hays—\$4.75. | 1776 Continental CURRENCY dollar. Pewter. Fine.—\$6.40. |
| Parmelee, L. G., Catalogue, with plates—\$4.00. | |
| Stella. 1879. Flowing hair. Proof—\$81. | |
| Half Eagle. 1818. Extra fine—\$21.00. | |

Apropos of the article on the Mexican medals showing the statue of Charles IV. of Spain in the City of Mexico, (Pages 549 and 560 of the October NUMISMATIST) we have ascertained that the smaller medal was struck in two metals—silver and copper. Both of these medals, respectively of 59 and 34mm. in size, were disposed of in the famous Fonrobert sale, in the catalogue of which they bore the numbers 6435 and 6437. We have also learned that Don Manuel Tolsa, the famous sculptor, in the year 1810, was engaged in the casting of 100 cannon, the cost of which was to be \$300,000, at the expense of the tribunal of minería of the City of Mexico. These cannon had been offered by the tribunal to Viceroy Iturrigaray, but work was not begun on them by Tolsa until the close of Viceroy Garibay's (Iturrigaray's successor) administration, according to the history of Bustamante.

Following are some of the prices brought at the mail auction of Sept. 17, 1913, held by Mr. F. F. C. Boyd, in New York City.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 1799 Eagle. Ex. Fine—\$19.50. | 386 1830 Half Dime. No mention of United States—\$7.75. |
| 10 1818 Half Eagle. V. Fine—\$19.75. | 458 1850 U. S. A. 1-10th silver Cent Perf. A. W. 116—\$9.00. |
| 21 1836 Gobrecht Dollar. A. W. 42 Proof—\$20.00. | 459 1852 Ring gold Dollar. Copper unc.—\$6.00. |
| 22 18140 Silver Dollar. Proof surface—\$4.00. | 485 1866 Five Cents. Type 1867 A. W. 570—\$10.50. |
| 36 1858 Silver Dollar. Proof—\$40.00. | 500 1853 Moffat & Co. \$20 gold. Fine—\$53.50. |
| 81 1801 Half Dollar. Fine—\$4.50. | 501 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Eagle Copper—\$7.00. |
| 82 1802 Half Dollar. Fine—\$4.50. | 502 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Eagle Copper—\$5.00. |
| 100 1820-19 Half Dollar. Ex. Fine—\$2.25. | 635 R. S. Poole. Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum—\$9. |
| 160 1861 Confederate ½ Dollar—\$8.25. | 635 Virtuoso's Companion 1797 English Token 8 Vol. in 4 volumes—\$14.00. |
| 161 1861 Confederate Half Dollar. Plain Edge—\$7.00. | 373 Byzantium Jovianus. V. Fine—\$18. |
| 188 1892 Columbian ½ Dollar. Proof—\$5.00. | 345 Wurtemberg Teck Thaler 1686. V. Fine—\$13.00. |
| 189 1892 Columbian ½ Dollar. Brill Proof—\$6.25. | 853 Alkmaar Lead Siege piece 1573 good—\$4.00. |
| 207 1824-22 Quarter dollar. V. Fine—\$3.00. | 916 Good Plated Reading glass—\$2.50. |
| 224 1853-52 No Rays or Arrows. Fine—\$1.50. | |
| 257 1877 20 cent proof—\$6.00. | |
| 258 1878 20 cent proof—\$5.25. | |
| 313 1860 O mint Dime. Very good—\$9.00. | |

The penny, whose supremacy is now threatened, has had a good long innings, says the *London Chronicle*. For over six centuries it was practically the only English coin, for while the florin did not appear until 1343, the penny was introduced by Offa, King of Mercia, who took as model a coin struck by the father of Charlemagne. This penny of Offa's was a silver coin, and it was followed in 1257 by one of gold, and it was not until the time of George III that copper pence were struck, the present bronze not coming until Victoria had been over twenty years on the throne.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale of the remainder of the Chas. Morris collection held by Mr. Ben. G. Green at Chicago on Oct. 10, 1913.

77 Cent 1804	\$ 4.50	244 Do. 1797	4.30
96 Encased postage stamp. 5		352 Dekadrachm	25.00
Cents. Gage Bro.	2.50	423 Dime. 1797	3.60
98 Do. Sands Ale 5 cents	2.50	425 Do. 1800	2.40
122 Bryan dollar. Sept 16, 1896.	2.60	521 Half Dollar. 1796	15.00
151 \$3	3.85	522 Do. 1801	2.75
185 Cent. 1794. Wreath	3.85	523 Do.	2.80
186 Do. Cap and pole	9.10	534 Do. 1815	4.00
191 Do. 1799	10.00	605 Dollar. 1795	3.25
195 Do. 1804	3.50	606 Do. 1795. 3 leaves	4.60
218 Two Cents. 1873	3.25	610 Do. 1800. AMERICA	3.20
223 Three Cents. 1873	2.20	614 Do. 1836	16.00
242 Dollar. 1895	3.10	624 1858	27.50
243 Do. 1796	3.60	712 \$10. 1880. U. S. Note	11.00

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale of United States and foreign coins by Mr. Edward Michael, at Chicago, on Oct. 18, 1913:

Early aes. V. good—\$6.50.	Eugenius. Denarius. V. F.—\$3.20.
First bronze, Livia. C. 6. Fine—\$2.10.	Do. Constantinus III. V. good.—\$3.00.
Do. Agrippian Sr. C. 1. Fine—\$2.20.	Quinarius. Severus III. V. Good—\$10.
Do. Galba. About fine.—\$2.60.	Do. as last. Rev. Chi Rho. Fine.—\$5.00.
Do. Julia. About fine.—\$2.60.	Triens in gold. Athemius.—\$5.20.
Do. Pupienus. Fine.—\$3.00.	Quinarius. Glycerius. C. 8. V. F.—\$15.
Second bronze. Procopius. Very good.	Crown. Chas. II. 1689. Two Sicilies.
—\$2.20.	Fine.—\$2.25.
John. Fine.—\$10.00.	5 Pesetas Siegepiece. Terragona. Ferdinand VII. Fine.—\$3.50.
Petronius Maximus. Third bronze. V. good.—\$9.50.	Mass. Pinetree shilling. V. g.—\$3.60.
Anthemius. Third bronze. Fine—\$2.40.	Aegina. Incused rev. V. good.—\$5.50.
Macrianus II. V. good.—\$3.00.	

THE DETROIT CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPH.

Unfortunately it was not possible to give all the names of those who appeared in the Detroit Convention photograph, there having been five whose identity was not known. We have since learned, however, that No. 43 on the photograph is Mr. W. Harold Manning of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Manning appears just above and between Messrs. Woolsey and Merritt of Rochester, N. Y. No. 33 on the photograph was Mr. Louis G. Amberg, of Rochester, N. Y., instead of Mr. W. H. Amberg, as stated in the schedule. The latter is No. 19. We would much appreciate the names of the other four members on the photograph whose names have not been mentioned, or any other corrections.

NEW GERMAN NUMISMATIC FIRM.

In our advertising columns this month will be noted the advertisement of a new firm, entitled Dr. F. X. Weizinger & Co., which has just commenced business at Munich, Germany. The new firm is composed of Dr. Phil. Franz Xaver Weizinger, Edgar Wilhelm Lange, and Karl Buechs, who will deal in antique works of art and coins and medals. The firm will also hold public sales.



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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the American Journal of Numismatics. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to *The American Journal of Numismatics*, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

An attractive series of the Tradesmen's Tokens used in Great Britain during the last few years of the eighteenth century has been placed on exhibition by The American Numismatic Society. These pieces have always proved interesting to collectors, as a great many varieties were issued, many of them common and a large number can be obtained in fine condition. A number of books have been written on the subject, both at the time of their issue and later. The chief works are as follows:—Namely by Charles Pye in 1795 and 1801, James Conder in 1798, "The Virtuoso's Companion," by Denton and Prattent, in 1795, and Samuel Birchall of Leeds in 1796, and other books by Thomas Sharp, Batty, James Atkins, and W. J. Davis in recent years.

We in this country are familiar with the utterance of private tokens, as we have had large issues here at various times. Like in our own country, the issues of tradesmen's tokens in Great Britain have fallen largely into different periods. The extensive issues were prior to 1672, at which date the Government issued a great quantity of half pence and farthings, thereby putting a stop to further issues. The large series of private pence, halfpence and farthings issued between 1787 and 1802, caused by the lack of regal copper coins in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and largely stopped by the resumption of governmental issues begun in 1797, and a third series of private tokens beginning in 1811 and stopped in 1817 by an act of Parliament.

The exhibition consists of halfpenny tokens issued from 1787 to 1797, all being in uncirculated condition. The designs are very varied, and consist of buildings, churches, and views in general; portraits, arms and seals of corporations, etc.; grotesque subjects, such as masks and ridiculous figures, animals of all sorts and political legends and sentiments. This latter phase is very interesting. Since this money passed from hand to hand among the people, the popular sentiments of the time are often uppermost. The French Revolution made a deep impression in England, and we find many utterances on the tokens of this period.

In the hope of reviving the general interest among collectors in the series of coins issued by our Pan-American neighbors, it is the intention of the Society to place on display the different coins of the Latin-American Republics.

One series, of which the Society has a very interesting collection, is the coinage of Morelos, a revolutionary leader in the province of Oaxaca in the early years of the Mexican revolt against Spain. These pieces are crudely cast or struck, and are for the most part copper, though a few are found in silver. They are a true necessity coin.

Jose Maria Morelos was born near Apatzingan in 1765. In 1810, when a curate at Nocupetaro, in Valladolid, he enlisted in the cause against Spain under Hidalgo, and was given the commission of Captain General of the provinces on the southwest coast. On the death of Hidalgo in 1811, Morelos continued the work already begun, and carried on the revolt till his death in 1815.

The specimens exhibited number sixty-two and embrace two general types, one with a monogram probably composed of M O S for Morelos, the value and date on one side, and on the other a bow and arrow and the word SUD, the other type is a silver half real of the year 1813, and is the only piece struck. The inscription reads AMERICA MORELOS 1813 and a crowned lion in the centre, the other side has PROVINCIONAL DE OAXACA and a bow and arrow in the centre.

The year 1811 is represented by two specimens of the two reals in copper, which are very rare. Of the date 1812 there are two eight-real pieces in silver, one with the design on both sides in wreath, and seven varieties without wreath of the eight reals in copper. Two specimens of the two-real pieces in silver are shown and fourteen specimens in copper. The silver specimens are quite ornamented, while the copper pieces have nothing but the regular inscriptions. These latter vary considerably both in weight and size. One specimen of the very rare one real piece is also shown. An extremely rare specimen in gold is on view, with the date 1813. Of the eight-real pieces of this date, the Society possesses one eight-real piece in silver, and nine specimens in copper of the ornamental pattern and six pieces without ornamentation.

Of these latter five are counterstamped with an additional monogram of Morelos. These and a copper eight reals of 1812 are the only pieces counterstamped. Also in the year 1813 we find some copper eight-real pieces larger and of much better workmanship that have the additional letters *T*C* between the bow and SUD. The Society possesses three specimens. They probably were struck at, or intended for, Tierra Caliente, on the Pacific coast in the western part of Mexico, where Morelos was in command of seven thousand men. Six specimens in copper of the two reals of this date are shown. These are all of the plain type. The one real piece, which is of silver, is fairly well executed, and around the edge on the obverse is a closed wreath of fine leaves. We also have half reals of this year, the Society possessing a specimen in silver and in copper. A noteworthy feature of these small pieces is the substitution of an M for the monogram of Morelos.

The coinage of the year 1814 seems to have been very limited. The Society possesses a single specimen of the denomination of eight-reals similar to the ornamental type of 1813. This is in copper. Other eight-reals of this year have been noted with the letters O.X.A. probably for Oaxaca, as well as a one-real piece in silver.

IMPORTANT FIND OF ANCIENT COINS IN NORWAY.

A rather interesting find was recently made near a garden at Orkedalen in Froudelagen, while ditching in this section a half a meter's depth, a treasure was struck consisting of fifty-seven Arabic coins, most of which were in fine condition, about the size of a half dollar, some smaller and some larger. There are the so-called Kufic coins, from the seventh to the fourth century. As is well known, such finds have been frequently made near the Baltic, particularly those on the Island of Gottland, Sweden. In Norway, however, they are very rare, and then in mixture with other coins. The find is consequently of value to Norway, as it establishes the existence of relations with the Arabic merchants of the early middle age. The inscription on the Kufic coins are in letters somewhat different from those in use at the present, and are difficult to describe. They are noteworthy for giving the date which is generally lacking on coins of that period. The find has been placed with "the Videnskabs-selskabets" coin collection at Frondhjein.

J. DE L.

SEPTEMBER RASSEGNA NUMISMATICA.

This interesting numismatic magazine contains a number of attractive articles, among which are those entitled "Il Valore dell'Antoninianus e la Riforma Monetaria di Caracalla," by Sig. G. Dattari, and "Sceau du Chapitre de Sainte-Lucie des Quatre-Portes," (with illustration) by M. Adrien Blanchet. There is a comprehensive review of the work of Sig. Cagiati (mentioned on another page) by the editor of *Rassegna Numismatica*, Sig. Furio Lenzi, and general and current Italian numismatic news, with numismatic information relating to the countries of the world. Among other interesting items relating to Italy is one describing a find of coins at Imola, on the 18th of last July. While workmen were engaged in digging a ditch for a new aqueduct along the front of the Cathedral they found a slab of stone covering a vase, which, going into fragments, disclosed a heap of silver coins. These the workmen and passersby promptly began to harvest. The Mayor of the town, being advised, made search and sequestered as many of the coins as he could locate. The find included 545 denarii of the Republic, of which several were in fleur de coin condition. It is said that there are traces of a Roman pavement in the vicinity of the discovery. The *Rassegna* also states that a valuable gold medal has been stolen from the palace of Count Raineri Biscia, at Bologna. This medal had been presented to Count Domenico Raineri by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopoldo II., for the gift of a historical manuscript, translated from the Arabic into Italian by Count Raineri Biscia of Dovadola, Professor of Eastern Languages in the University of Paris. The medal had on one side a portrait of the Grand Duke and the motto L'ESSER GRATO E DOVER, OGGI E GLORIA IL COMPIRLO. On the other side A DOMENICO RAINERI BISCIA GIA DE MORINI. There are many other interesting items of general numismatic value.



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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVI.

DECEMBER, 1913

No. 12

The Coinage of William Wood for the American Colonies.

BY PHILIP NELSON, M. D., F. S. A.

(This article originally appeared in the British Numismatic Journal, Volume 1, 1903-1904, and through the kindness of Dr. Nelson and Mr. W. J. Andrew, the Honorary Secretary of the British Numismatic Society, we are privileged to reproduce it for our readers. Dr. Nelson has revised these proofs and has made whatever changes were necessary to bring the article up to date.—Ed.)

Concerning the life of William Wood it is a difficult matter to write at all fully or at length, owing to the very few contemporary notices which have come down to us, and this must occasion no little surprise when we bear in mind the somewhat important position which Wood occupied upon the political stage of his time.

William Wood was born on July the 31st, 1671, and though nothing is known of his early life we learn that he resided at the Deanery, Wolverhampton, during the period from 1692 to 1713. Even previously to his entrance into the field of numismatics he was a person of considerable importance, for we are told that not only was he possessed of iron and copper mines in the West of England, but he was also the lessee of mineral rights in thirty-nine Welsh and English counties, and, remembering that he was able to purchase his patent for the sum of £10,000, we are forced to consider him as being very different from the portrait which Swift has given us.

In the year 1722, the King's mistress, the Dutchess of Kendal, obtained from the Earl of Sunderland a patent for the coinage of copper money for the Kingdom of Ireland, which privilege she sold for £10,000 to William Wood. For further details of Wood's coinage for Ireland, the reader is referred to the author's "Coinage of Ireland in Copper, Tin, and Pewter."

On July 12th of the same year, 1722, Wood also received a patent empowering him to strike and issue coins for "the Plantations," as the North American colonies were then named. This right was for a period of fourteen years, the quantity to be issued being limited to 300 tons, of which 200 tons were to be struck during the first four years, and an amount not exceeding ten tons per annum in the ten years succeeding. For this privilege Wood was to pay a yearly rent to the Crown of £100, and to the Clerk Comptroller £200.

These American coins are familiar to us by the name of "Rosa Americanas," and were struck from a material known as Bath metal, the composition of which was as follows:

Silver	1 dwt.
Tutanaigne.....	4 ozs.
Brass.....	15 ozs. 19 dwts.

20 ozs.

From this quantity were to be struck thirty-six twopenny pieces, seventy-two pence, or one hundred and forty-four halfpence, which coins are proportionately about half the weight of the corresponding English halfpence and farthings of the time. The *Rosa Americanas* were issued during the period 1722-1733, the dies being prepared by the following engravers, Harold, Lammas, and Standbroke, who were also the artists for the Irish issues.

With Wood there were associated in this undertaking, Kingsmill Eyres, described as an esquire, and a hardware-man of Cornhill, named Marsland, the latter of whom, it is stated, "had a cellar full of these pieces," and as the difficulty of passing them into currency was almost as insuperable as that with the Irish series, it need occasion no surprise to learn that Marsland was by this means ruined. Shortly afterwards he died, an inmate of Gresham College.

The dies for some of these American pieces were removed by Winthorpe to New York when he emigrated to that city. The mints at which these coins were made were situated at London and Bristol, as will be apparent from the subjoined extracts from contemporary papers. The following announcement occurs in *The London Post* for January the 14th, 1723:

"William Wood of Wolverhampton, Esq., having a patent for fourteen years, for coining farthings and halfpence for Ireland, and halfpence, pence, and twopence for all His Majesty's dominions in America, hath erected a building in Phoenix Street, Brown's Gardens, near the Seven Dials, for the American coinage and another in the city of Bristol for the Irish coinage."

In the same journal for January the 18th, 1723, appears this further statement, which was also in the *St. James's Journal* for January the 19th.

"Wood began coinage for Ireland on Monday last near the Seven Dials, in about a week's time he will begin to coin at Bristol pieces for America, which will be made of a beautiful compound metal."

Wood no doubt selected Bristol as his mint owing to the fact that at this time, 1723, it was the center of the brass trade, and possessed the largest copper smelting works in England: it was also the principal port for trade with the Plantations, and conveniently situated for the export of the coins to America.

We may recognize as brass the "beautiful compound metal" spoken of by *The London Post*. The blanks for these coins were heated prior to being struck by the die, which was elevated to some height and then allowed to descend, and this no doubt accounts for the many specimens which appear blistered, as though they had been subjected to the action of fire.

Doubtless the somewhat unusual material of which these pieces were made accounts for the few specimens which have come down to us in a fine state of preservation, the soft metal not being calculated to resist the wear and tear of time and circulation.

The following letter to the Governor of New Hampshire, dated October the 29th, 1725, is interesting, as showing the difficulty attending the passing of this issue into circulation.

Whitehall, 29th Oct., 1723.

Sir:

His Majesty having been pleased to grant to Mr. William Wood his letters Patent for the Coining of Halfpence, Pence and two Pences of the Value of Money of Great Britain for the Use of His Majesty's Dominions in America which said Coyn is to receive such additional value as shall be reasonable and agreeable to the customary allowance of Exchange in the

several parts of these His Majesty's Dominions as you will see more at large by a Copy of the Patent, which will be laid before you by the person that delivers this letter to you; I am to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that, in pursuance of a Clause in the said Patent by which all his Majesty's Officers are to be aiding and assisting to Mr. Wood in the due Execution of what is therein directed and in the legal Exercise of the several Powers and Enjoyment of the Privileges and Advantages thereby granted to him, you give him all due Encouragement and Assistance, and that you and all such others of His Majesty's Officers there, whom it may concern, do readily perform all legal Acts, that may be requisite for that purpose. This I am particularly to recommend to your Care; and to desire your Protection to Mr. Wood and to those he shall employ to transact this affair in the Provinces under your Government.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
Holles Newcastle.

Governor of the Massachusetts Bay
and New Hampshire.

Among other items which have come down to us is the statement that William Wood was the first to use pit coal for the manufacture of iron, which had up to this time been prepared with charcoal, and it is not unlikely that the specimens of the obverse of the 1733 Rosa Americana two pence struck in steel, were issued to prove the excellence of the metal produced by this new means.

Wood, in consideration of receiving a yearly pension of £3,000 for eight years, surrendered his patent for the Irish coinage in 1725, but he appears to have retained the right of coining pieces for the American Colonies, and the twopence of 1733 referred to above, though subsequent to Wood's decease, which occurred on August the 2d, 1730, was without doubt executed by his successors to the privilege of the patent. The body of William Wood was removed from London for interment at Wolverhampton, August, 1730.

On June the 21st, 1728, William Wood communicated to the Board of Trade a proposal to remedy the evils arising from "the issuing of paper money and the rating of coin." His proposal was to strike a Colonial coinage (to be stamped AMERICA) repeating the several British coins, both of gold, and of silver, but "one forth less in value," i. e., following the lines of the Proclamation and act of Queen Anne. These coins were to pass by tale, and to be kept in the Colonies by various devices which Wood suggested. Nothing, however, came of his interested proposal.

The Rosa Americana coins are of three denominations, viz., twopenny pieces, pence, and halfpence, though as previously mentioned they were of but half the intrinsic value of the English coinage of this period.

It is always an interesting study in numismatics to endeavour to trace the origin of the type of a coinage which is in any way unusual to its period,



Figure 1.

as this series undoubtedly was. The result of the writer's research in this instance suggests that we may discover the prototype of the Rosa Americana

issue in the following pattern pieces of Elizabeth, from which the design of the American coinage would appear to be derived.



Figure 2.

PATTERN PENNY OF ELIZABETH. WITHOUT DATE.

Obverse—ROSA. SINE. SPINA. surrounding a crowned rose within a dotted circle.

Reverse—PRO LEGE REGE ET GREGE, Mint mark, a cross. Weight, 28 grs. Figure 1.

In the early issues of the American series, we find the rose alone, in the second the rose crowned, whilst in the coin presently described under No. 22, we have the rose together with the legend ROSA SINE SPINA in full.

The first piece struck was a twopenny piece without date and without label, which on account of its extreme rarity must be a pattern.



Figure 3.

NO. 1. PATTERN TWOPENCE. WITHOUT DATE.

Obverse—GEORGIVS D: G: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET: HIB: REX. A large laureated head of George I. to right, with flowing curls on the side of the neck, and a single tie to the wreath.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA in large letters above a large seeded rose; beneath, UTILE DULCI. Weight, 193 grs.

This piece was followed by a coin, No. 2, identical in regard to the reverse, but from an obverse die of better execution, and similar to the coin next to be described but without a period after the word REX. Weight, 214 grs.

This coin, which appears to be a mule between the first and second issue, is excessively rare, only two examples being known.

NO. 3. TWOPENCE. WITHOUT DATE.

Obverse—GEORGIVS. D: G: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET. HIB: REX Laureated bust of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA above a seeded rose; beneath, on the label, UTILE DULCI Weight, 244 grs.

Following this would appear a penny dated 1722, which in the use of V's for U's both upon the obverse and reverse, seems to have been struck before the other pence of the same year.



Figure 4.

NO. 4. PENNY, 1722.

Obverse—GEORGIVS DEI GRATIA REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA VTILE DVLCI. 1722 surrounding a seeded rose. Weight 155 grains.

This coin, in the author's collection, is struck upon a large copper flan, and being extremely rare is probably a pattern.

Following the previous coin and exactly similar as regards the reverse we have.

rose. Weight, 64 grs.



Figure 5.

NO. 5. PENNY, 1722.

Obverse—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX Laureated head of GEORGE I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA VTILE DVLCI. 1722 surrounding a seeded rose. Weight, 147 grs.

and also a halfpenny, though the reverse reading is contracted. This piece also exists struck in pure copper.

NO. 6. HALFPENNY, 1722.

Obverse—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERI: VTILE DVLCI 1722 surrounding a seeded

This coin is also extremely rare and probably only a pattern. A very similar halfpenny exists, with the legends contracted on both obverse and reverse.

NO. 7. HALFPENNY, 1722.

Obverse—GEORGIUS D: G: REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERI: UTILE DULCI 1722 surrounding a seeded rose. Weight, 62 grs.



Figure 6.

The following five coins would probably be struck in the order they are here placed.

NO. 8. TWOPENCE, 1722.

Obverse—GEORGIUS D: G: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET: HIB: REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA 1722 above a seeded rose, beneath, on a label, UTILE DULCI Weight, 213 grs.



Figure 7.

NO. 9. PENNY, 1722.

Obverse—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA UTILE DULCI 1722 surrounding a seeded rose. Weight, 122 grs.



Figure 8.

NO. 10. PENNY, 1722.

Obverse—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA UTILE DULCI 1722 surrounding a seeded rose. Weight, 126 grs.



Figure 9.

NO. 11. HALFPENNY, 1722.

Obverse—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA UTILE DULCI 1722 surrounding a seeded rose. Weight, 70 grs.



Figure 10.

NO. 12. PENNY, 1722.

Obverse—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA UTILE DULCI 1722 surrounding a seeded rose. Weight, 125 grs.



Figure 11.

In the following year, 1723, it was no doubt the intention to repeat the existing designs with the mere change of the terminal figure of the date. Of this, evidence is forthcoming in the pattern halfpenny next described.

NO. 13. PATTERN HALFPENNY, 1723.

Obverse—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA UTILE DULCI 1723 surrounding a seeded rose. Weight, 62 grs.



Figure 12.

The issue was, however, abandoned in favor of the handsomer coins bearing the rose beneath a crown. This issue consists of coins of three denominations, viz., twopence, penny and half penny.



Figure 13.

NO. 14. TWOPENCE, 1723.

Obverse—GEORGIUS D: G: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET: HIB: REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA 1723 above a seeded rose beneath a crown; beneath, on a label, UTILE DULCI Weight, 240 grs.



Figure 14.

No. 15. Penny, 1723.

Obverse—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA 1723 above a seeded rose beneath a crown; beneath, on a label, UTILE DULCI Weight, 128 grs.

NO. 16. HALFPENNY, 1723.

Obverse—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA : REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA 1723, above a seeded rose beneath a crown; below on a label, UTILE DULCI. Weight 66 grs.

A silver proof is known of the above half-penny.

NO. 17. PATTERN HALFPENNY, 1723.

Obverse—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA 1723: above a large seeded rose beneath a crown; beneath, on a label, UTILE DULCI Weight, 70 grs.

This piece, which is struck in silver, is in the cabinet of the author, and is probably unique.



Figure 15.

NO. 18. PATTERN TWOPENCE, 1724.

Obverse—GEORGIUS D: G: MA B FRA ET HIB REX Fine laureated bust of George I, to right with flowing hair curling beneath the truncation.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA 1724 above a seeded rose surmounted by a crown; beneath, on a label, UTILE DULCI Weight, 200 grs.



Figure 16.

Of this beautiful example of medalliac art but three examples are known; the one illustrated was in the collection of Mr. J. B. Caldecott.

A silver proof of the above coin, weighing 245 grs., was in the Murdoch collection and was illustrated in the sale catalogue of the Colonial Section No. 438. On the obverse beneath the bust are engraved the initials W. W., whilst on the reverse, to the left of the rose, is engraved, VIII JVNE. These initials suggest the possibility that this unique coin may once have been the property of William Wood.

NO. 19. PATTERN TWOPENCE, 1724.

Obverse—GEORGIUS D: G M B FRA ET HIB REX Similar to the preceeding coin except for the variation in the legend.

Reverse—Similar to the above, but no period after DULCI. Weight, 150 grs.

NO. 20. PATTERN PENNY, 1724.

Obverse—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX Laureated head of George I. to right.

Reverse—ROSA: AMERICANA 1724, above a seeded reose beneath a crown; below, on a label, UTILE DULCI Weight, 120 grs.

There exists a silver proof of the above penny, the date 1724 being officially altered from 1723.

The next coin struck was a pattern penny very similar in design to Nos. 18 and 19.



Figure 17.

NO. 21. PATTERN PENNY, 1724.

Obverse—GEORGIUS D GRATIA REX Laureated head of George I. to right with flowing curls.

Reverse—ROSA: AMERICANA 1724 above a seeded rose beneath a crown; beneath, on a label, UTILE DULCI. Weight, 93 grs.



Figure 18.

A curious mule is known of the penny size, the obverse being from the obverse of the twopenny-die of 1724, the reverse from the reverse of the



Figure 19.

halfpenny die of the year 1723. This piece is in the cabinet of the author.

After this follows a piece which although it is undated must be of this year, for the obverse is the same as that of the Irish pattern halfpenny of 1724.

NO. 22. PATTERN PENNY. UNDATED.

Obverse—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX. Fine laureated bust of George I. to right, with flowing hair curling beneath the prominent truncation of the neck.

Reverse—ROSA: SINE: SPINA. A leafy sprig springing from the ground bearing three roses and two rose buds. Weight, 127 grs. Only three examples of this rare piece are now known.

The reverse of this piece is also found united with another obverse, which is as follows: WILHELMINA: CHARLOTTA. PR. WALLIA. Draped bust of the Princess to left. This medalette occurs in the author's cabinet in Bath metal, whilst the example in the National Collection is struck in pewter. Both varieties are of extreme rarity and were probably issued about 1724.

As William Wood died in 1730 the coin described below was, as previously remarked, probably issued by his successors to the patent for this coinage. There now remain to us only two complete examples of it struck in Bath metal, but another specimen was lost on its way to America owing to the wreck of the ship *President*.



Figure 20.

NO. 23. PATTERN TWOPENCE, 1733.

Obverse—GEORGIUS II. D. G. REX Laureated head of George II. to left.

Reverse—ROSA AMERICANA 1733 above a branch bearing beneath a crown, a full-blown rose, a bud and seven leaves; beneath, on a label, UTILE DULCI. Weight, 290 grs.

There occur also six examples of the obverse of this piece struck in steel, one such specimen is in the author's cabinet; and on the reverse of

HAWKINS

another is engraved JAN 1737 weight, 292 grs. Of the reverse a unique specimen exists in the collection of the author, struck in Prince's metal, upon the reverse of which is engraved Mr. Jackson.

WILLIAM WOOD'S PATENT OF 12TH JULY, 1722.

The following is the full text of Wood's patent:

Wm Wood This Indenture made the day of
Ar' in the year of the Reign of our Sovereign
Grant Lord George by the Grace of God of Great Britain

france and Ireland king Defender of the faith &c Anno Dni one thousand seven hundred twenty two Between our said Sovereign Lord the king of the one part and William Wood of Wolverhampton in the County of Stafford Esquire of the other part Whereas our said Sovereign lord hath received Information that Within his Majesties Islands Dominions and Territories In America there is a great Want of small money for making small payments to such as would voluntarily accept the same and that Retailers and others do suffer by reason of such Want and Whereas the said William

Wood hath humbly represented to his Majesty that he the said William Wood hath invented a Composition of mixture consisting partly of fine virgin Silver partly of superfine Brass made of pure Copper and partly of double refined link otherwise called Tutanaigne or Spelter so that a mass or peice of fine metal made of such mixture or Composition and weighing Twenty ounces Averdupoiz doth contain one penny weight Troy of fine virgin Silver fifteen Ounces Averdupoiz of fine Brass and the Remainder of the said peice of Twenty Ounces Averdupoiz is made of the said double refined link otherwise called Tutanaigne or Spelter A Standard peice whereof weighing Twenty Ounces Averdupoiz hath been humbly presented to his Majesty by the said William Wood in Order to be delivered to the Comptroller or king's clerk to be appointed as hereinafter menconed for trying the fine metal to be made for coynage of such moneys hereinafter prescribed and the small moneys to be made with the same metal And the said William Wood hath humbly proposed to his Majesty vpon the Terms and Conditions herein after expressed to make small moneys of such Composition or Mixture as aforesaid for the Service of his Majesties Subjects in America who will voluntarily accept the same as aforesaid Now this Indenture Witnesseth That our said Sovereign Lord by virtue of his Prerogative Royal and of his Special, Grace certain knowledge and meer mocon and in Consideracon of the Rents Covenants and agreements hereinafter contained and expressed on the part and behalfe of the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes to be paid done observed and performed hath given and Granted and by these presents for himselfe his heirs and Successors Doth Give and Grant unto the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes full free sole and absolute power Priviledge lycence and Authority That he the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes by himselfe or themselves or by his or their Servants Workmen and Assignes (and no other Person or Persons whatsoever) shall and may from time to time during the Term of ffourteen yeares to be reckoned and accounted from the feast of the Annunciacon of the Blessed Virgin Mary one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two Coyne or make and cause to be Coynd or made at his and their own proper Costs and Charges at some publick and convenient Office Within his Majesties City of London or the Suburbs of the same or such other place as shall be approved by the Comissioners of his Majesties Treasury or high Treasurer for the time being to be Provided from time to time by him the same William Wood his Executors Administrators or Assignes any Number of Quantity of Tokens or peices of such mixt metal or Composition as is before described to go for half pence and Two pences and to be from time to time after the coyning thereof transported or carried into his Majesties Islands Dominions and Territories in America or some of them and may be uttered or dispersed there and not elsewhere Provided allways that every such Officer for Coyning such halfpence and Two pences (before any such coyning therein) shall be notified by the said William Wood his Executors Administrators or Assigns in the London Gazette and by a writing to be openly affixed vpon the Royal Exchange in London Provided also that the Whole Number or Quantity to be Coynd by virtue of such his Majesties letters Patent do not exceed in the said whole Whole Term the Quantity to be made of Three hundred Tunns of such mixt metal or Composition as before described Provided likewise that the Number or Quantity (part of the said whole Quantity) do not exceed in the first four years of the said Term the Quantity to be made of Two hundred Tunns of such mixt Metal or Composition of Which the said half pence pence and two pences shall be made do consist of such ingredients and in such Proportions as are above described and so all the said halfpence and two pences be of such size and bigness That Twenty ounces Averdupoiz Weight of such mixt Metal or Composition shall not be converted into more half pence pence or two pences than shall make sixty pence by tale and so as all the said half pence pence and Two pences be made of equal Weight in themselves or as near thereunto as may be being allowed a Remedy not exceeding one penny over or under each Metal or Composition for making the said half pence pence and Two pences Weight of them holding Twenty Ounces Averdupoiz And so as the said be from time to time before the making thereof assayed and so as the half pence pence and Two pences he made therewith from time to time before the uttering the Coynd half pence pence and Two pences from such Office

be assayed and tryed for their Weight and fineness and an Account be taken of the Tale in the manner hereinafter prescribed And that he the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assigns shall and may at his at their own Wills and pleasures from time to time during the said Term after the said half pence pence and two pences shall have been so assayed and tryed for their Weight and fineness and an account taken of their Tale as aforesaid Transport and Convey or cause the same to be transported and Conveyed unto the said Islands Dominions or Territories belonging or to belong to his Majestie his heirs or successors in America or any of them and shall and may utter and disperse them to his and their best advantages and profit to pass and be received as Current money by such as shall be Willing to receive the same Within the said Islands Dominions and Territories or any of them and not elsewhere And the said William Wood for himselfe his Executors Administrators and Assignes doth Covenant promise and Grant to and with out Sovereign lord his heirs and Successors by these presents That he the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes shall and will make the said half pence pence and Two pences of such fine metal or Composicon as aforesaid When the same shall be cast into Barrs or filets and which when heated redhot will spread thin under the hammer without Cracking and shall and will out of the same Coyn the said Two pences pence and half pence of such a bigness that thirty Two pences sixty pence and one hundred and twenty half pence may weigh sixteen ounces Averdupoiz being allowed a Remedy as aforesaid and shall and will when any Quantity of such money shall be Coyned permit and suffer such person or persons as the Commissioners of the Treasury of his Majesty his heirs and Successors for the time being shall in in Writing under their or hishands or hand from time to time or at any time or times Constitute and appoint to mix the same in a heap and to assy the same by Counting out Thirty Two pences Sixty pence or One hundred and Twenty half pence and there by to Estimate the value of the whole heap Writing under their or his hands or hand from time to time or at any time or times Constitute and appoint to mix the same in a heap and to assay the and suffer such person or persons to be appointed to assay such half pence and Two pences in fineness by taking some peices of the money heating them red hot and battering them to see if they will spread thin under the hammer and shall and will permit and suffer such Person or persons as the said Commissioners of the Treasury or the high Treasurer for the time being shall by any Warrant or Warrants from time to time constitute and appoint to see the said mixed Metal or Composicon in Barrs or filets for making the said money from time to time and to keep an Account of the severall Parcels thereof and shall and will permit and suffer such Person or persons to see the Assays performed and the money Weighed and to take one or more peices out of every parcell of money assayed to be kept in a Box under his or their key and a key of the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes to be tryed annually in Weight and fineness before whom the said Commissioners of the high Treasurer for the time being shall appoint And it is hereby declared and agreed that the Person or Persons to be appointed as aforesaid for assaying or trying the said mixt metal or Composicon and the small moneys to be made thereof and taking the Tale of such monies shall be and be called the king's Clerk and Comptroller of the Coynage of the halfe pence pence and two pences to be Coyned for the Service of the Islands Dominions and Territories belonging or to belong to his Majestie his heirs or Successors in America and may be empowered to Execute such Trust by himself or themselves his or their sufficient Deputy or Deputies from time to time And the said William Wood for himself his Executors Administrators and Assignes Doth hereby Covenant and agree at his and their own proper Costs and Charges to allow and pay to such Comptroller for the time being a Salary after the rate af Two hundred pounds Annum to be aid Quarterly at the four usual ffeasts in the year by equal porcons during his continuance in the said Trust and to be Computed and paid by the day for any broken part of a Quarter in Which such Deputy or Deputies shall execute the same Trust Provided nevertheless That in Case the said Commissioners of the Treasury or the high Treasurer for the time being shall not constitute and appoint a Person or Persons to Assay and take Account of the said mixt metal or Composicon or of the small monies to be made therewith as aforesaid or in case of the Death of such Person or Persons that shall be appointed The said William Wood his

Executors Administrators or Assignes shall not be molested hindered or deprived of the benefit of making and coynng the said halfpence and Two pences and of the Metal or Composicon whereof the same shall have been made And it is his Majesties will and pleasure And he doth by these presents for himselfe his heires and Successors Grant and Authorize and appoint That the said halfe pence pence and Two pences of such Mixt metal or Composicon as aforesaid shall and may be made and Coynd with Engines or Instruments having on the one side the Effigies or Portraiture With the name or Title of his Majestie his heires or Successors and on the other side the figure of a Crown With the word America and the year of our lord and any other marks or Addicons as may be proper or the said Engines or Instruments for Coyning the said half pence pence and Two pences may have any other Inscriptcons as by any Warrant or Warrants to be obtained under the Royal Sign Manual of his Majestie his heirs or Successors shall be allowed and approved And that the said half pence and Two pences being made and coynd as aforesaid shall pass and be Generally vsed between Man and Man or between any persons that shall and will voluntarily and willingly and not otherwise pay and receive the same as Tokens or peices of and for the respective values of half pence pence and Two pences of money of Great Britain With the customary allowance for Exchange within the said Islands Dominions and Territories belonging or to belong to his Majestie his heirs or Successors in America or any of them and not elsewhere And to the intent the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes may have and obtain the full benefit and profit intended vnto him and them by this present Grant his Majestie doth by these presents for himselfe his heires and Successors strictly and prohibit and forbid all and every person and persons Whatsoever (other than the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes and his and their Servants Workmen and Assignes before menconed) to make Coyne or Counterfeit such half pence Pence or Two pences of such mixt Metal or Composicon as aforesaid or of any other Metal or Composicon Whatsoever or to make or vse any Engines or Instruments for the making of any Two pences Pence or halfe pence to pass or go within his Majesties said Islands Dominions and Territories or any of them or to Import or bring into the said Islands Dominions or Territories or any of them from any of his Majesties Dominions or from any fforeign parts to be vttered vendid or dispersed in the said Island Dominions or Territories or any of them any Two pences Pence or halfpence or any Engines or Instruments for making of the same at any time or times during the said Term of fourteen yeares vnder pain of incurring his Majesties Displeasure and such Corporal Pecuniary or other Punishments as by law may be inflicted upon any such Person or Persons in such Case or Cases Offending And his Majesties doth by these presents for himselfe his heires and Successor Give and Grant unto the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes by himselfe or themselves or by his or their Deputy or Deputies for Whom he or they will be Answerable from time to time and at all times during the said Term Granted (taking Constable or other Officer to his or their Assistance) and in the Day time shall or may enter into any Ship vessell house or other place Within the said Islands Dominions and Territories belonging or to belong to his Majestie his heires or Successors in America Where he or they may reasonable suspect that any Counterfeit half pence pence or Two pences are or shall be made or are or shall be brought or imported from any other of his Majesties Dominions or from any fforeign parts and by all lawfull Ways and means to search for the same and vpon finding of any such Counterfeit half pence pence or Two pences or any Tools or Instruments for making thereof to Arrest seize carry away detain and keep such Counterfeit half pence Pence and Two pences Instruments and Tools to the proper vse and behoofe of him the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes Without any Account to be therefore rendered to his Majesties his heires or Successors for the same To have hold Exercise and Enjoy all and Singular the aforesaid Powers liberties privileges lycences Grants Authorities and other the premisses vnto the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes from the ffeast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary one thousand seven hundred Twenty two unto the full end and Term of fourteen yeares from thence next Ensueing and fully to be compleat and ended yielding and paying therefore And the said William Wood for himselfe his Executors Administrators and Assignes doth hereby

Covenant promise and Grant to and with his Majestie his heires and Successors at the Receipt of the Exchequer of his Majestie his heires and Successors the yearly Rent or Sume of one hundred pounds (over and above the Comptrollers Salary before menconed) at two of the most usual ffeasts or days of payment in the year that is to say at the ffeast of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciacon of the Blessed Virgin Mary be even and equal Porcons The first payment thereof to begin and be made at the ffeast of Saint Michael the Archangel next ensuing the date hereof Provided always and these presents are and shall be vpon this express Condicon That it if shall happen that the said yearly Rent or Sume of one hundred pounds to be behind and vnpaid in part or in the Whole by the space of Thirty days after any of the said ffeasts or Days of payment on which the same ought to be paid as aforesaid That then and from thenceforth it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majestie his heires and Successors by any Instrument vnder his or their Royal Signe Manual to revoke determine and make void these presents and all and every the Powers Benefits and Advantages thereby Granted to the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding And further his Majestie for the Consideracons aforesaid hath Given and Granted And by these presents for himself his heires and Successors of his more Special Grace certain knowledge and meer mocon Doth Give and Grant vnto the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes all such Profit Gains benefitBenefits Emoluments and Advantages, as shall from time to time be made gotten obtained or raised by the making Issuing uttering or vending of the said helf pence pence and Two pences which during the said Term of fourteen years are hereby authorized to be made transported vttered vended and dispersed as aforesaid The same to be had taken and received by him the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes to his and their only vse and behoof Without any account or other matter or thing (other than the said yearly Sume of one hundred pounds to be therefore rendered to his Majestie his heires or Successors and other than the said Salary to be paid to the said Comptroller as aforesaid) And the said William Wood for himself his Executors Administrators and Assignes doth Covenant promise and Grant to and with his Majesties his heires and Successors by these presents that he the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes shall and will at his and their own proper Costs and Charges from time to time during the said Term in pursuance of the Powers Granted to him and them as aforesaid make and Coyn or Cause to be made and Coyned and Transported in to the said Islands Dominions and Territories belonging or to belong to his Majesties his heires or Successors in America or some of them and to be vttered and vended there as aforesaid at or under the respective values as aforesaid such and so Many Two pences pence and half pence of such mixt metal or Composicon as aforesaid of the goodness and bigness and of the form before menconed as shall be sufficient for the use and accomodacon of the Subjects of his Majestie his heires and Successors in those parts in and for the Change of their small Moneys and in relacon as their retailing Trade and other Commerce and business in Which the Subiects of the Crown of Great Britain there shall or may have occasion to vse them But not to exceed in any one year the Quantities before menconed And further That the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assigns shall and will from time to time in the making the making the said Two pences Pence and half pence in England and in Transporting the same from time to time to the said Islands Dominions or Territories in America or any of them and in vttering vending disposing or dispersing the same there and in all his and their Doings Accounts concerning the same submit himselfe and themselves to the Inspecon Examination Order and Comptroll of his Majestie his heires and Successors and of his and their Commissioners of the Treasury and high Treasurer for the time time being and of such Person or Persons as shall be appointed as afore said And our said Sovereign lord for himselfe his heires and Successors doth hereby Covenant and Grant to and with the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes That he said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assignes paying the Rent and performing the Covenants herein reserved and contained on his and their part and Behalf to be paid done and performed shall and may peaceably and quietly have hold and enjoy all the Powers Authorities Privileges lycences Profits and Advantages and all other matters and

things hereby Granted and every part thereof for and during the said term of fourteen years Without any let Suit Trouble Molestation or Denyal of his Majesty his heires or Successors or of or by any of his Majesties or their Officers or Ministers or any Person or Persons Claiming or to Claim any lawful Power or Right by from or under his Majesty his heires or Successors Provided always that if the said William Wood within six Months after the making hereof Doth not give good and sufficient Security to his Majesty his heires or Successors for the payment of the said yearly Rent hereby reserved and for the performance of all the Covenants Clauses and Agreements herein contained on his and their parts and behoof to be done and performed (Which Security is to be such as the Comissioners of the Treasury or any three or more of them or the high Treasurer for the time being of his Majestie his heires or Successors shall approve Then all and every the Grants hereby made to the said William Wood his Executors Administrators and Assigns shall cease determine and be vtterly void any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding And his Majestie doth hereby for himselfe his heires and Successors Will Require and Covenant All and every the Governours Deputy Governours and all the Persons who are or shall be entrusted With the Care or Administracon of the Government in all and every or any of the said Islands Dominions or Territories belonging or to belong to his Majesties his heires or Successors in America and all Judges Justices and other Officers and Ministers Whatsoever of his Majestie his heires or Successors in Great Britain or in the said Islands Dominions or Territories in America or elsewhere to be aiding and assisting to the said William Wood his Executors and Assigns in the Execucon of all or any of the Powers Authorities Direcons matters and things to be executed by him or them or for his or their benefit and Advantage by virtue or in Pursuance of these presents in all things as becometh In Witness &c whereof our selfe at Westminster the Twelfth day of July.

By Writt of Privy Seal."

In addition to the patent we find a paper entitled

"Mr. Wood Lycence

"A Lycence unto William Wood of Wolverhampton in the County of Stafford Esqre his Extors Wdmrs and Assigns to Coyn or Make at his and their own proper Costs and charges at Some Publick Office within the City of London or Suberbs thereof or such other place as shall be approved by his Majesties Commissions of the Treasury or High Treaurer for the time being to be provided from time to time by the Said William Wood his Extrs Admrs or Assigns any Number or Quantity of Tokens or Pieces of a certain Mixt Metall or Composition as in the Bill Described to go for halfe-pence, Pence, and Two pences to be from time to time after the Coyning thereof Transported or Caryed into His Majties Islands Dominions and Territories in America or Some of them, and to be uttered and Dispersed there, and not else where during the Term of Fourteen years to Commence from Lady Day 1722 Under the Yearly Rent of £100 and paying a Yearly Sallary of £200 to His Majties Comptroller during the Said Term Provided that every Such Officer for Coyning Such halfe-pence Pence and Twopences (before any Such Coyning) be Notified by the Said William Wood his Extors Admrs or Assigns in the London Gazette and by a Writing to be openly affixed upon the Royal Exchange in London. And also that the Whole Number or Quantity to be Coyned by Virtue of this His Majties Lycence do not exceed in the said whole Term the Quantity to be made of 300 Tons of the said mixt metal or composition and such other provisoes et in Oibus ut ante."

MEDALS AWARDED.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held at London on Nov. 10, according to the *New York Times*. Lord Curzon presented medals to the surviving members of the Scott antarctic expedition. The Italian Ambassador, on behalf of the Royal Italian Geographical Society, handed medals to Lady Scott, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Oates, and Mrs. Bowers. The widow of Petty Officer Evans was not present. The medal will be forwarded to her.

An illustration of the medal that is bestowed by the Royal Italian Geographical Society is shown on Page 407 of the August NUMISMATIST.

O B I T U A R Y .

JONAS COOLIDGE HILLS.

Jonas Coolidge Hills, well-known numismatist and churchman, died on Nov. 13 at his home, No. 19 Atwood Street, Hartford, Conn., of heart disease and other complications. He had not been in good health since an illness with pneumonia about two years ago. Last winter he planned to tour Europe this year with Mrs. Hills, and on March 15 he sailed for Europe on a seven months' trip. He arrived home Monday, Oct. 13, and at once began to fail. While in Munich he was ill, and was again sick during the last few days of his voyage. He partly recovered from his illness, only to become much worse a few days ago, and since he had steadily failed.

Outside of Hartford Mr. Hills was probably best known as a numismatist. He possessed one of the first collections in the country of war medals and coins. This he made his principal vocation in life, and he carried on a voluminous correspondence with all parts of the globe in search of additions to his collection. Of late years, Mr. Hill's collection has been undisputedly the first of its kind in the land.

In order to carry on his work as a collector, Mr. Hills maintained an office in the Hills block, on Main street, and here he had constructed a special safe, in which the bulk of his collection was kept. Here from time to time Mr. Hills entertained the foremost men in his line in the world. Not only did he know every medal in his collection, but he knew the personal history of each, as well, together with that of the man who owned the medal originally, and he was fond of telling about them to friends and collectors.

He was deeply interested in the history of the country, and he spent a great deal of time in the study of the colonial period. Besides possessing the collection of war medals and coins Mr. Hills was interested in other forms of collecting, and possessed the signatures of many people prominent in the history of the United States. In Hartford, Mr. Hills was perhaps best known because of his connection with Warburton Chapel, on Temple street. From the time he was sixteen years old he took a deep interest in its welfare, and was prominently identified with every movement for its good. For many years he had been its librarian and treasurer, and Mrs. Hills has been superintendent of the primary department in its Sunday school. In addition he was a liberal contributor to the support of the work.

Mr. Hills was also interested in the stereopticon, and has operated the lantern for a large number of lecturers in this and neighboring towns. At one time he gave lectures in the city, illustrated with stereopticon views. For years he was a prominent figure in *The Courant* office on election night, operating the lantern by which the election returns were given to the public. Of late, owing to his failing health, he had been obliged to give up much of this work.

Mr. Hills was born in this city, Oct. 18, 1851, a son of Ellery and Nancy (Coolidge) Hills. He was a descendant of William Hills, who came to Hartford about 1635. The names of fifteen of his ancestors are to be found on the monument in the ancient burying ground in the rear of Center Church. He was also a descendant on his maternal side of William Pynchon, founder of Roxbury, Mass., and later of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Hills never attended the public schools of the city. For a few years he attended the old Hull School, but from the time he was thirteen years old he was instructed by private tutors. One of his instructors was Miss Jane Goldthwaite, who will be remembered by many of the older residents of the city. On completing his studies, Mr. Hills followed no particular business, although at

one time he was employed by the hardware firm of J. H. & W. E. Cone, when the business was located at No. 22 Asylum street.

Mr. Hills was a member of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch of that order, joining on Feb. 17, 1890, on the record of his great-grandfather, for whom he was named, Jonas Coolidge of Watertown, Mass., who was private in Captain Samuel Barnard's company in Colonel Thomas Gærdner's regiment of Massachusetts militia, which took part in the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. Mr. Hills was also a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, of Robert O. Tyler Post Citizens' Corps, and of Company K Veteran Corps.

He was a member of the American Numismatic Association, (No. 518,) The American Numismatic Society of New York City, the New York Numismatic Club, and of many foreign numismatic organizations. He had been a member of Center Church since 1869, when he joined it on profession of faith. For many years he was an usher in the church, and was also one of its deacons, his last term being from 1907 to 1913. He always took a deep interest in the work of the church and was one of its liberal supporters.

Mr. Hills was a prominent Mason, possessing the 32d degree. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M.; Pythagoras Chapter, R. A. M.; Wolcott Council, R. and S. M.; Washington Commandery, K. T.; Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection; Hartford Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Cyrus Goodell Chapter of Rose Croix, all of this city; the Connecticut Consistory, S. P. R. S., of Norwich, and Sphinx Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Hills was a particularly companionable man, and had a host of friends. He was of a somewhat retiring disposition, but of a very sympathetic nature, was widely read and was noted for his stories of travel. His friends say of him that he was a Christian gentleman, and that as such, all who knew him loved him. In 1896 Mr. Hills married Miss Elsie M. Sessions, daughter of Hon. William R. Sessions and Elsie Walke Cunningham Sessions of Wilbraham, Mass., who survives him. He also leaves a sister, Mrs. Charles H. Smith, of No. 593 Farmington avenue; a niece, Mrs. W. B. Thomson, of No. 36 Lewis street, and a nephew, William Ellery Hills, of New York.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock at his home. The Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, pastor of Center Church, officiated. The choir of Warburton Chapel sang. The burial took place in the Hills lot in Spring Grove Cemetery.—*The Hartford Courant*.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Mr. J. P. Morgan has been given a gold medal in recognition of his father's extension of the Leon Blanc Hospital at Aix-les-Bains.

The Buys Ballot Medal of the Royal Academy of Science, at Amsterdam, which is awarded every ten years for distinguished work in meteorology, has been granted to Prof. H. Hergesell for his investigations of the upper atmosphere in sub-tropical and circumpolar regions.

The Royal Academy of Science of Sweden, in recognition of the valuable services rendered to Dr. P. Dusen during his botanical explorations in Brazil, has awarded the large Linne silver medal to President Dr. Carlos Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, to the Secretary of Domestic Affairs, Dr. Mauris Alves de Camargo, and to the Director of the Para Museum, Romario Martini.

J. DE L.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPH.

We are now able to supply two more names of those missing from the photograph of the Detroit Convention, shown on Page 518 of the October NUMISMATIST. No. 16 should be Mr. Clyde W. Miller of Detroit, Mich. No. 34 is Mr. R. L. Davis of Detroit, Mich.

THE COLUMBIAN MEDAL.



Through the courtesy of Mr. David Proskey we are permitted to reproduce one of the rarest of the early medals associated with this country. It was undoubtedly struck to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus by the Columbian Order, the predecessor of the present Tammany Hall.

It is curious to relate that one of the enterprises of the Columbian Order was the establishment of the first museum in New York City.

A broadside exploiting this museum was published June 1, 1791, which outlined the purposes of the museum and gave its laws and regulations. In the broadside it was stated that the city had granted a room in the City Hall for the use of the museum, which was to be opened every Tuesday and Friday afternoon "for the gratification of public curiosity."

This prospectus was issued under the title of the "Tammany Society or Columbian Order," and was entitled the American Museum. The museum at one time was housed in the old Almshouse, on Chambers Street, on the site of the present county Court House. About 1810 the Museum passed into the possession of John Scudder, who continued it as the American Museum, and afterwards moved it to Chatham Street.

In later years Barnum consolidated the old-time museums, Peale's and Scudder's, and conducted the joint enterprise as the American Museum, which held forth at the corner of Ann Street and Broadway until its destruction by fire.

Little or nothing is known of the history of the above medal. It was offered at public sale a number of times, perhaps the earliest being at the sale of the Allen collection in 1864, but no information regarding its origin has been obtainable. It is composed of two silver shells, and is similar to other medallic work of the period of its issue. It bears the name of its maker under the two figures—"I. Pearson, s. c."

Mr. William R. Weeks of Montclair, N. J., formerly Librarian of the American Numismatic Society, made a persistent search for material bearing upon the origin of the medal, the results of which are summed up in the following interesting account of the origin of the Order:

"The Society of the Sons of St. Tammany was organized soon after the Revolution. It was democratic in its tendency, and, as a social organization, was the antipodes of the Society of the Cincinnati. The name Tammany, Tamane, Tammemund, or Tamanend, was that of a Delaware Indian Chief, renowned for his wisdom, whose great motto was 'United in peace for happiness; in war for defense.'

"The idea of canonizing him was suggested by John Trumbull, who thought America should have a genuine Indian Saint. The society celebrated the

twelfth of May, old May day, and, on May 12, 1789, changed its name to "Tammany Society, or Columbian Order."

"The first Curator, or Sagamore, elected in May, 1790, was John Pintard, afterwards the first Secretary of the New York Historical Society. In the Summer of 1790 the society entertained the Indian chiefs from the South, who came to New York, then the National Capital, to make a treaty of peace.

"In June, 1790, through the efforts of John Pintard, the society established a museum for the purpose of collecting and preserving everything relating to the history of the country. He was a collector, and had desired to organize an American antiquarian society, but contented himself for a time with engrafting upon Tammany an antiquarian scheme for a museum.

"A room was granted for its use in the City Hall, after it was abandoned by Congress. Mr. Pintard published in his paper, *The Daily Advertiser*, May 25, 1791, a full statement of the project.

The Tammany Museum was placed in charge of Gardiner Baker. In 1794 it was removed to a building called the Exchange, at the intersection of Broad and Pearl Streets. On June 25, 1795, the society relinquished to Mr. Baker all its rights and title to the museum. It formed the nucleus of what afterward became the American, or Scudder's Museum, in Chatham Street.

HARD TIMES PAPER NOTES.

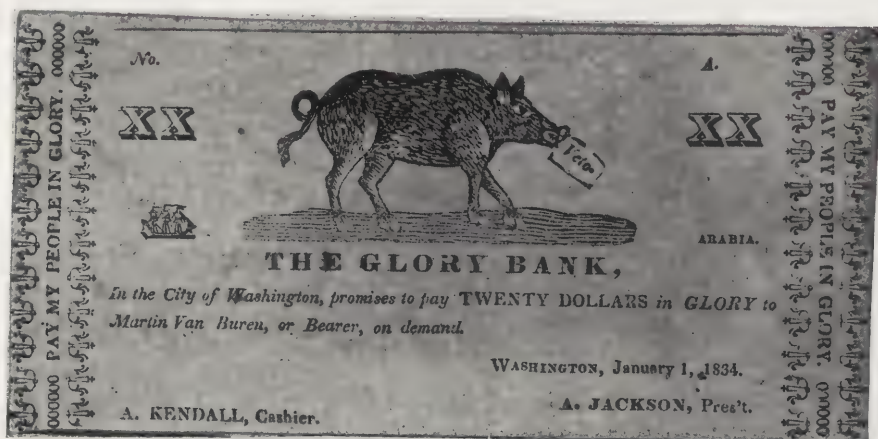


That the various opposing factions of the Hard Times period did not content themselves with merely issuing metallic pieces bearing satirical allusions to the questions of the day is apparent by reference to a few of the paper notes



which we are now enabled to illustrate for our readers through the courtesy of Messrs. Elliott Smith, Dr. Valentine, and Howland Wood.

Many of our readers are familiar with the series of tokens of a metallic character which have been listed so comprehensively by Mr. Lyman H. Low in his work entitled "Hard Times Tokens," and to them no doubt will be doubly interesting these little paper notes bearing some of the identical designs, such as the donkey and the pig, and especially satirizing the work during Andrew Jackson's administration of abolishing the United States Bank, and the financial arrangements made by the Administration to take its place.



In these notes Senator Thomas A. Benton comes in for his share of the ridicule—just as he does on certain of the metallic pieces of the period—for his efforts to establish a hard money currency in the shape of coins, which at that time were termed "mint drops."



Paper note collectors now devote much of their time to gathering everything of the nature of paper currency, and through their endeavors such interesting pieces as illustrated here are brought to light and preserved. THE NUMISMATIST will be glad to reproduce all the various varieties of such notes if they are in a good state of preservation, and will thank any of its readers who will bring such items to notice.

MOST OF THE NEWCOMER COINS RECOVERED.

Every one interested in numismatics will be pleased to learn that Mr. Waldo Newcomer of Baltimore, Md., whose fine collection of coins was stolen some time ago, a detailed description of which appeared in the November NUMISMATIST, has regained a gratifying proportion of the pieces, which include almost all of the unreplacable pieces.

The total number of coins stolen was a little over 1250, of which Mr. Newcomer has recovered 151. This recovery comprises all of the Territorial pieces except the \$5 piece of Moffat & Co., 1849, and the \$5 piece of Clark & Co., 1860, (both comparatively unimportant) and a few of the gold half and quarter dollars of very little value. All of the \$20 pieces and also the current \$10, \$5 and \$2.50 are missing, together with some of the old gold coins. Among the latter the most important still missing is the half eagle of 1829, with small stars and beaded border. In other words, the coins recovered represent in value from 60 to 65 per cent. of the whole.

Below we reproduce several newspaper items relating to the theft, which will be interesting, no doubt, to our readers:

Rare coins valued at \$17,500, part of a \$60,000 collection stolen from Waldo Newcomer, a Baltimore banker, were discovered in the safety deposit box of Frederick Holtz, at the Corn Exchange Bank branch, Columbus avenue and Seventy-second street.

Holtz was arrested at Kingston, N. Y. He was an electrician for the Holmes Burglar Alarm Telephone Company, of Baltimore, and is alleged to have committed the theft while installing burglar alarms. Stolen coins which have a face value of \$2,442 are at the bottom of the Hudson River, off Weehawken. The police say Holtz threw them overboard because they were of silver and not easily disposed of.—*New York Evening Journal*, November.

Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Otto H. House, an electrician, was arrested to-day on information from Baltimore, charging him with the theft of a collection of gold coins valued at \$60,000, from the home of Waldo Newcomer, a banker, of that city. The bulk of the coins was recovered from a safe deposit vault in New York City which was in House's name.—*New York Evening Journal*, Nov. 14.

Kingston, N. Y., Thursday.—Through the arrest to-day of Otto H. Houst at Rosendale, eight miles from Kingston, the police believe they will solve the mysterious disappearance of a gold coin collection valued at \$20,000 belonging to Waldo Newcomer, a banker of Baltimore, Md. Houst is accused of stealing Mr. Newcomer's collection, which was found to be missing when the family of the banker returned home from a summer vacation. In the course of the summer repair work was done in the house by electricians. Among the men employed was Houst. Detectives say Houst broke open a cabinet containing the collection and removed the coins. The detectives learned Houst had gone to Brooklyn, from where he was traced to Rosendale. At Rosendale it was ascertained he recently purchased a small farm. He did no work, but seemed well supplied with money. Houst is in the Kingston jail.—*New York Herald*, Nov. 14.

New York, Nov. 14.—Waldo Newcomer, president of the National Exchange Bank, of Baltimore, is the central figure in a tale which reads like fiction. He notified the police of Baltimore several months ago that his home had been robbed and a collection of gold and silver coins, valued at over \$25,000 because of antiquity and rareness, had been stolen. Subsequently Stanley R. Walker, who has charge of the safe deposit boxes in the Corn Exchange Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of this city, stopped at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Philadelphia. He presented a \$50 gold piece in payment of his board bill, and was informed that the coin was an old rare one. This \$50 coin, of an old mintage, was shown to S. H. Chapman, numismatist, of Philadelphia, and he identified it as one he had sold to Newcomer over twenty years ago. Walker was asked where he got the coin and explained that it was given to him by Frederick Holtz when he engaged a strong box of the Corn Exchange Bank. Detectives today located Holtz on

a farm in Kingston, N. Y. He was placed under arrest, charged by Newcomer with having stolen the coins while he was employed as a detective to guard them. The detectives called upon Sheriff Harburger today, and by virtue of a writ of replevin obtained his assistance in opening Holtz's safe deposit box in the Corn Exchange vaults. They found a part of the gold coins, valued at \$17,500.

After having stolen gold and silver coins valued at \$20,000, a part of the collection of Waldo Newcomer, president of the National Exchange Bank, last June, Otto H. Houst is absolutely penniless. Not a penny of the stolen coins now in his possession, the money he obtained from selling a portion of the coins spent, and now a prisoner in the jail in Kingston, N. Y., awaiting requisition proceedings to bring him back to Baltimore, Houst is in such a state of penury that he hasn't even enough money to purchase shoes for his ill-shod feet. Arrested in Rosendale, N. Y., near Kingston, by Detective Thomas Hogan of headquarters and Inspector Edward F. Meehan of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, Houst was so ill-clad that the men who took him into custody borrowed an overcoat to protect him against the biting cold of a 10-mile drive from Rosendale to Kingston.

Last night Detective Hogan returned to Baltimore from Kingston, bearing with him a package containing gold coins valued at \$16,000, a portion of the loot that Houst admits he stole from a cabinet in Mr. Newcomer's home. A lot of silver coins, valued at \$9500, Houst says, he put in a bag and dropped into the Hudson river on a ferryboat, between Forty-second street ferry and Weehauken, Houst had some money left after he dropped the bag into the river. This money, amounting to about \$16,000, he deposited with a safe deposit company in New York. It was this deposit that Detective Hogan succeeded in obtaining and brought back with him to Baltimore. With a small balance remaining from the \$20,000 in coins which he had taken from Mr. Newcomer's cabinet, Houst purchased a small farm at Rosendale. Then, realizing that the detectives were on his track, he resold the farm to the wife of the man from whom he had purchased it. In this transaction he received \$200, losing \$1000 on the deal.

"It doesn't pay to be crooked," remarked Houst to the detectives during the chilly ride from Rosendale to Kingston. "See what succumbing to a sudden temptation brought me to. Now I haven't a cent, not even a penny of the \$200 cash I received when I resold the farm; not enough to buy shoes. A few weeks ago I had all that gold and silver and now I haven't even enough to buy a pair of shoes and my wife and two children are penniless." Detective Hogan will go before the Grand Jury next Monday and after Houst is indicted will go to Annapolis to ask for requisition papers.—*Baltimore News*, Nov. 15.

New York, Nov. 16.—The police today prepared to drag North river for rare coins worth more than \$42,000, part of a collection stolen from Waldo Newcomer, a banker, of Baltimore. Detectives said that Frederick Holtz, electrician, confessed that he threw the coins in the river from the Albany boat, because they were silver and cumbersome. Their face value is \$2,442. Holtz told the story, the officers said, after \$17,500 in rare gold coins belonging to Newcomer were recovered in a safe deposit box rented by Holtz in a branch of the Corn Exchange Bank. Stanley R. Walker, of the bank, offered an old \$50 gold piece in payment of a bill at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, in Philadelphia. It was identified as one of Newcomer's, and Walker remembered that he had got the coin from Holtz when the man paid for the deposit box. Holtz is said to have robbed Newcomer's collection while doing electrical work in the banker's home.

NEW PUBLICATION.

We are indebted to Sig. Memmo Cagiati of Naples, Italy, for a complimentary copy of a very interesting publication entitled "Monete Assegnate ad Alcune Citta della Calabria dal XV. al XVIII. Secolo." (Coins Attributed to several Cities of Calabria from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Centuries.)

The issues of the mints of Cosenza, Belmonte, Catanzaro, Pizzo, Reggio and by the Marchesi di San Giorgio are dealt with, and are accompanied by numerous illustrations and devices.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
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1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

THROUGHOUT the present year an earnest effort has been made to issue THE NUMISMATIST on or as near the first of each month as possible. Upon several occasions there has been a delay of several days, usually due to holding the forms for a belated advertisement. We are anxious to please our advertisers, but we are especially desirous of adhering strictly to our policy of issuing the magazine promptly. Therefore, beginning with January, 1914, copy for advertisements, or changes in advertisements, must reach the office of THE NUMISMATIST not later than the 20th of the current month to insure insertion.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BRANCH NUMBER 1, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting was held at King Joy Lo's Mandarin Restaurant, Tuesday Oct. 21. Those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames Green, Simpson, F. Michael and E. Michael; Misses Green, Raymond, L. and M. Naerup, and Messrs. Williams, Leon, Wilson and Loer.

After an enjoyable dinner, the meeting was called to order, President Green presiding. Branch No. 1 being entitled to one vote in the election of officers of the A. N. A. for the ensuing year, a vote of the majority was taken and ballot marked, which the Secretary was instructed to mail.

A very interesting paper on South and Central American gold coins was read by Mr. Williams, a part of which is herewith given: "All of us have heard and read of pieces of eight and of the doubloon of the days of the buccaneers. What we call the Spanish, or Spanish-American, doubloon, is a gold piece of 8 escudos, an escudo having a value of about \$2. This is not the piece of eight. It is not properly the doubloon, either. It is the onza, or ounce. To get at the derivation of these well-known misnomers we will have to go back to the early Spanish coins. H. H. Bancroft, in his "History of the Pacific States" says: 'During the discoveries of Columbus we hear of little else but maravedis; then the peso de oro and the castellano take the lead; all along marco and ducado being occasionally used. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, and before and after, Spanish values were reckoned from a marco or mark of silver, which was the standard. A mark was eight ounces, either of gold or silver. A mark of gold (\$128) was divided into fifty castellanos. A two castellano piece (5.12) was called a doblon. In Spanish America, a real of silver was equal to 12½ cents. Silver coins of one-eighth of a mark in weight were struck and called "pesos de ocho reales de plata" (weight of 8 reals of silver). From this arose the term "pieces of eight" in vogue among the merchants and buccaneers of the West Indies. The modern doubloon is an ounce of gold, and is worth sixteen pesos.

"The Spanish-American doubloon and its divisions of one-half, one, two, and four escudos, no longer is coined. Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua never did coin it since they became independent. The gold peso, or its multiples, (on the decimal system), has superseded it in Mexico, Chile, Colombia, Argentina, Guatemala, and Salvador. The old pieces are fast finding their way to the melting pot, in the Spanish-American countries, in Europe and in this country.

"When our collectors wake up and realize that the other Americans are a most interesting field, and that different types are more important than a series of dates of the same pieces, they will find that it will be very difficult to get together any considerable collection of these old escudos and doubloons."

Mr. Williams was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address.

A reading by Miss Mabel Green was enjoyed by all present.

A motion was made by Mr. Leon that, inasmuch as "Ladies Night" has become a popular feature with this Branch, that the next meeting be held at the same place, King Joy Lo's, and suggested that, after attending to whatever business may come before the meeting, to bring the evening's entertainment to a close with a theater party. The motion was carried and the suggestion adopted.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1913.

MARIE A. NAERUP, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of meeting held on July 23, 1913. From the Athenaeum. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the Chair. The Edinburgh University Library, Mr. Thomas Bliss, and Mr. F. W. Lincoln were elected to membership.

In continuation of his standard work, "A Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I. and II," the President treated the mints in the countries of Norfolk and Northampton, namely, Norwich, Thetford, Great Yarmouth, and Northampton. Of Norwich and Thetford the author was able to record existing specimens of all the thirteen successive coinages of the period; but Northampton was, as yet, represented in one of the types only—the second of the Conqueror. Yarmouth was a borough when Domesday was compiled, and as such was, according to the principal evolved by Mr. Carlyon-Britton, and now accepted by experts, entitled to a mint; but hitherto no representative money

had been forthcoming. It was therefore a matter of considerable interest that the author was able to record a silver penny of the fifth coinage of William I. reading +LEOFFINE ON ERAMI (for ERAMV), which, by comparison with the form EREMVE on the mediæval seal of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, seemed clearly to indicate the place-name Yarmouth. He was of opinion that the Abbot of Peterborough's mint was at Stamford, and that his money in consequence bore the name of that town. The coins hitherto attributed to Peterborough he therefore thought should be transferred to Bury St. Edmunds.

A paper by Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine on some Irish coins found at Trim called attention to an Act of the Parliament held at Drogheda by Richard, Duke of York, in February, 1460, which authorized "a separate coinage for Ireland in the castles of Dublin and Trymme," and the writer identified a series of coins found at Trim as the money then issued at the latter place.

Mr. Charles Winter exhibited and read a paper upon, the beautiful and unique medal in gold specially designed for presentation by George II. to Capt. Smith Callis, R. N., in recognition of his bravery in destroying five Spanish ships in the harbour of St. Tropes, June, 1742. He also showed the group of decorations earned in the Peninsula by Lieut.-Col. Russell Manner of the 74th Foot, comprising the Gold Cross, the Gold Medal, the Peninsular Medal, and the Gold Badge of a Military Companion of the Bath.

Among other exhibitions were: A half-groat of Dublin of Edward IV.'s heavy coinage, and a groat of London of the "rosette" issue of Henry VI., by Mr. H. A. Parsons; eighteen half-groats of Henry VII.'s second coinage, found, with other coins, at Arklow county, Wicklow, in 1895, by Mr. F. A. Walters; a series of seventeenth-century tokens of Trim, and some unrecorded tokens of later date, by Mr. L. L. Fletcher; and a half-groat of Henry VII.'s first issue struck at Canterbury, and bearing the "eye of Providence" after the letters DI in the legend, by Mr. J. Shirley-Fox.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Oct. 16, H. B. Earle Fox, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair. Messrs. H. W. Codrington and W. Gilbert were proposed for election.

Exhibitions—By Mr. F. A. Walters, a bronze medallion of Commodus with rev. Britannia seated. (BRITANNIA P. M. T.R. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COSIII P. P.); by Mr. P. H. Webb, a series of third brass of Marius and Quintillus from a find made in 1912 near Treves, and denarii from a find near Luxemburg; by Sir Arthur J. Evans, five autonomous denarii of the interregnum, two solidi including one of the XVth legion, and eight denarii of Galba; by Mr. H. B. Earle Fox, a series of copper coins of Corinth including pieces commemorating Nero's visit, autonomous issues of the duumvir L. Caninius Agrippa, and coins of Galba.

Mr. H. Mattingly read a paper on "The Coinages of the Civil Wars" A. D. 68-69. After briefly recapitulating the history of the period the reader attempted scope of the paper, and to elucidate the circumstances under which they were struck. The so-called "Autonomous" coins, which bear Republican or military types, without the name or head of any Emperor, were first passed in reviewing. It was suggested that they should be assigned to three districts, Spain, Gaul and the Germanies, and that the first two groups should be dated to early in 68, and the third to late in the same year. Reasons were given for not assigning any of those coins to the mint of Rome. A short account was then given of the coinage of L. Clodius Macer in Africa and attention was called to the salient points of interest. The coinage of Galba came next in order. Mr. Mattingly suggested a division into some five or six groups, to be attributed to the mint of Rome and also to mints in Spain, Gaul and possibly Africa. The points of contact between the coins of this Emperor and the "Autonomous" class were noted, and an explanation of the connexion was suggested. The various issues of Vitellien were next discussed, and different groups of coins were assigned to lower Germany, Gaul and Rome and in the case of Galba a theory was proposed which might explain the great similarity between the Imperial coins and certain groups of "Autonomous". Finally, a very brief survey was taken of the early issues of Vespasian. A number of coins, showing marked differences of style and fabric, were illustrated and possible mints were suggested for some of them.

In the discussion that followed Sir Arthur Evans commented on some very interesting coins of the period, which he had exhibited earlier in the evening. He suggested the importance of the evidence of finds, to check or confirm the

proposed classification. Mr. Earle Fox called attention to the series of Corinthian coins, bearing the name of a duumvir, and certainly to be attributed to the year 68, bearing instead of an emperor's name, the inscription "ROMAE ET IMPERIO" and "SENATO P. Q. R." and pointed out that they supplied some evidence of a sort of "interregnum," if one may so term it, between the death of Nero and the general recognition of Galba as emperor.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 118th monthly meeting of the above-named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Nov. 7th, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following nineteen members were present: Messrs. Holmes, Jonas, Edward Michael, Brenner, Thomas, Kelly, V. M. Brand, Rau, Ripstra, Leon, Verkler, Green, Simpson, Loer, Nelson, Baker, H. C. Mueller, Williams and Dr. Merrill. Mr. Farran Zerbe was present as a visitor. The following were elected to membership: Messrs. Edward R. Heissler, August C. Magnus, Frederick N. Pease, Lee F. English, George F. Brown, and Bauman L. Belden and Miss Marie A. Naerup. Under exhibitions Mr. Leon showed a Venetian ducat of Louis Manin; Mr. Williams a dobra of Brazil, 1732; and Mr. Green a two-cent encased postage stamp. Mr. Zerbe exhibited a number of interesting United States notes.

The special order of the evening was an auction of coins donated by members, which had been catalogued by Mr. Green, Mr. Edward Michael acting as auctioneer. There were about 100 lots disposed of, and netted the treasury \$114.62½. The half cent which was paid on one purchase was put up by the auctioneer and sold to a member present for 75 cents. A vote of thanks was given the auctioneer and cataloguer for their services.

Magazines received since last meeting were: *THE NUMISMATIST*, *Spink's Circular* and *Numismatischer Verkehr* for October and the *India Philocartist*; auction catalogues from S. H. Chapman (with plates), Egger Brothers, Hess (3), Mehl, H. S. Rosenberg, Santamaria, Schulman, Thieme and United States Coin Co., catalogues with fixed prices from Auf der Heide, Majer and United States Coin Co.; and a book on New York Store Cards from Mr. C. A. Windau.

Adjourned to meet Dec. 5, 1913.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

THE ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1913. Forty-first meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order, President Woolsey presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Gillette, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Emrich, Clarke, and Bunnell.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Publications received this month: *Philatelic West*, *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, and auction sale of Chicago Numismatic Association, Nov. 7, 1913.

Mr. Clark was on hand with an interesting display of coins, besides which there was a fine consignment of cents which had been sent in by Mr. Henry Chapman, also some silver pieces and medals for exhibit and sale, and after the regular routine was gone through the balance of the evening was spent in exchanging coins and considerable discussion about them by the various members present.

Mr. Yawger, the Secretary of this Association, who is also Librarian of the American Numismatic Association, notified those present that he had finally (after much delay caused by difficulty in getting the books through the Canadian customs office, on their way from his predecessor) gotten the books in his possession, and he invited the R. N. A. to hold their next meeting at his house, No. 78 Linden Street, where the library is now ready for inspection and distribution.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1913, at No. 78 Linden Street.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, Nov. 14, 1913. Meeting called to order by President Heaton presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Boyd, Belden, Blake, Frey, Elder, Armstrong, Valentine, Wormser, Proskey, Smith, Heaton, Wood, Reilly, Jr., Nangle, Webster, Kohler, Newell, French, and Swanson.

Secretary being absent, Mr. Boyd was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Executive Committee reported the sale of one Token Book.

Membership Committee reported the proposal for membership of Mr. William Harvey.

The following resolution was regularly moved, seconded and carried:

WHEREAS, The New York Numismatic Club has learned with profound regret of the death of Mr. J. Coolidge Hills, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the death of Mr. J. Coolidge Hills the club has lost a valued member, who was an intelligent and indefatigable numismatist, a delightful companion, and a dear friend to all who knew him.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Hills.

Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported the following nominations for the year 1914:

President—Elliott Smith.

Vice President—Albert R. Frey.

Secretary and Treasurer—F. C. C. Boyd.

Executive Committee—F. C. C. Boyd, Chairman; Bauman L. Belden, Geo. H. Blake, and John Reilly, Jr.

Membership Committee—Wayte Raymond, Chairman; David Proskey, and J. W. Scott.

Publication Committee—E. H. Adams, Chairman; D. W. Valentine, and Howland Wood.

Medallic Art Committee—J. De Lagerberg, Chairman; A. G. Heaton, J. W. Swanson, E. T. Newell, and W. Bush.

The following nominations were then made from the floor:

For Vice President—B. L. Belden, D. Macon Webster, and E. T. Newell.
For Secretary Treasurer—M. Wormser.

For Executive Committee—A. R. Frey, (Chairman), Bernard Nangle, J. W. Swanson, and Howland Wood.

Regularly moved, seconded and carried, that one of the Heaton medals be presented to the Rochester Numismatic Association, and the same was delivered to Dr. French, the President, who was at the meeting. Dr. French thanked the club on behalf of the R. N. A. The club was very much gratified in having with them Dr. French.

The exhibition of coins was then in order. The exhibition was as follows:
Exhibitions. By A. R. Frey—Four gold coins of Guatemala, which included a five-peso proclamation piece of Charles IV., dated 1789; the peso and five-real pieces of Rafael Carrera, dated, respectively, 1859 and 1860, and the four-pesos, dated 1869, all in extremely fine condition.

By E. H. Adams—(All silver.) Two reals and one real, Guatemala, Charles III., dated 1760. Four reals and one real, Guatemala, Charles IV., dated 1789. One real proclamation piece, Ciudad Real de Chiapa, Guatemala, with Antigua mint mark, dated 1789. Guatemala, 1808, Ferdinand VII., one real. Two reals and one real, Ferdinand VII., proclamation pieces, of San Salvador, in Guatemala, dated 1808. Guatemala, Ciudad de Chiapa, proclamation piece, Ferdinand VII., two reals, dated 1808. Guatemala, Lecn de Nicaragua, proclamation piece, one real, Ferdinand VII., dated 1808. Guatemala, Ciudad de Guatemala, 1812, proclamation piece, two reals. Medal of Guatemala, with the obverse showing female carving inscription on monument, with inscription GUATEMALA LIBRE E INDEPENDIENTE, (Guatemala Free and Independent,) and the reverse, a winged figure between two globes, with inscription, EL LIBRE OFRECE PAZ PERO EL SIERVO JAMAS, (Liberty Brings Peace, But the Servitude Never.) Size, 44 mm. Copper, gold plated. Fonrobert 7206. Also a silver medal issued by the Economical Society of the Friends of the Republic of Guatemala, 35 mm. in diameter. The obverse shows a coat of arms, with mountains, surrounded by an oval ribbon, inscribed EL ZELO UNIDO PRODUCE LA ABUNDANCIA. Around the border is inscribed SOCIEDAD ECON. DE AMIGOS DE LA REPUB. DE GUAT. Reverse, in the field a table covered with emblems of history and art, above a hand tendering a wreath through a cloud. Around the border the inscription PREMIANDO ECCITA Y FOMENTA. On the base of the table, is apparently the signature of the maker of the medal, in extremely small script letters, "Por C. Esp."

Topic for next meeting was not announced.

F. C. C. BOYD, Secretary *Pro. Tem.*

HIGH PRICES FOR BRITISH COINS.

In the sale at Sotheby's in London, on Nov. 18 of the Carylton-Britton collection of coins of the British, Roman-British, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman series, a halfpenny, weight 9.4 grs., struck at York in the year 875, in perfect preservation, and probably unique, brought \$400. Another Northumbrian penny, struck in the reign of the Danish King Alwald, A. D. 901-905, weight 18 grs., extremely fine and of great rarity, sold for \$380. Only two or three specimens are known. The Rashleigh specimen realized \$305. A penny of the reign of Regnald, another Danish King of Northumberland, A. D. 943-4, a fine specimen of an apparently unpublished variety, and excessively rare, was knocked down for \$300. A Mancus of Mercia, reign of the Saxon King Offa, A. D. 757-796, an extraordinary and unique gold coin, which was first brought to the notice of English numismatists in the year 1841, realized \$1,075. In diameter it is 19.5 mm., and its weight is 66 grs. It agrees in weight with the well-known Arabic Dinar, which at that period largely formed the gold currency of Europe and furnished Offa with a prototype for the only gold coinage bearing his name.

A penny of the time of Ecgbert of Kent, A. D. 765-79, 18.2 grs., found at Stamford Hill in 1906, went for \$500. This was a comparatively low price for this fine specimen of an extremely rare coin, Rashleigh's much inferior example having sold for \$765. A penny of Aethelred, A. D. 870-889, weight 20.5 grs., fine and believed to be unique, sold for \$305. A penny of Aethelberht of East Anglia, A. D. 794, who was murdered by Offa, realized \$855. Its weight is 18.9 grs. This coin is of the highest interest and rarity, only one other being known, which is in the National Museum. It was found in the year 1908 at the foot of the walls of the City of Tivoli, the ancient Tibur.—*New York Times*.

London, Nov. 19.—Two silver pennies of Burgred of Mercia, A. D. 853-874, brought \$355 to-day in the sale at Sotheby's of the Carlyon-Britton collection of coins. One of them, from the Evans collection, is an extremely rare type. A scarce penny of an uncertain King of East Anglia, in the time of Saint Eadmund, was bought by Quaritch for \$250. This curious piece, 21.2 grains, was apparently struck contemporaneously with the large memorial coinage of the martyred King Eadmund. Parsons gave \$215 for a penny of Ecgbert of Wessex, A. D. 802-828, weight 21.7 grains. It is in fine condition, is extremely rare, and came from the Rashleigh collection. This coin was found near St. Austell. Colnaghi obtained for \$485 two pennies of Eadmund of Wessex, A. D. 940, both well preserved and rare types. The total to-day was \$4,900. The sale will be continued to-morrow.—*New York Times*.

London, Nov. 21.—A sale of coins at Sotheby's to-day realized \$3,288. A very fine and very rare coin of Aethelred sold for \$500. Two old Saxon coins sold for \$70.50. A fine specimen from Winchcombe brought \$88.75.—*New York American*.

London, Nov. 23.—The sale of the Carlyon-Britton collection of ancient British coins ended at Sotheby's with a total of \$3,344, making a final total of \$24,512.—*New York American*.

WARNING TO NUMISMATISTS.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—

A party giving his address as Gilboa, N. Y., has been writing lately in every direction for United States gold coins and United States notes in any quantity, and would be very thankful if anybody would send him specimens of the same that are easily spent. I have not heard of a dealer getting a dollar out of him, and he is no doubt the same swindler that tried the same game about two years ago under another name and address. He is very liberal in giving parties for reference, but on writing to them, and enclosing stamp for reply, no reply is received. I warn anybody who receives his order not to send the goods without getting the money in advance.

Very truly yours,

Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1913.

HENRY CHAPMAN.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The annual dues are 50 cents yearly; subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New members to be admitted December 15, 1913.

1740 Charles B. Turill, 4005 17th St., San Francisco, Calif.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Nov. 15, 1913. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to January

15, 1914, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the January issue.

APPLICANTS

	PROPOSED BY
B. H. Mayer	Edgar H. Adams
H of Kunstprageanstalt, Anstalt, Pforzheim	Waldo C. Moore
Arthur S. Bostwick	Dr. Geo. P. French
77 Averill Ave., Rochester, N. Y.	Fred E. Merritt
Ernest Jonas,	Ben G. Green
Dunning, Ill.	P. M. Wolsieffer
George M. Andrus	W. W. Garra-brant
25 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.	Edgar H. Adams
Stanley W. McFarland	Farran Zerbe
Care Commercial Bank, Port Huron, Mich.	Waldo C. Moore

Change of Addresses.

W. A. Laughlin, M. A., Ph. D., from Elko to Box 456, Virginia City, Nev.
 President Judson Brenner, from De Kalb, to 700 High St., Youngstown, Ohio.
 B. N. Rooks, from Broomfield, Colo., to 1923 N. 18th St., Kansas City, Kans.
 Clyde W. Miller, from 25th St., to 776 Baker St., Detroit, Mich.
 John J. Meily, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to 228 N. 4th St., Allentown, Pa.
 The Boston Numismatic Society, Corporate Member. The address of the
 Secretary is changed from 88 Pearl St., Boston, to George L. Tilden,
 405 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
 George E. Baldwin, from Pittsfield, to 123 State St., Springfield, Mass.

WALDO C. MOORE, General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1913.

Report of the Election Committee.

Count of the Official Ballots of the American Numismatic Association for 1913.

For President.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Baltimore, Md.	298
CARL WURTZBACH, Lee, Mass.	124

For First Vice-President.

R. W. McLACHLAN, Montreal, Canada	386
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For Second Vice-President.

C. H. SHINKLE, Pittsburgh, Pa.	372
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For General Secretary.

WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, O.	389
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For Treasurer.

WYNN HOERNER, Lewisburg, O.	382
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For Librarian.

H. H. YAWGER, Rochester, N. Y.	384
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For Chairman Board of Governors.

H. O. GRANBERG, Oshkosh, Wis.	377
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For Members Board of Governors.

JUDSON BRENNER, DeKalb, Ills.	384
H. R. NEWCOMB, Detroit, Mich.	383
FRED E. MERRITT, Rochester, N. Y.	379
BEN G. GREEN, Chicago, Ills.	381

Total number of ballots	433
Defective ballots	9
Not entitled to vote	2
Votes counted	422

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
 ELLIOTT SMITH,
 RUDOLPH KOHLER,

New York, November 6, 1913.

Election Committee.

"ALL THINGS COME TO HIM WHO WAITS."

Many moons have passed since my appointment as Librarian to the American Numismatic Association, and it is with much joy that I am finally able to announce to the members of that body that I have wrested the library from the clutches of the customs officers, and am now Librarian in fact, as well as in name.

As you are aware, my predecessor was located in Canada, and upon my election to succeed him in August, 1912, of course the books would have to be transferred from Montreal to Rochester, passing through the customs office. Owing to some misunderstanding, the library was not gotten ready for shipment until July of this year, since which time a merry chase has been going on, which only ended on October 24th, when the books were delivered to me, and it occurred to me that the members of the A. N. A. might be interested in knowing why I was unable to give them any information when they wrote me as Librarian.

Mr. Gravel had the books all packed, ready for shipment, but when it came to the point of sending them on he found that the steamboat company would not accept the consignment without a customs declaration, giving the value and country of origin of each book. This of course he was unable to do, as most of the books were donations from different sources, and their value could only be estimated. Although much time and effort was expended, nothing further was accomplished at that time. During the Convention at Detroit in August of this year I had a long talk on the subject with Mr. R. W. McLachlan, and he very kindly promised to see what he could do about it when he returned to Montreal, so I turned over all the accumulation of papers to him.

Mr. McLachlan wrote me in the early part of September, advising that he could get no satisfaction at the customs office there, and suggested that I go to the United States customs office here and explain the matter to them fully. So I went to that office, but they seemed to be as much in the dark as we were. They made the suggestion, however, that I ask Mr. McLachlan to go to the United States Consul in Montreal and ask for a consular declaration, estimating as near as possible the value of the library, which document they thought would enable the railroad or steamship company to accept the shipment and get it through the customs office. So I looked wise, and wrote Mr. McLachlan.

On the 30th of September Mr. McLachlan wrote me the story of his further efforts in our behalf: How, after some twenty calls on his part at Mr. Gravel's office, five or six at the Consulate, three or four at the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's office, everything was finally gotten in train to get the shipment through. When, sad to relate, upon making what he thought was his final call at Mr. Gravel's office in that matter, he found that gentleman was out of town and nothing could be done until his return. But finally and at last, the books were started on their travels, and in due time I received a notice from the New York Central Railroad Company that they had received the consignment "Free Astray" from Oswego, N. Y. Why "Oswego" was a mystery to me, unless possibly the steamship company, thinking they had something dangerous aboard (like Jonah of old), dumped it off at the first convenient opportunity, but but *like* Jonah, the package landed safely, as it was addressed to me at Rochester, and the railroad company forwarded it to me here, sending me notice that the books were being held in bond by the customs office in Rochester.

So back to the customs office I wended my weary way, and, after signing yards of release papers and affidavits that the books were of American make, etc.—in fact, subscribing to everything they placed before me, I was assured that the carting company would make delivery of the books at once.

Two more weeks of heartbreaking suspense passed, the peace of my happy home being threatened in the meantime, as I had asked my wife not to leave the house until the books came, fearing if they came during her absence and no one was there to receive them, they might be lost to us forever. She of course was willing to do this, but after a time, patience ceased to be a virtue, and we had almost reached the depths of despair when one day a dull thud was heard

at the doorway, and there was the cartman with the case of books, and now everybody's happy and I'm a perfectly good Librarian.

78 Linden Street, Rochester, N. Y.

H. H. YAWGER.

THE MEXICAN DOLLAR.

In view of the interest which is now centered on our neighbor of the south, it may be worth while to illustrate the latest style of silver dollar, which is greatly different from any design of the denomination which has ever been



issued in the Mexican Republic, representing a radical departure from the well-known radiated liberty cap-eagle design so familiar to all of our numismatists. At the same time we are showing an illustration of a dollar of the familiar design, which represents a piece struck at the branch mint of Culican, in the State of Sinaloa, and is a very fine specimen of this type of design.

The collection of Mexican pesos should prove interesting to our American collectors, and it is a matter of wonder why more do not take up the series, which embraces a goodly number of varieties, scarcely any of which would require an expenditure much in excess of bullion value. Commencing with the silver peso of Emperor Iturbide, dated 1822, and following the series through



the years up to the present time, together with the mint marks of the various mints, such as Mexico, Guanajuato, Culican, Durango, Potosi, Hermosillo, &c., one could bring together a very attractive series of pieces which would be full of interest and yet could be acquired at trifling expense. The Mexican series of coins of all denominations has been much neglected, and it is to be hoped that in the near future there will be aroused an interest in a field which is so full of attraction and which embraces specimens which date back to the middle of the sixteenth century.



The AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

New York

ORGANIZED 1858

INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

Term ending January 1918:

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1916:

CHARLES G. DODD
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Term ending January 1917:

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
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Term ending January 1915:

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DANIEL PARISH, JR.
J. SANFORD SALTUS

Term ending January 1914:

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ALEXANDER D. SAVAGE

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HOWLAND WOOD

The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to *The American Journal of Numismatics*, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

New York, November 15, 1913.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 4 P. M., Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of April 19th the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council takes great pleasure in announcing a most generous gift from a member, who has given most liberally and frequently for many years. The purpose of this gift is explained in the following letter:

Paris, Oct. 22, 1913.

Archer M. Huntington, Esq.,
The American Numismatic Society,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I enclose my cheque for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, which I beg you will convey to the Council of The American Numismatic Society, for the purpose of establishing a permanent fund, the income from which shall be employed, in the discretion of the Council, for the striking of a medal to be awarded from time to time to sculptors for distinguished achievement in the field of the art of the medal, to authors who have merited signal honor for numismatic research and scholarship, or to those who have materially aided in broadening the knowledge of the science of Numismatics. I desire the name of this fund to be: The J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund, and that of the medal, the J. Sanford Saltus Medal.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. SANFORD SALTUS.

The Council has accepted this added responsibility, and will arrange the details of the establishment of the J. Sanford Saltus medal at an early date.

Since the last meeting of the Society the following members have been elected:

MEMBER.

Elliott Smith, New Rochelle, New York.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Joseph P. Gomes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Bela L. Pratt, Boston, Mass.
E. E. Wright, New Orleans, La.	Jonathan M. Swanson, Newark, N. J.
William F. Beeler, New York.	Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm, Pittsburgh, Pa.
F. R. Fancher, Redondo Beach, Calif.	E. J. Seltman, Herts, England.
Ben G. Green, Chicago, Ill.	Moritz Wormser, New York.
W. Harold Manning, Brookline, Mass.	Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.
N. C. Nielsen, Cairo, Neb.	Dr. J. A. K. Birchett, Vicksburg, Miss.

The Council announces, with great regret, the death of five life members:

August 16, Robert C. Ogden, Elected January 15, 1906.

September 7, William F. Havemeyer, Elected March 18, 1903.

October 6, Robert Hewitt, Elected February 22, 1866.

October 10, Herman C. von Post, Elected November 15, 1897.

November 8, J. Coolidge Hills, Elected May 17, 1887.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Since the April meeting the Society has received seven hundred and ninety-five coins and tokens, three hundred and twenty-five medals, plaques and decorations, fifteen electrotypes, eleven plaster casts, one clay tablet, and nine specimen of paper money.

The more important donations are:

A collection of ninety-five coins of the West Indies, each of which were selected on account of its rarity or unusually fine condition. Several of these coins have no known duplicates and many are most difficult to obtain. The collection is the gift of Mrs. Foster Ely, Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., and Mr. Edward T. Newell.

Mr. Howland Wood has also given a collection of three hundred and fifty-seven coins of the West Indies, containing many rare specimens. These two collections, together with the one hundred and ninety-eight coins in the Society's cabinet, will form one of the largest and best collections of West Indian coins in existence, numbering in all six hundred and fifty specimens. Mr. Wood has also given sixty-five coins and medals of various countries.

Another most gratifying donation consists of thirty-four medals of Argentina presented by Dr. R. S. Naon, the Argentine Minister at Washington.

A series of thirty-one medallion portraits of American Indians, by Edward W. Sawyer, was given by Mr. Edward D. Adams.

Seventy-six Canadian coins and tokens from Dr. Andrew B. Baird of Manitoba.

Ninety-seven medals and badges relating to the Civil War, from Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell.

Forty-four coins and thirty-four decorations and medals from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

Fifteen French coins and patterns from M. Fernand Mazerolle of Paris.

Sixty-two medals, principally Masonic, from the estate of Dr. William T. R. Marvin.

Other donors are as follows:

Bauman L. Belden
Roger Bennett
Julius de Lagerberg
Godefroid Devreese
Charles G. Dodd
Miss Gertrude Dodd
Robert James Eidlitz
Rev. Foster Ely, D. D.
David R. Gibson
Hugo O. Greenhood
Miss Ilione Hulbert
Archer M. Huntington
M. Mayer
Waldo C. Moore
Edward T. Newell
Nelson P. Pehrson

William Poillon
David Proskey
Charles Pryer
H. D. Ralphs
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Henri Weil
Hugh W. White
Whitehead & Hoag Company
Walter I. Willis
Chicago Numismatic Society
Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire
Rochester Numismatic Society
War Veterans & Sons Association

The Library has received ninety-eight books, one hundred and seventeen periodicals, one hundred and twenty-two pamphlets, two hundred and fifty-one catalogues and ten photographs, from the following donors:

Edgar H. Adams
Edward D. Adams
Frank D. Andrews
Emil Bahrfeldt
Miss Agnes Baldwin
Bauman L. Belden
Giovanni Cariatì
S Hudson Chapman
T. L. Comparette
Godefroid Devreese
John M. Dodd, Jr.
Henry Russell Drowne
Thomas L. Elder
Rev. Dr. Foster Ely
Estate of Dr. William T. R. Marvin
Albert R. Frey
Edward Hagaman Hall
Archer M. Huntington

Antonio Parera
William Poillon
J. Sanford Saltus
Edward Tuck
Howland Wood
William H. Woodin
Farran Zerbe
Cincinnati Museum Association
Director, National Museum, Venezuela
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
First National Bank, Boston
International Commerce Commission
Library of Congress
Metropolitan Museum of Art
New England Society of New York
New Jersey Historical Society
Numismatic & Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia

George Sawyer Kellogg
 Newell Martin
 Dr. W. R. Martin
 Fernand Mazerolle
 Edward T. Newell
 Nelson P. Pehrson
 Stephen H. P. Pell

Ohio Archeological & Historical Society
 Publishers of Cuba Intelechuel
 Royal Mint, London
 Smithsonian Institution
 The United Numismatic Societies of
 Germany and Austria

The work of the Society has gone along smoothly since the last meeting. The exhibitions have been changed from time to time, and have included, in addition to selections from the Society's cabinet, several small collections loaned for that purpose. There are now on exhibition a collection of Japanese paper money, loaned by Mr. Howland Wood, and three collections of coins and medals of Annam, loaned by Messrs. Bauman L. Belden, John Reilly, Jr., and Howland Wood.

The Society proposes to hold an exhibition of United States coins beginning on the 17th of January, 1914, and lasting one month or longer, as may be decided, but in any event not over two months.

This exhibition will comprise the following series:

Colonial—State issues.

Colonial—Miscellaneous coins, patterns and tokens before the establishment of the United States Mint.

Regular issues of the Philadelphia and branch mints in all metals.

Patterns and experimental pieces.

Private gold coins.

Encased postage stamps.

While it is desired to make this exhibition as nearly complete as it can be made, it is also well to avoid duplication as much as possible, especially of the more common varieties.

It has therefore been decided to obtain:

First—The best possible representation of any one series from a single collection, which will make the main exhibition of such series.

Second—To supplement this; any particularly rare and unusually fine specimens from other collections, so that the series as a whole may come as near completeness, and be as fine as to condition, as it is possible to make it.

In each series, the coins of each exhibitor will be kept together and with them a suitable label stating to whom they belong.

Preparations for the exhibition are going forward rapidly. Several most important exhibits have already been received and more are expected within the next few days. Enough has been promised to assure the assembling of the greatest collection of United States and Colonial coins ever brought together.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS.

The Committee on the Publication of Medals has prepared a plaque to commemorate John Pierpont Morgan and his influence upon the art development of this country through his munificent gifts and the loans of his art collections.

This plaque has been designed by Mr. Emil Fuchs, of London.

The issue of the plaque will be limited as follows:

In gold for the family of Mr. Morgan ----- 1

For subscription by the members of the Society:

In sterling silver, at \$10 each ----- 100

In bronze, at \$5 each ----- 100

and as many more in bronze, not exceeding 500 in all, as may be applied for prior to December 15, 1913.

The silver and bronze issues will be numbered respectively from one upwards. Each member may subscribe for one or more examples, and these will be allotted in the order of the applications therefor, until the entire issue, as above restricted, has been taken.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus for his most generous gift of five thousand dollars for the establishment of the J. Sanford Saltus Medal.

WHEREAS, On October 6th Mr. Robert Hewitt, a life member of this Society passed away, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hewitt became a member of the Society on February 22, 1866; served as Corresponding Secretary from 1868 to 1869, as one of the Vice-Presidents from 1880 to 1885, and as a member of the Building Committee for the erection of the Society's building, and in other ways displayed his interest in the Society and its work; Therefore, be it

Resolved. That the American Numismatic Society having learned with profound regret of the death of its Life Member, Mr. Robert Hewitt, desires to place on record its appreciation of his work in the field of numismatics and of what he has done for the Society.

Resolved. That a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society and a copy of these resolutions sent to his widow.

WHEREAS, On Nov. 8, 1913, Mr. J. Coolidge Hills, a Life Member of this Society, and a Member of its Committee on Decorations, Insignia and War Medals, passed away, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hills, since he became a member of the Society, on May 17, 1887, has displayed the most active interest in its welfare, has enriched its collection with valuable and interesting specimens, contributed to the interest of many meetings and by his unwearied courtesy and good nature won the love of all the members with whom he came in contact, therefore be it

Resolved. That The American Numismatic Society having learned with profound regret of the death of its Life Member, Mr. J. Coolidge Hills, desires to place on record its appreciation of his character as a man and a numismatist, and of the loss that the Society has sustained in his death.

Resolved. That a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society and a copy of these resolutions sent to his widow.

The Chairman introduced Dr. George P. French, the founder and first president of the Rochester Numismatic Association, who was present as a guest of the Society, and Dr. French made a few interesting remarks.

The Chairman then announced the subject of the meeting: Informal discussion and exhibition of the Coins of the West Indies, and introduced Rev. Dr. Foster Ely, who read a paper entitled "A Numismatic Quest from United States Cents to the Coinage of the Antilles."*

This was followed by some informal discussion.

The exhibitions consisted of the Society's collection of coins of the West Indies, together with the two collections recently acquired, also some interesting pieces shown by Messrs. Edgar H. Adams and Albert R. Frey.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

*This paper will be published in full in the next number of THE NUMISMATIST.

A NEW VARIETY OF HARD TIMES TOKEN.

We have received information from Mr. William Hesslein of Boston that he has recently acquired a variety of Hard Times token that is not mentioned in Mr. Low's work, and which, so far as known, has not been known up to the present time.

This is Low 116, in copper, instead of the usual metal in which it appears—namely, Feuchtwanger metal. The design of the piece shows on the obverse, in three lines, EAST | BOSTON | 1837, with an ornament above the word EAST, two ornaments between the word EAST and BOSTON, two ornaments between BOSTON and the date 1837, and below the date. The reverse contains the inscription, in three lines, MAVERICK | COACH | 1837, with an ornament above and below the word COACH and three small stars to the right and left of the word COACH.

Mr. Low, in his well-known work entitled "Hard Times Tokens," gives this information regarding the origin of the token: "From the earliest times the name of Maverick has been associated with East Boston, anciently Noddle's Island, which is now a part of the city of Boston; this island was granted to Samuel Maverick in 1633. Frequent reference is made to him in the early history of New England, and his name is still commemorated by 'Maverick Square' and in other ways, in that part of the city. The East Boston Coaches, or 'omnibuses' as they were formerly called, at one time ran from the ferry to other points in the district.

THE 1794 HALF CENTS.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—

Enclosed find chart of obverses of the half-cents of 1794. The late Charles Steigerwalt gave five varieties. From measurements and descriptions I think there should be six, or possibly seven, as I have seen what appeared to be my No. 6 without the Y of LIBERTY. The Y did not appear to have been removed.

I would like to have information on the following half cents: In my collection, 1793 Crosby 1-A, the L is imperfect and all letters indented at the base of the word LIBERTY. Crosby 1-B, LIBERTY appears to have been recut. Letters heavier and not indented. Is this so with all?

Now in reference to an 1804. I have an 1804, crosslet 4, which the top of all figures are in line, the base of the 4 almost touching the milling, 4 almost touching the O one-fourth from base. Reverse very different from any other I have seen, the 2 and last O being almost entirely under the ribbon ends. Denominator $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. longer than on other reverses.

	Steigerwalt	LIBERTY Base Line	L to Hair	L to Cap	1 to Hair	1 to End of Curl	4 to Bust	Pole	9 With or Without Knob	Date	Hair
1	5	m m 11	m m $1\frac{1}{2}$	m m $1\frac{1}{2}$	m m $2\frac{3}{4}$	m m $3\frac{1}{2}$	m m 1	Short	Without	7 Long	Long
2	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	Long	With	Regular	Long
3	3	11	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	Long	With	Regular	Long
4	2	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Long	With	7 High	Long
5	x	11	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Long	With	7 High	Long
6	1	11	2	2	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	Short	With	Regular	Short

By dividing into two groups, short and long pole, Nos. 1 and 6 are easily distinguished by the figures. Deviating again, even dates from high 7s, two and three can be separated by the difference of 1 to end of curl. The most noticeable difference between Nos. 4 and 5 is two ribbons from the juncture of pole and cap down through the hair. The field is 1 mm. greater, the milling cutting the edge for three-fourths of the circumferences.

GEO. R. ROSS.

Lebanon, Pa., Nov. 15th, 1913.

PROOF SETS FOR 1913 TO BE STRUCK.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—

I am very glad to report this morning, after considerable correspondence and urging others to write to Mr. George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, we have at last succeeded in getting that gentleman to comply with our request and strike proof sets for 1913.

Very respectfully,

Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1913.

HENRY CHAPMAN.

AMONG THE CATALOGUERS.

Catalogue received of the collection of Herrn Joachim Scheyer of Roman coins. This sale will be held by Adolph Hess Nachfolger at Frankfurt-Am-Main, Germany, on Dec. 1, and following days. The coins embrace 2101 lots, and the catalogue is accompanied by sixteen of the finest of plates.

Received from Rodolfo Ratto, Milan, Italy, his monthly catalogue of coins and medals, No. 7, July, 1913. This embraces Lots 4684 to 5506, of the coins of Italy—Milan, Sicily, &c., accompanied by marked prices. The cataloguer states that in the number for October will be recommenced the publication of medals, embracing new material recently acquired. He states that the Italian coins and medals alone will comprehend twenty-five numbers of the catalogue.

Received from Frederik Muller & Co., of Amsterdam, Holland, a catalogue of the collection of S. Wigersma Hzn. of Leeuwarden, which embraces coins, medals and books. Among the interesting medals are those commemorating certain events of the war with Spain; also jetons, marriage medals, and coins of the various Continental countries, both ancient and modern. The collection comprises 750 lots, and the catalogue is accompanied by four plates.

Received the catalogue of a sale of rare coins, United States cents, paper money, etc., to be held by Thomas L. Elder at New York City on Dec. 10. The sale embraces 943 lots.

Catalogue received of the first portion of the collection of English, Anglo-Gallic, Scottish, and Irish coins, formed by the late John Dudman, Esq., of London, England. The sale is to be held by Sotheby on Dec. 15 to 19. The lots number 769, and the catalogue is accompanied by three splendid plates.

Received the fixed price catalogue of coins from Rudolf Kube of Berlin, Germany. This is No. 277, and was issued in May. The items offered embrace a great variety of numismatic pieces, and quite a number of numismatic books.

FOURTH VOLUME OF KING OF ITALY'S GREAT BOOK ISSUED.

The King of Italy has just issued the fourth volume of his exhaustive account of Italian coins, "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum." The magnitude of the task undertaken by the King may be gauged from the fact that this latest volume, a large sized quarto, has 588 pages of text, in addition to plates giving reproductions of most of the coins mentioned. Yet it deals solely with the coins of Lombardy, excluding those struck in Milan, which are treated in a fifth volume to be issued next year.

MINT NOW COINING HALF AND QUARTER DOLLARS.

We have learned that the Philadelphia Mint is now engaged in coining half and quarter dollars, and that proofs of the two denominations are now obtainable.

AUCTION SALES.

1913.

Dec. 1, and Following Days.—The Joachim Scheyer Collection of Roman Coins. Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Frankfurt-Am-Main, Germany.

Dec. 1, 2, 3.—Collection of S. Wigersma Hzn. of Leeuwarden, embracing coins, medals, and books. Frederik Muller & Co., Amsterdam, Holland.

Dec. 10. Rare Coins, U. S. Cents, Paper Money, etc., Thomas L. Elder, New York City.

Dec. 15-19. Collection of Coins of John Dudman, Esq., of London, England, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge.

1914.

Feb. 24.—Collection of Colonial Coins of Henry Grogan of London. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.

THE WOODIN MEMBERSHIP PRIZE.

Following is a list of names to date of those who are in line for the A. N. A. medal in solid gold which is to be given by Mr. William H. Woodin of New York City as a prize to the one who obtains the most members for the A. N. A. during the year 1913. Applications received previous to July count one point; those coming in the latter half of the year are allowed one-half count. Only those having a credit of two or more applications are here listed.

	12 mos. members	6 mos. members	Total Points
ROBERT HOSBURY, Toledo, O.	6	13	12½
JOHN M. OLIVER, Springfield, Mass.	5	1	5½
DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH, Rochester, N. Y.	2	1	2½
THEOPHILE E. LEON, Chicago, Ill.	2	.....	2
HARRY J. LELANDE, Los Angeles, Cal.	2	.....	2
H. B. HARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.	2	.....	2
CHARLES H. SHINKLE, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	2	3
FARRAN ZERBE	2	1	2½
BEN. G. GREEN, Chicago, Ill.	1	5	3½
H. R. NEWCOMB, Detroit, Mich.	1	2	2
F. G. DUFFIELD, Baltimore, Md. ....	.....	2	1

WALDO C. MOORE, General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1913.

NEW NUMISMATIC SOCIETY AT NAPLES.

A new numismatic society has been organized at Naples, Italy, entitled "Il Circolo Numismatico Napoletano," according to a dispatch, dated Naples, Nov. 12, to *Il Progresso Italo-Americano* of New York City. The Counsellor of the new society is Sig. Cagiati; Secretary, Count Filangeri, and Manager, Sig. Cosentini. The first action taken by the society was to send a telegram to His Majesty, King Victor Emanuel III., who is an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association. The organization of the new Neapolitan society was forecast in *THE NUMISMATIST* of November, on Page 591.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

of *THE NUMISMATIST*, published monthly at Brooklyn, N. Y., required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Editor—Edgar H. Adams, 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Managing Editor—Edgar H. Adams, 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business Manager—Edgar H. Adams, 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Publisher—The American Numismatic Association.

President—Judson Brenner, De Kalb, Ill.

First Vice President—F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

Second Vice President—R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

Board of Governors—H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.; Dr. G. P. French, Rochester, N. Y.; S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.; Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

General Secretary—Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Treasurer—Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Librarian—H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

Known bond holders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities—None.

Edgar H. Adams, Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1913.

JAS. A. BRIGGS,

Notary Public, Kings Co.,

(SEAL)

Brooklyn, N. Y.

(My commission expires March, 1914.)

A WELL-DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

With much pleasure we reproduce a very complimentary reference to one of our esteemed members, Miss Agnes Baldwin, formerly Curator of the American Numismatic Society of New York City, but who for some time past has been pursuing a course of study abroad, and who has favored us with several very interesting articles on numismatic subjects while in Paris. The reference is taken from one of the foremost numismatic magazines of the world, *Il Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, (1912, Page 262), of Milan, Italy, edited by the well-known numismatists, Signori Francesco and Ercole Gneocchi, which contained a long review of the splendid catalogue (prepared by Miss Baldwin) of the International Exhibition of Contemporary Medals, held by The American Numismatic Society in 1911.

The celebrated Italian numismatist ended his review (which occupied about a half page) in this manner: "The catalogue is compiled by Miss Agnes Baldwin, and is preceded by a good introduction, historical and technical, of the medal. The authoress discusses with sagacity the theories on the essence of this product, which oscillates between numismatics and art, and involves both; she traces the general history of the medal from its origin up to our times. * * * Therefore the volume published under the modest title of catalogue turns out to be the best monograph of contemporaneous medallic art yet known." (The review is signed "F. G."—evidently Signor Francesco Gneocchi.)

GERMAN NUMISMATIC DISCUSSION.

Readers of the *Zeitschrift* and the *Muenzblaetter* are enjoying the warm discussion of recent publications of the coins of Brandenburg and Prussia, and chiefly of the use of certain material, notably the Bahrfeldt-Bodenstein collection. It appears that Dr. Bahrfeldt sold his fine collection of the coins of Friedrich Wilhelm the Great and Friedrich III. to one Bodenstein with a string to the bargain in the form of a reserved right to publish unless Bodenstein himself should undertake to publish them; and when Dr. Menadier, of the Berlin Museum, undertook to arrange with Herr Bodenstein to place certain specimens of the collection at the service of von Schroetter, who was cataloging for publication the Museum's coins of those two monarchs, then Dr. Bahrfeldt pulled the string he still held. Dr. Menadier's remark that after all they did not need anything from the Bahrfeldt-Bodenstein collection did not go down well, so Dr. Bahrfeldt proceeded to show him they should have had some of them. In the last number of the *Zeitschrift* Dr. Menadier returns to the fray with renewed vigor.

While the controversy itself is of some interest, it is much more interesting to know that we now have two excellent treatises of the Brandenburg-Prussian coinages, perhaps the most satisfactory works yet produced on any of the German series. C.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—

It is with great satisfaction that I am able to report having captured in my office on Wednesday morning two men who offered to sell me the \$50 of Kellogg and Company for \$75, the piece stolen from Mr. Waldo Newcomer. At the hearing before a magistrate, one of the men was discharged for lack of evidence to connect him with the transaction, while the other was held in \$800 bail for a further hearing. From information he gave us, we have hopes of recovering more of the coins.

Very truly yours,

Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1913.

HENRY CHAPMAN.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The gold medal of the Royal Society of England was conferred on Dr. Alexander Graham Bell at London, on Nov. 4, in recognition of his inventions, notably that of the telephone.

United States Cents and Die Varieties 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.



1A. Coronet above 6th Star. Small rev. letters.

In 1825 there were two sizes of punches used in stamping the reverse letters of the legend United States of America. It is sometimes difficult to determine whether or not one's specimen is that of the large or small lettered



2A. Double 5 of date. Large rev. letters.

reverse without having other specimens with which to compare it. All the letters of the legend in the small lettered type are smaller than the large,



5A. Slim S in States.

but the A's and S's are the more noticeable. In the large letters they measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. while in the small they measure but 2 m. m. There are specimens on which there is no trace of the center dot, while on others it



2D. Broad S in States.

is present. In 1825 there are to be found two sizes of the letter S in the reverse legend. One is called the broad S; the other the slim, or narrow S.

ANDREWS	ACQUIR.	POINT OF CORONET to 6th STAR	U or UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OBSERVE STARS	CURL RELATION to DATE.	DATE				STARS to FIGURES	
					BASE	FIG'S of DATE	PERFECT or RECUT	DATE to MARGIN,	L-1	R-4
1	1A	ABOVE	Bet 6&7 Clo.6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -4.	8	4 Large	$\frac{24}{22}$	Close	2	3
	1B	"	" " " "	Eq. over 24.	9	4 "	Per.	Distant	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
	4 1C	"	" " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -4.	9	4 "	Per.	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
2	2A	DIRECTLY AT.	Bet. 5&6 Clo.6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -4.	8	4 Large	Per.	Distant	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	2B	" "	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -4.	8	4 "	1 Rec.	Touches	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	2C	" "	" 7th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -4.	8	4 "	Per.	Distant	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	2D	" "	Eq. bet. 6&7th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -4.	8	4 "	"	"	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
3	2E	" "	Bet. 5&6 Clo.6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -4.	8	4 "	"	"	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	3A	BELOW	Under 5th.	Eq. over 24.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Eq size 2 low.	Per	Distant	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	3B	"	" 5th.	" " 24	$8\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"	Close.	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
3	1A	ABOVE	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	8	1825	CENTER DOT. Present	REVERSE LETTERS Small	L-1 2	R-5 $3\frac{1}{2}$
	2A	DIRECTLY AT.	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	8		Present	Large	2	3
	2B	" "	Bet. 5&6 Clo.6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	8		"	"	2	3
	2C	" "	" " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	$8\frac{1}{2}$		?	"	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	5 2D	" "	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	$8\frac{1}{2}$		?	"	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	4 2E	" "	Bet. 5&6 Clo.6th.	Over 5.	8		Per. date	?	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	2E2	" "	" " " "	" 5	8		Rec. "	"	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	2F	" "	Bet. 6&7 Clo.6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	$7\frac{1}{2}$		Present	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3
	1 2G	" "	" " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	$7\frac{1}{2}$		"	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3
	10 2H	" "	" " " "	Over 5.	$8\frac{1}{2}$		"	"	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	2 2I	" "	" " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	8		"	"	2	4
	2J	" "	" " " 7th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	8		"	"	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	7 2K	" "	Eq. bet 5&6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	8		"	"	2	3
	3A	BELOW.	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	$7\frac{1}{2}$		?	Small	2	4
	3B	"	Bet 6&7 Clo.6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, All of 5	$7\frac{1}{2}$		"	"	2	4
	8 3C	"	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	$8\frac{1}{2}$		Present	"	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	3D	"	" " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5	$8\frac{1}{2}$		"	"	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	4A	BET. 5&6th	Bet. 5&6 Clo.6th	Over 5	$7\frac{1}{2}$		No dot	Small	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4
	4B	" "	Under 6th.	" 5	$7\frac{1}{2}$		" "	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4
	4C	" "	" 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	8		" "	"	3	4
	4D	" "	Bet 5&6 Clo.5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	8		" "	Large	3	4
	9 4E	" "	" " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5	$8\frac{1}{2}$		Present	"	3	4

REVERSE MEASUREMENT			HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to S of STATES.	1824 OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIA.	CONDITION OF SPECIMEN.	RARITY
D-S	S-O	F-A				
2	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right.	NONE - - T of CENT below line. - -		9
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1mm. to right.	NONE - All letters of legend touch border.		6
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1mm. , ,	4 of date to 11th star; Dot in front of ear.		9
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right	NONE - - - - -		4
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. , ,	NONE - - - - -		5
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. . , ,	NONE - - - - -		4
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. , ,	Last S of STATES to 9 of OF. - - -		5
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. . , ,	Compass mark complete. - - - -		4
2	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right	Compass mark border below 2 to 3rd star. -		4
2	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. . .	No compass mark. - - - - -		6
			*			
1825						
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2		NONE - - - - -		9
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Bet. S & O.	5. of date cut over a 5. Complete compass mark.		4
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1mm. to right	NONE - - - - -		6
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. under S.	7th star connected to border. - - -		4
	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. , , S.	NONE - Deficient border at top of obverse.		3
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Under center S	compass mark complete. - - - -		3
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	, , , , S	, , , , - - - -		4
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1mm. to right S	1st star thru date to 13th star; Border at 8th star.		3
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1mm. , , , S	Date connected at base.		8
2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Under center S	NONE - - - - -		7
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1mm. to right	NONE - Base of 1 and 8 deficient. - -		8
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. , ,	NONE - - - - -		7
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Bet. S & O.	Border to right of 5 thru field to hair; Complete double compass mark.		9
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right S	NONE - - - - -		3
	2	2	, , . , ,	NONE - - - - -		4
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	, , , , ,	Compass mark complete; Narrow border left obverse.		4
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	, , , , ,	Compass mark complete; , , , , Right obverse.		3
2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Under center S	Fig. 1 & 1st star. 11th and 13th stars con.		6
2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	, , , , S	NONE - Border milling irregular. - -		3
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	, , , , S	NONE - , , , , regular. - - -		3
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right	NONE - - - - -		4
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	, , , ,	Compass mark complete. - - - -		3

ADDRESS	McGURK	POINT OF CORONET to 6th. STAR	U OF UNITED ITS POSITION RELATIVE to the OVERSE STARS.	CURL RELATION to DATE.	BASE	DATE 1826	STARS to FIGURES		S'S of STATES BROAD or NARROW.
						FIGURES.	L-1	R-6	
8	1A	ABOVE	Under the 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 slant to R, 26 Clo.	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Narrow
1	2A	DIRECTLY AT.	Eq. bet. 6&7 stars.	Eq. over 26	8	18 slant to R. 26 Clo.	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Broad
9	2B	" "	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th.	Over 6	8	" " " " " "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
3	2C	" "	Eq. bet. 5&6 th.	Eq. over 26	8	" " " " " "	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
	2D	" "	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th.	" " 26	8	1&2 low, 8&6 high.	3	2	"
	3A	BELOW.	Under 6th star	over 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eq. spaced, 8 slants	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Broad
	3B	" "	" " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	8	8 high.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
0	3C	" "	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -6.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
	3D	" "	" " " " 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	8	1&2 low, 8&6 high.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
	3E	" "	Under 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	8	" " " " " "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
	3F	" "	Under 6th. star	over 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eq. spaced, 8 slants.	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
	3G	" "	Bet 6&7 Clo. 7th.	" 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 low leans to right.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	"
	4A	BETWEEN 5&6	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th.	over 6.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1&2 low, 6&8 high.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Narrow
	4B	" "	" " " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " " " "	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Broad
	4C	" "	" " " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 high slants to R.	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
6	4D	" "	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1&2 low 6&8 high.	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
7	4E	" "	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th.	Over 6.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " " " "	3	4	Narrow
	4F	" "	Under 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " " " "	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Broad
4	4G	" "	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " " " "	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
	4H	" "	" " 4&5 Clo. 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{1}{4}$ -6.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " " " "	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
	4I	" "	Under 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " " " "	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
	5A	BETWEEN 5&6 Clo. 5.	Bet 5&6 Clo. 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	8	Eq. spaced, 8 leans,	5	3	Narrow
	5B	" "	" 5&6 Clo. 6th.	" " "	8	" " 8 "	5	3	"
	5C	" "	" 4&5 Clo. 4th.	" " "	8	" " 8 "	5	3	"
	5D	" "	Under 6th.	" " "	8	" " 8 "	5	3	"
	5E	" "	Bet 6&7 Clo. 6th.	" " "	8	" " 8 "	5	3	"
	5F	" "	" 4&5 Clo. 5th	" " "	8	" " 8 "	5	3	"



REVERSE MEASUREMENT			HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to S of STATES	1826 OBERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION or SPECIMEN	RARITY
D-S	S-O	F-A				
2	2½	2	1mm. to right	NONE - - - - -		6
2	2½	1½	1mm. to right	Complete compass mark. - - - -		4
1½	1½	1½	" " "	" " " " - - - -		3
1½	2½	1½	" " "	Border broken at 6th star, Compass mark. -		5
1½	2½	2	" " "	Dash after 6; R. end of dash under cent to ribbon bow; Period under stem-end.		6
2	1½	2	1mm. under S.	NONE - - - - -		5
1½	2½	1½	½mm. under S.	Compass mark border at 3rd to 11th star. -		5
1½	2½	1½	On a line.	" " " " , Fig. 1 to 10th star. -		3
1½	2½	1½	" " "	6 cut over a 6, 2&6 connected by dash. -		6
1½	2½	1½	" " "	Compass mark border at 3rd to 12th star. -		3
2	1½	2	1mm. under S.	NONE - same as 1A except left star closer. -		3
2	1½	2	" " " S.	Border broken bet. 7&8th stars. - -		3
1½	3	1½	1mm. to right.	TATE'S, OF and RI connected at top. - -		8
1	1½	2	Bet S&O Clo. O	Compass mark border at 4th. to 13th star. -		3
1	1½	2	" " "	NONE - - - - -		7
1	1½	2	" " "	Border at 6th star; ED or UNITED connected at base, Complete compass mark.		5
1½	2½	1½	1mm. to right	R of LIBERTY cut over R. Complete compass m.		7
1	1½	2	Bet S&O Clo. O	NONE - - - - -		7
1	1½	2	½mm. to right.	Top of Coronet double struck. Compass mark.		3
1	1½	2	Bet. S&O Clo. O	NONE - - - - -		3
1	1½	2	" " "	Border at 6th star, ED not connected, compass mark complete.		
1½	1½	1½	½mm. to right.	NONE - - - - -		8
1½	1½	1½	" " "	NONE - - - - -		6
1½	1½	1½	" " "	NONE - - - - -		6
1½	1½	1½	" " "	Compass mark milled border. - - -		6
1½	1½	1½	" " "	Compass mark milled border. - - -		5
1½	1½	1½	" " "	NONE - - - - -		6



American Numismatic Association.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—Name and Object.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the American Numismatic Association.

SEC. 2. Its object shall be to encourage and promote the science of numismatics by the acquirement and study of coins, paper money and medals; to cultivate fraternal relations among collectors and students; to encourage and assist new collectors, and to foster the interest of youth in the subject; to stimulate and advance affiliations between collectors and kindred organizations in the United States and foreign countries; to acquire and disperse numismatic knowledge; to form and maintain a cabinet of numismatic specimens and a library of numismatic literature for the use and benefit of its members, and to demonstrate the fact that numismatics is an educational, serious and entertaining pursuit; to acquire, own, hold, and dispose of such personal property and own real estate for its own use, as may be necessary to properly carry into effect for purposes therein set forth, and to perform all such other acts and things as may be necessary to the full carrying into effect the said purposes; that such purposes do not include operations for pecuniary profit.

Article II.—Membership.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Association shall be divided into three classes: Active, Corporate and Honorary.

SEC. 2. The Active members shall constitute the governing body of the Association, from which all officers shall be chosen. Only Active members residing in the United States or Canada shall be eligible to hold office in the Association, except that any Active member residing in a foreign country is eligible for the office of District Secretary.

SEC. 3. Corporate members shall consist of local numismatic and kindred associations, museums and public libraries, to be elected in the same manner as active members, pay the same fees and dues, and be represented at conventions or otherwise by a delegate. Corporate and Honorary members shall have full power to vote and take part in all proceedings, but shall not be eligible to hold any office in the Association.

SEC. 4. The Honorary members shall comprise those who are considered deserving of the distinctive title of Honorary, and have rendered the Association or the science of numismatics some special service. Honorary members shall be elected only at a convention, upon the written nomination of five Active members.

Article III.—Officers.

SECTION 1. The elective officers of the Association shall be: President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and Curator, and a Board of five Governors.

SEC. 2. The Board of Governors shall be composed of five members elected as such. The presiding officer of the Board of Governors shall be elected as Chairman by the Association in the same manner as the other officers are elected.

SEC. 3. The First Vice-President shall act as President in the event of the death, absence or resignation of the President. After this the line of succession shall be Second Vice-President, Chairman of Board of Governors, General Secretary and Treasurer.

SEC. 4. The duties of the officers shall be such as pertain to officers in similar organizations, and as are more specifically set forth in the By-Laws.

Article IV.—Revenue.

SECTION 1. The revenue of this Association shall be derived from the dues

of its members, entrance fees of new members, and from subscriptions to and advertisements in its publications.

Article V.—Conventions.

SECTION 1. This Association shall meet in convention at least once every two years, at such time and place as may be decided upon by a majority of the Board of Governors.

SEC. 2. Such conventions, with the date, shall be announced by the President at least 60 days prior to the meeting, and shall be published in the Official Paper.

Article VI.—Branches.

SECTION 1. The organization of Branch Associations shall be encouraged in every locality containing five or more members of the Association, and such branches shall be subject to the provisions thereof in the By-Laws.

Article VII.—Offices.

SECTION 1. The principal office of the Association shall be in the District of Columbia, but the Association, through its representatives shall have power to establish and maintain such other offices throughout America as the business of the Association may require.

Article VIII.—Powers.

SECTION 1. The said Association shall further have power to have and use a common seal and to alter and change the same at its pleasure; to sue and be sued in any Court of the United States or other Court of competent jurisdiction; to take or receive for the purpose of the Association any gift, grant, or devise, and accept and administer any trust for the purpose of the Association.

Article IX.—Amendments.

SECTION 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended at a convention of the Association by the consent of two-thirds of the members voting on such alteration or amendment. All amendments shall go into effect upon official announcement of the result of such vote in the Official Paper.

BY-LAWS.

Article I.—Dues and Entrance Fee.

SECTION 1. The dues of this Association shall be 50 cents a year, payable to the General Secretary in advance on January 1 of each year. Members admitted during the first six months of the year shall pay the full amount of yearly dues. Members admitted during the last six months of the year shall pay only 25 cents.

SEC. 2. An entrance fee of \$1.00 shall be required of all applicants for membership. The entrance fee and the required amount of dues shall accompany the application for membership.

SEC. 3. Any member who fails to pay his dues before February 1 in any year shall be liable to suspension. Members four months in arrears for dues shall be dropped from the roll. Any member dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated within a period of two years upon payment of all arrearages, provided no charges are pending against him. After said period of two years, application for membership must be made in the usual manner.

Article II.—Applications for Membership.

SECTION 1. Applications for Active or Corporate membership shall be sent to the General Secretary on a special form furnished by him, and shall state the applicant's name, address, age, occupation, and date of application. Each

applicant shall be recommended by at least one Active member of the Association who personally knows and vouches for the character of the applicant, or by at least two reputable business or professional men who personally know and vouch for the applicant. The General Secretary shall publish in the Official Paper the name and address of the applicant, with the names of the vouchers, and if no objection to his admission is received within 60 days from the date of publication, the applicant shall be entitled to membership in the Association.

SEC. 2. In case objection is made to the admission of an applicant, the General Secretary shall refer the matter to the Board of Governors, the Chairman of which shall at once notify the applicant, stating the nature of the objection, and request a statement of his side of the case. When the same has been received the said Board of Governors shall consider the matter and either accept or reject the application and notify the General Secretary of its decision.

SEC. 3. In case the application is rejected the entrance fee and dues shall be returned.

Article III.—Duties of Officers.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all the meetings of the Association. He shall sign all warrants on the Treasurer. In case of vacancy in any office he shall appoint a member to act until the Board of Governors fills the vacancy. In case any officer is prevented by sickness or any other cause from performing the duties of his office, the President may appoint a substitute to act during such disability.

SEC. 2. The First and Second Vice-Presidents shall assist the President in the discharge of his duties.

SEC. 3. The General Secretary shall keep a true record of the transactions of the Association and preserve all documents. He shall collect all money due the Association and pay the same to the Treasurer at least once a month. He shall draw and countersign all warrants on the Treasurer. He shall publish in the Official Paper all applications for membership, as provided in Article II., Section 1, the list of new members admitted, and such other information as he may receive in his official capacity.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall receipt for all money received from the General Secretary. He shall not pay out any money except upon warrants drawn and signed by the President and General Secretary. He shall at any time, upon request of the Board of Governors, present a complete report of the financial condition of the Association and his transactions, accompanied by the proper vouchers. He shall furnish such bond as the Board of Governors may require.

SEC. 5. The Librarian and Curator shall have charge of the coins, medals, books, papers, etc., which the Association may acquire, and shall give access thereto to the members under the regulations set forth in the general laws. He shall compile an accurate catalogue of the same, with the names of donors, or price, if purchased by the Association, together with any other information concerning them, and keep them in order and safety.

SEC. 6. The Board of Governors shall have the power to make such prudential By-Laws and regulations as they may deem proper for the management and control of the business and affairs of the Association, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States of America, or the Constitution of the American Numismatic Association.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the District Secretaries to keep informed regarding the members and all collectors in their respective territory; to endeavor to procure new members; to investigate and report disputes or other pertinent topics that may arise, and shall report as often as necessary to the General Secretary. They shall consider it their duty to disseminate numismatic information, contribute to the forming of local organizations, and do everything possible to encourage new collectors and general interest in the subject.

Article IV.—Election of Officers.

SECTION 1. All officers except District Secretaries and Historian are to be elected each year in which a convention is held, and they will assume their duties at the last session of said convention after all regular business has been disposed of, and will hold office until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. The District Secretaries shall be appointed by the President

upon recommendation of the General Secretary. The Historian shall be appointed by the President.

SEC. 2. At least sixty days prior to a convention the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall issue a call in the Official Paper for nominations for officers. Nominations for any office may be made by any member or by a branch society. Such nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall immediately upon receipt of same notify the member so nominated; and those who have not declined shall be considered as having accepted the nominations. A committee of three shall be appointed by the President whose duty it will be to see that nominations for officers shall be made.

SEC. 3. All elections of officers shall be conducted under the direction of the Committee on Credentials, appointed by the President for that purpose, which shall consist of five members, a quorum of at least three being necessary to conduct such election. A ballot shall be sent to each member with return envelope, marked "Ballot." These ballots are to be signed by the member with his membership number. The polls for the election of officers shall close at noon on the first day of the convention and the results shall be announced at the opening of the convention on the second day.

SEC. 4. The expense for printing and postage for the election shall be paid by the Association.

Article V.—Conventions and Representation.

SECTION 1. Any member who does not expect to be present at a convention shall have the privilege of naming any member who expects to be present to act and vote for him on any or all questions that come before the convention.

SEC. 2. The General Secretary shall prepare printed proxy forms and shall furnish one to each member. He shall also furnish them in quantities to members, upon request, on payment of cost of printing and postage.

SEC. 3. At least 30 days prior to a convention the President shall appoint a committee of three members who expect to be present at the convention, to be known as the Committee on Proxy Representation. The members of this committee shall be announced in the Official Paper.

SEC. 4. Proxies may be sent either to the member named to act as proxy, to the General Secretary, or to the Chairman of the Committee on Proxy Representation. The committee shall tabulate the result, as far as possible, in advance of the opening session of the convention, and announce the result of the first session before the transaction of any business.

SEC. 5. Conventions of this Association shall be conducted after the manner of organized bodies of the kind.

SEC. 6. A quorum for the transaction of business at a convention shall consist of one-sixth of the Active members, either present in person or represented by proxy.

Article VI.—Official Paper.

SECTION 1. There shall be published monthly by the Association a paper of at least 24 pages, to be known as "The Numismatist: Official Organ of the American Numismatic Association," which shall contain reading matter of general numismatic interest, and which shall be, as far as possible, the Association's official means of communication to its members.

SEC. 2. The Board of Governors shall have general supervision over this publication, and it shall annually appoint an editor-in-chief, whose duty it shall be to provide suitable matter on numismatic subjects for publication in the Official Paper. The editor-in-chief shall have the power to appoint such associate editors as he may consider necessary, subject to approval by the Board of Governors.

SEC. 3. The Board of Governors shall also annually appoint a business manager for the Official Paper, whose duty it shall be to publish the same and furnish it to members or non-members. The business manager shall furnish such bond as the Board of Governors may require.

SEC. 4. The subscription price of the Official Paper shall be \$1.50 a year, payable in advance.

Article VII.—Charges.

SECTION 1. Whenever written charges have been brought against an officer or member the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall notify such member,

giving a written copy of the charges. The member so accused shall be permitted to enter a written defence, after which the Board of Governors shall determine the case under such rules and regulations as it may adopt, and may censure, suspend or expel such member, or dismiss the charge, the member continuing in good standing.

SEC. 2. Appeal may be made from the decision of the Board of Governors to the next convention of the Association, the decision of which shall be final; but the President must be notified of such appeal within thirty days after the decision of the Board of Governors has been published.

Article VIII.—General Laws and Regulations.

SECTION 1. The Director of the Mint of the United States and the Deputy Master of the Canadian Mint shall during their term of office be entitled to Honorary Membership in the Association.

SEC. 2. No officer, committee or member shall incur any expense in the name of the Association unless the same has been authorized by the Board of Governors, except that the President and General Secretary may incur any necessary expense for postage, expressage or printing for their own or other offices, and for any necessary supplies or stationery, without the consent of the Board of Governors.

SEC. 3. All officers, at the expiration of their term of office, shall deliver to their successors all books, papers, money, or other property of the Association in their possession, and shall not be relieved of their bond or obligation until this requirement has been complied with.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy in any office except President, the Board of Governors shall elect a member in good standing to serve for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 5. No member shall be permitted to resign from the Association while he is indebted to it in any manner, or while there are charges pending against him.

SEC. 6. For the faithful performance of their duties the General Secretary, the business manager of the Official Paper, and the Treasurer shall give a bond with some reliable bonding company in an amount to be fixed by the Board of Governors.

SEC. 7. The use of the Association seal shall be restricted to the official stationery, to its publications, and any Association printing of an official nature. Consent of the Board of Governors must be obtained for its use for any other purpose.

SEC. 8. Members will be permitted to take from the library any book for a period of two weeks by paying postage or express charges to the Librarian.

SEC. 9. All officers, unless otherwise provided, shall report through the Official Paper yearly.

SEC. 10. The President may at any time appoint any committee or committees for any work he may consider necessary.

SEC. 11. Upon written request of at least twenty-five members the President shall call for a general vote of the Association upon any desired question, except amendment to the Constitution. Such vote shall be taken under the direction of the Board of Governors, and a majority of the votes cast shall determine the question. Whenever a general vote is taken at least thirty days shall elapse between the call for such vote and the closing of the polls.

SEC. 12. Five or more members residing in the same neighborhood may associate themselves as a branch society. Upon notifying the General Secretary of the formation of such a branch, he shall assign to it a number, which number shall be assigned in numerical order. Collectors not members of this Association may belong to such branches, but shall not be entitled to the privileges of the Association members. Each branch may make by-laws for their own government, provided the same are not in conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws of the parent Association.

SEC. 13. The division of the United States and Canada into districts, from each of which a District Secretary shall be appointed, is as follows:

District No. 1.—The New England States.

District No. 2.—New York and New Jersey.

District No. 3.—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia.

District No. 4.—Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan.

District No. 5.—Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

District No. 6.—Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

District No. 7.—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

District No. 8.—California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

District No. 9.—The Southern States.

District No. 10.—Ontario.

District No. 11.—Western Canada.

District No. 12.—Quebec and the Eastern Provinces.

District Secretaries shall also be appointed for such other divisions of the world as may be considered advisable and for which an acceptable candidate can be obtained.

Sec. 14. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any time by a three-fifths vote of the Board of Governors.

BRITISH MINT REPORT FOR 1912.

The new Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Sir Thomas Elliott, according to a newspaper dispatch of Oct. 24, has just issued his report of the output of coinage for 1912. It contains some surprising figures, and so pressed has been the business at the Royal Mint that several Colonial orders for coins had to go over. In all 171,000,000 coins, representing more than \$182,500,000, were stamped at the Royal Mint in 1911. The number exceeds the highest previous figure by 34,000,000. The gold coinage exceeded that of 1911 by about 400,000 pieces. The number of pieces struck in silver has only once been exceeded. The coinage in bronze numbered upward of 77,000,000 and was valued at \$1,267,000, again beating the record. It is also recorded that during the year some 2,266 pieces of counterfeit coin were taken possession of by the police. The light gold coin received during the year from the Bank of England and withdrawn from circulation was of the nominal value of £3,150,000, or \$15,750,000, and consisted of 2,170,000 sovereigns and 1,960,000 half sovereigns. The deficiency in weight represented a value of £30,487 4s. 6d., and averaged 1.940d. per piece in the case of the sovereigns and 1.585d. in that of the half sovereigns. Included in the amount were 1,300,000 sovereigns, forming part of a large consignment of light coin sent home by the Government of India.

Of the silver coins issued the shillings represented a value of £758,680, the florins £544,966, the sixpences £282,270, and the three-penny-bits £115,877. Only one five-shilling piece was sent out, and this was one of those struck in 1902 and issued for a special purpose. Worn silver to the nominal value of £54,205 8s. 5d., including £47,313 8s 5d., received from the Dominions and Colonies, and a small quantity of guilders, &c., from British Guiana, was withdrawn from circulation. The face value of the silver coins issued was £2,455,623. It is well known that the State makes a large profit on the coinage of silver. Including worn coins, the expenditure on silver for the coinage last year showed a surplus of no less than 77.09 per cent, the total profit on this account being given at £1,330,772 9s. 10d. The bronze coins issued comprised 65,155,200 pennies, 21,324,000 half-pennies, and 7,036,800 farthings. Bronze coin of the nominal value of £15,213 17s. 6d. was withdrawn from circulation in the United Kingdom, but owing to the great demand for this kind of money it was considered desirable to suspend withdrawals for a short period.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Through the arrest of two youths at Philadelphia on Nov. 4 as they attempted to dispose of a \$50 gold piece which collectors value at \$1,000, the police believe they have made an important step toward clearing up the theft of a collection of coins valued at \$40,000, stolen from the home of Waldo Newcomer, of Baltimore.

Among the other items placed in the corner stone of the new City Hall of San Francisco on Oct. 25, 1913, were the following coins, all minted in San Francisco, furnished by City Treasurer McDougald: Twenty-dollar gold piece of 1911, the latest mintage of this coin; ten-dollar gold piece of 1913; five-dollar gold piece of 1913; one-dollar silver, 1879, the last year in which silver dollars were minted at San Francisco; fifty-cent piece of 1913; twenty-five cent piece of 1913; ten-cent piece of 1913; five-cent piece of 1913; one-cent piece of 1913. The coins were wrapped in chamois to avoid discoloration.

The French Ministry of Finance is considering what to do with the millions of bronze cents displaced by the new nickel currency. The cents were made in great part from old bronze cannon, and are now to be reutilized in their turn. It has been suggested that the Ministry create museums of bronze statues like those in marble already owned by the State, but the bronze of statues and the bronze of cents is not alike. The statues require pure bronze.

Owing to a misunderstanding, the statement was made on Page 584, of the November NUMISMATIST, that the medal illustrated was issued to commemorate the inauguration of the law building. This proves to be incorrect, as the medal was struck to commemorate only the National Library of Rio de Janeiro. Our attention has also been drawn to the fact that there is no town in Norway by the name of Frondhjem, as stated on Page 604, but that there is a town called Trondhjem.

South New Jersey women of early American ancestry dedicated at Burlington, N. J., on Nov. 1, with elaborate ceremonies, as the Home of Ennis Stockton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Ben Franklin Cabin, the traditional print shop of Franklin, who manufactured in this city the first paper currency of the young Government. Mrs. William C. Story, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, State Regent, directed the unique dedicatory exercises at the quaint little one-and-a-half-story Colonial building on Pearl near High Street. The building was formally placed in the care of Mrs. Harriet N. Merrill Pancoast of Palmyra, Regent of Ennis Stockton Chapter, and the leading spirit in the movement to buy the new home. Headquarters were also opened to-day in one room of the chapter house by the Burlington colony of the National Society of New England Women.

It is said that the Republic of Haiti has decided to reform and stabilize its currency, and after January 1, 1914, the monetary unit will be the gold gourde, weighing 418 grams, 900 thousandths fine, making it equal in value to the quarter dollar of the United States. The gourde will be divided into 100 centimes. There will be issued as silver currency the gourde and the 50-centime piece, the former having the same weight and fineness as the 25-cent piece of the United States and the latter having half the weight of the gourde and the same fineness.

Representative Kirkpatrick, of Iowa, has \$200,000 in bills, issued by State banks previous to 1913, when the National Bank system was installed. They are worthless to-day. He has given President Wilson a three-dollar bill.

Received from Rodolfo Ratto, Milan, Italy, his monthly catalogue of coins and medals, No. 7, July, 1913. This embraces Lots 4684 to 5506, of the coins of Italy—Milan, Sicily, &c., accompanied by marked prices. The cataloguer states that in the number for October will be recommended the publication of medals, embracing new material recently acquired. He states that the Italian coins and medals alone will comprehend twenty-five numbers of the catalogue.

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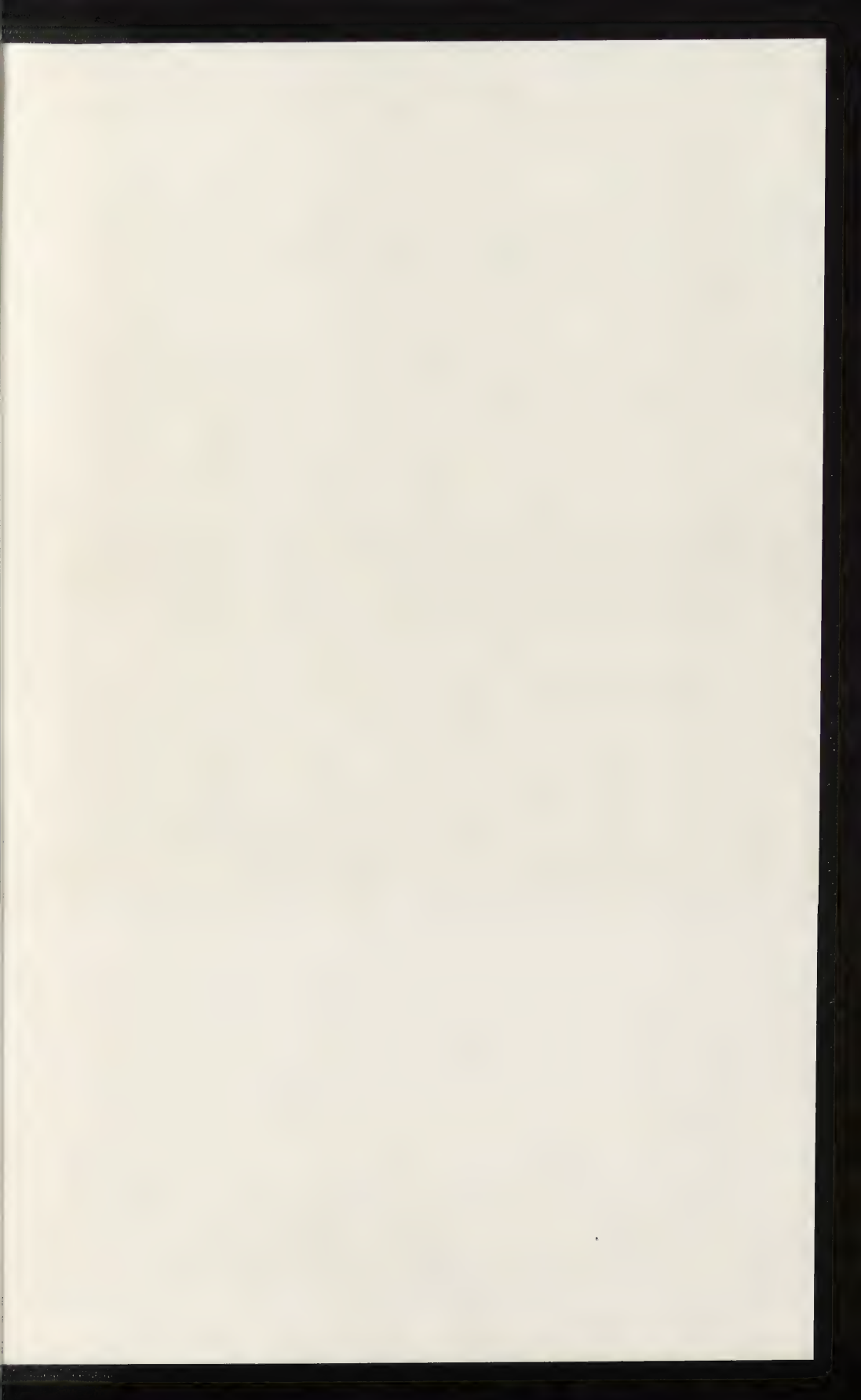
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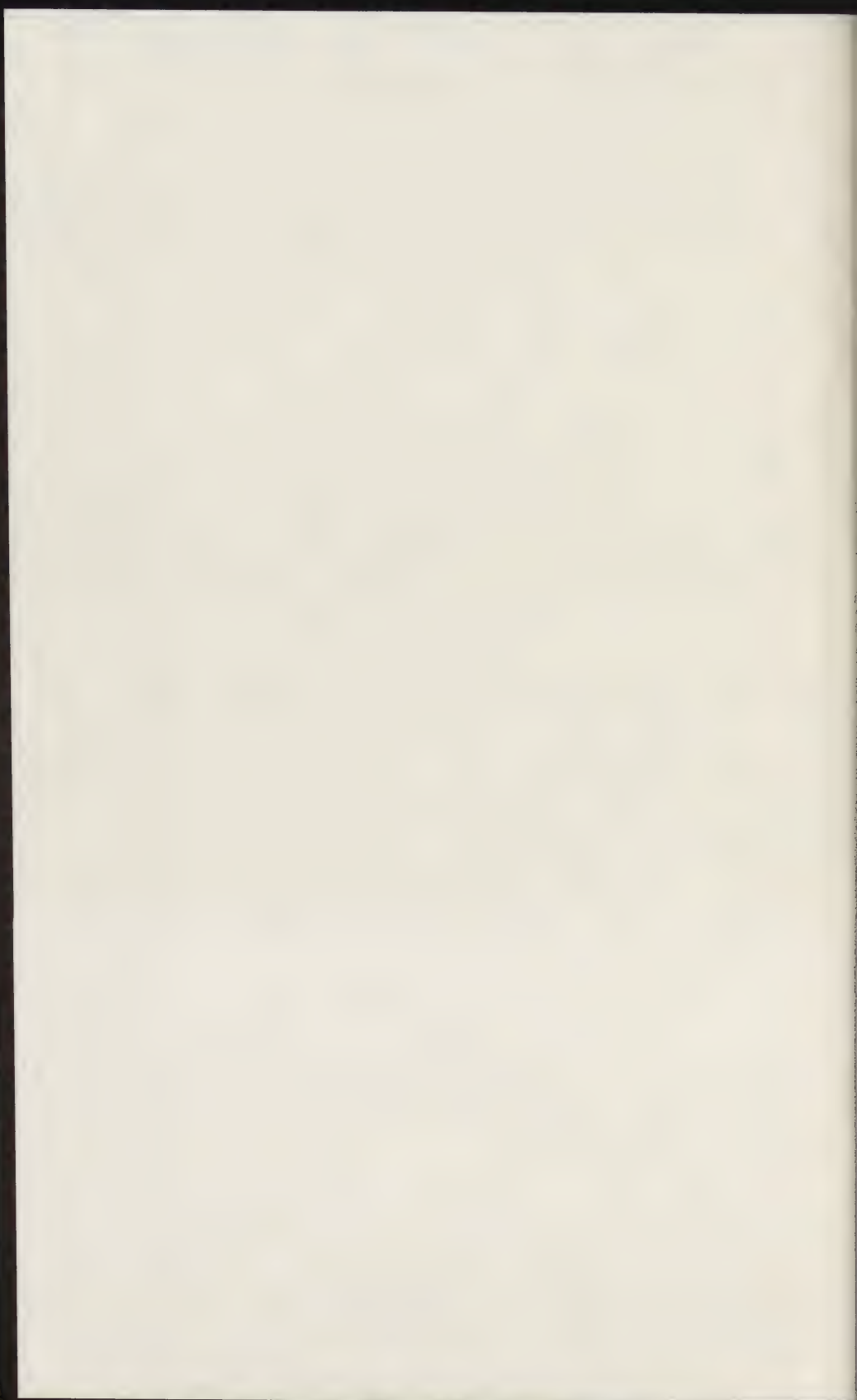
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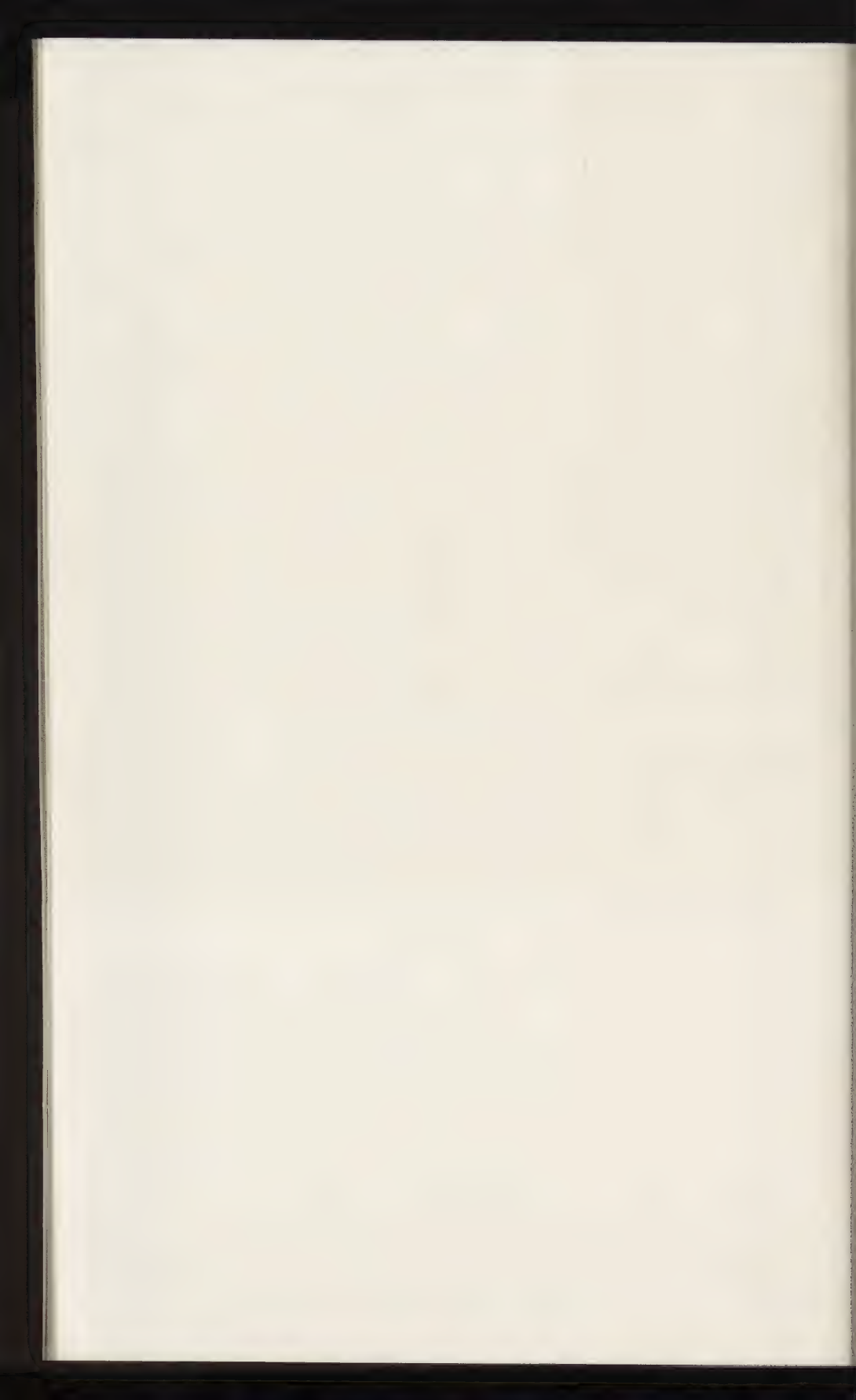
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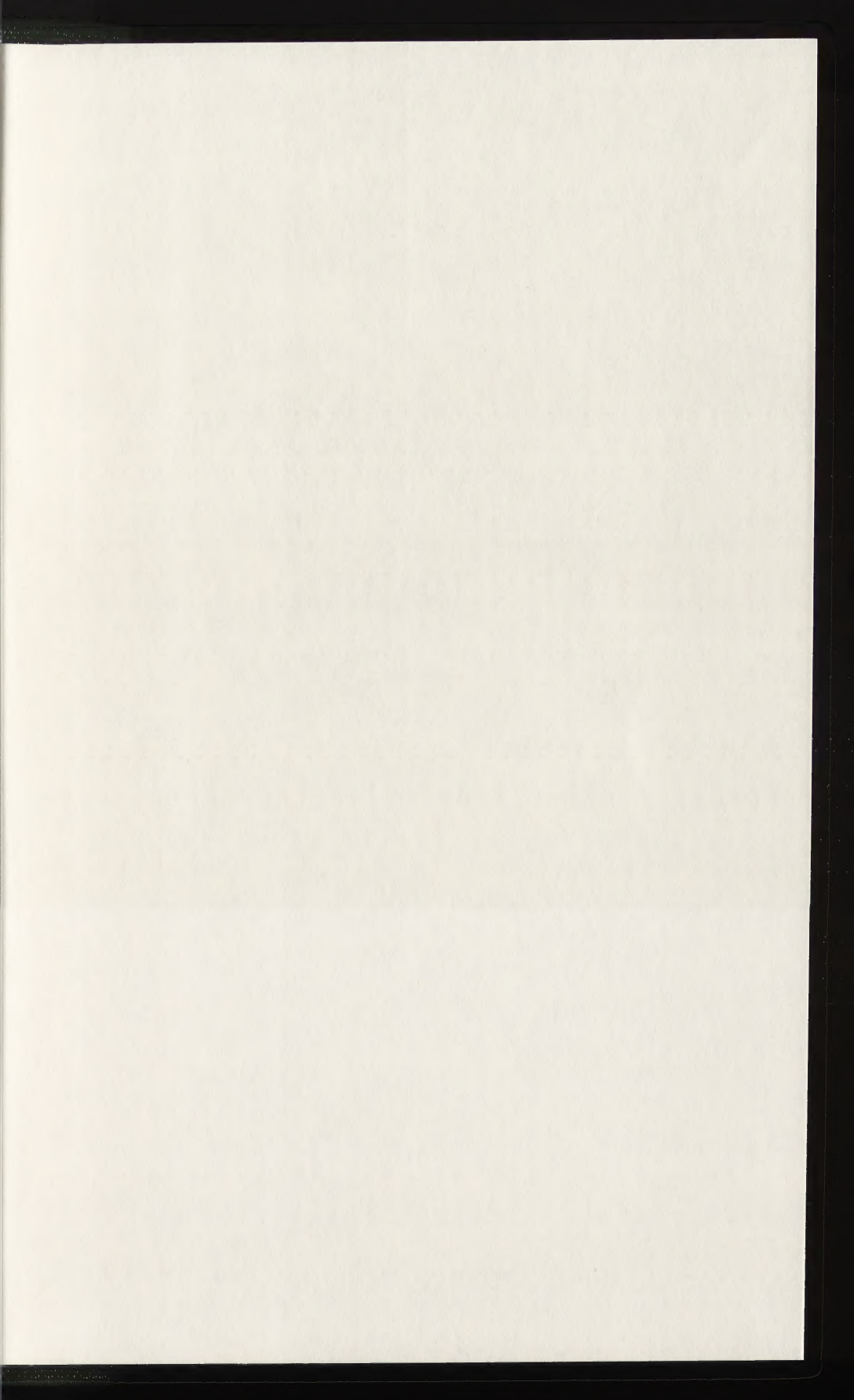
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